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Official Review of
Police Progress and Activities

San Francisco

POLICE

AND
PEACE OFFICERS' JOURNAL
OF THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA

NOVEMBER

1932



ANNUAL REVIEW OF SAN FRANCISCO POLICE DEPARTMENT
CIVIC CENTER, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 29

Reviewed by Mayor Rossi, Police Commissioners; Chief William J. Quinn in Command

Official Publication

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WILLIAM J. QUINN,
Chief of Police.

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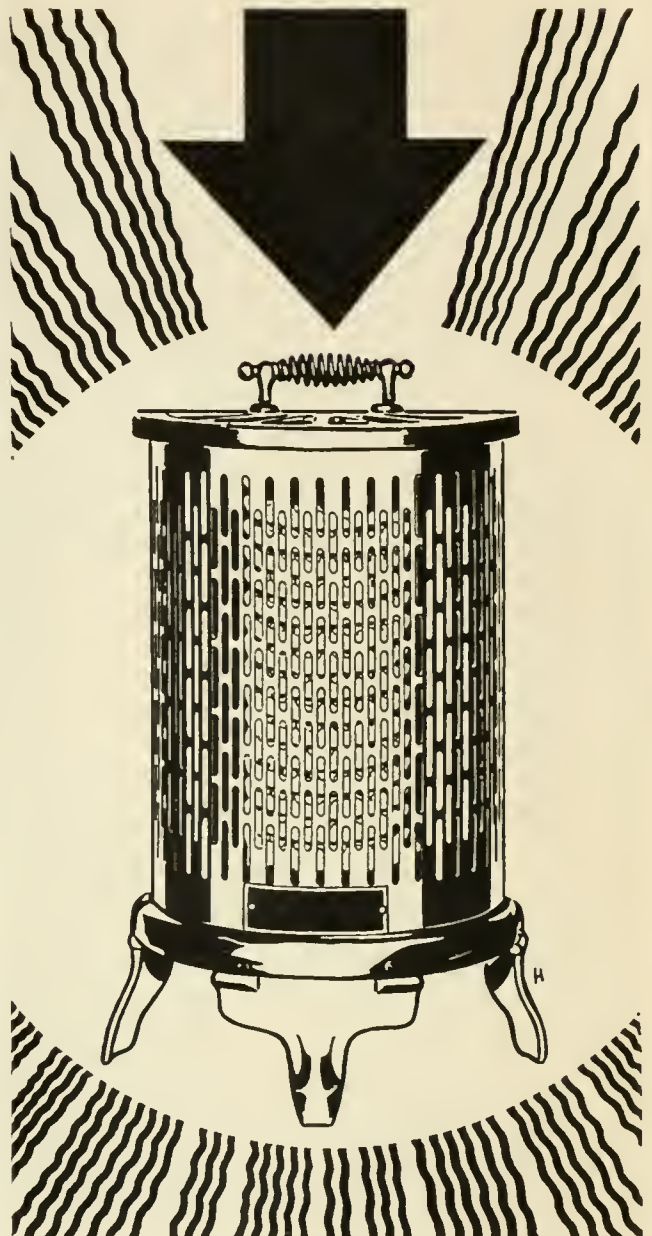
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Vol. X.

NOVEMBER, 1932

No. 11

Annual Police Inspection and Review

THE annual police inspection and review is one of the highlights in the official routine of the San Francisco Police Department. The inspection and review, held in accordance with the rules and regulations of the department, took place in the Civic Center, on October 29, at 10 o'clock.

To the average citizen, the police inspection and review is merely an occasion for several hundred members of our local department to parade in military order in front of the City Hall, where the paraders are reviewed by the Mayor of San Francisco and the members of the Board of Police Commissioners.

But to those having an intimate knowledge of police department affairs, it has an entirely different import. This annual inspection and review is really the outstanding gesture which stamps our San Francisco Police Department as a semi-military organization. In fact, for over forty years our local department has been a notable example of a metropolitan police department modeled strictly along military lines.

It has been so since its very organization, at a time when the maintaining of peace within the limits of this city and county was transferred from the old Spanish regime to the strictly American form of government.

The early chiefs of police in this city were nearly all men of military training. Thus they sensed the necessity of drill and military discipline within the department. Colonel William Sullivan of the Third California Regiment was one of the chiefs of police who, as far back as the early nineties, insisted on the members having weekly drills. These weekly drills were held on streets on which vehicular traffic was light in those days, such as on Van Ness Avenue or at Powell and Post Streets.

All down through the years members of the department have held regular United States Army drills and target practice, in accordance with definite rules in this matter set forth in our manual of rules and regulations. In this way our department has always had much more of a military complexion than the average metropolitan police force. At the present time a knowledge of the manual of the United States infantry drill is demanded in all our

department promotional examinations and even the entrance examination.

During the World War it was noticeable that members of the department who entered the army immediately secured the rank of commissioned and non-commissioned officers, these promotions coming as a direct result of the strict military training afforded in our department.

We have often heard the question asked: why do the officers of the San Francisco Police Department have military drill? Our reply is that military drill and discipline are really interchangeable terms, and in a large organization like a metropolitan police department, the strictest kind of discipline is necessary to achieve success.

In this connection we might draw attention to the fact that many of our best citizens in every State in the Union, sensing the value of military discipline, select military academies for the education of their children. Military drills in an organization like ours certainly makes for obedience, alertness, poise and general appearance—and in producing these results it is certainly well worth the time and the effort spent upon them.

It is an old army axiom that one can tell what kind of officers a company has by looking at the members of the company. If the men are neat and trim and well dressed, one may rest assured that the commanding officers are likewise; if they are slovenly or slouchy, it will be found that the commanding officers are similarly careless. Now, what holds for the army also maintains for the personnel of the police department.

On the occasions of our annual parades it is strikingly noticeable, as rank after rank marches by the reviewing stand or along Market Street toward the Ferry Building, that not a finer body of men could be found any place. Military men who have viewed our parades have paid our department heads the highest compliments on the appearance and military efficiency of the various marching units, stressing the fact that in appearance and bearing our men were flawless.

Speaking of personal appearance brings to mind the fact that there is a psychological side to the matter of

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Junior Traffic Patrol Review

SAN FRANCISCO took time out on the afternoon of November 7 to pay a richly deserved tribute to the boys of the School Traffic Patrol. The occasion was the annual review of the patrol. Twenty-five hundred boys marched at the Civic Center, stepping with military precision to the blare of school bands. Every unit received a continuous salute of applause along the entire line of march. In acknowledgment of the high civic service performed by the young traffic patrolmen, the reviewing stand at the City Hall was filled with city officials, heads of the Police Department and Board of Education, representatives of the California State Automobile Association,

boys. This record extends unbroken back to the time the patrol was organized in 1923 by the Police Department, Board of Education and the Automobile Association. In a series of talks at the Auditorium the patrol boys heard this record praised and heard themselves commended for their unselfish devotion to a duty that requires sacrifice of much of their play time. Chief of Police William J. Quinn was one of the speakers and said, in part:

"I want to commend and thank you boys of the School Traffic Patrol for the work you have performed during the past year. Not a single accident occurred during the year to mar the splendid record you have maintained dur-



Above, scene in Exposition Auditorium with twenty-five hundred boys of the School Traffic Patrol listening to Mayor Angelo J. Rossi following their annual review. Chief of Police William J. Quinn and other officials are seated on the platform. Below, Patrol squads in review formation at the Civic Center. Captain Charles Goff of the Traffic Bureau and Officer Byron J. Getchell, official instructor of the patrol, in the foreground.

various Parent-Teacher groups, and officers of the Thirtieth Infantry, who served as judges of the review.

Later, in the Exposition Auditorium, merit ribbons were awarded to the various school units for marching, neatness and for efficiency in the line of duty. Two boys were presented with medals for acts of heroism.

The review marked another year unmarred by the death or injury of any child in a traffic accident at the hundreds of crossings near schools patrolled daily by the

ing all the years your organization has been in existence.

"Some time ago His Honor, Mayor Angelo J. Rossi, received a letter from the Consolidated Oil Company of New York informing him of a nation-wide safety contest that was to be inaugurated for the year commencing October 1, 1932, and ending September 30, 1933, and inviting the city of San Francisco, through him, to participate in this contest. The mayor, sensing the possibility of

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Recording Secretary



JOHN F. HANLEY
President



JAMES W. BOYLE
Financial Secretary

Widows' and Orphans' Aid Assn. of S. F. Police Dept.

THE GENERAL ELECTION ON DECEMBER 9

HEREWITH is a list of candidates nominated for the various offices of the Widows' and Orphans' Aid Association:

PRESIDENT:

Peter S. Hinrichs Co. "B"

VICE-PRESIDENT:

John L. Dolan Co. "E"

Arthur D. Layne Co. "A"

TREASURER:

John R. Dower Co. "A"

RECORDING SECRETARY:

George F. Kopman H. Q. Co.

FINANCIAL SECRETARY:

James W. Boyle Co. "E"

TRUSTEES (5 to be elected):

John Alpers Co. "D"

Albert L. Ballhaus Co. "G"

John O. Clasby Co. "O"

Sydney J. Desmond H. Q. Co.

John A. Engler Bureau of Inspectors

William D. Flinn Co. "A"

Thomas A. Marlowe Co. "E"

George J. Sullivan Co. "K"

With the exception of the post of Vice-President, and the five vacancies to be filled in the Board of Trustees, there is really no contest this year.

However, for the post of Vice-President and for the election of five Trustees it is expected the Association will see one of the closest contests fought within its history. Each of the candidates for Vice-President is well known throughout the department. Each is also well known to be a systematic and ardent campaigner. Therefore, this fight will be a case of Greek versus Greek.

From amongst the eight candidates for the post of Trustee it would be an unsolvable problem at the present moment to select the five winning candidates. To the casual observer there is not a single weak candidate in this group of eight aspirants to the much sought position of Trustee. A few of them have been through previous campaigns, but the new entrants loom up very strong indeed, and it would not be at all surprising to see them romp in ahead of the veteran campaigners.

Friday, December 9, 1932, will be a day of much excitement in the Hall of Justice, and when the final vote is counted, it is safe to say that the Widows' and Orphans' Aid Association of the San Francisco Police Department will have as capable a set of officers for the year 1933 as it has been its good luck to have had year in and year out since its organization.

DRIVE AGAINST SIDEWALK MERCHANDISE STARTED

J. C. Brandon, general manager of the Better Business Bureau, announces that a campaign to enforce the laws to eliminate the use of sidewalks for display and sale purposes has been started. Police, women's clubs, representatives of the Retail Merchants' Association, the Retail Grocers' Association and others have promised cooperation. Plans by which Chief William J. Quinn is to instruct members of the department to notify storekeepers in their districts of the move to keep the sidewalks free were discussed at a meeting recently held.

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Our Honored Dead

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Peter J. Smith.....	February 4, 1932
Lewis C. Clark.....	February 16, 1932
James Aitken	March 1, 1932
Nelse Miller	March 3, 1932
Angelo J. Rocca	March 10, 1932
Timothy Cronin	March 27, 1932
Clyde Weymann	March 29, 1932
William W. Wilson.....	April 5, 1932
James J. Farrell.....	April 23, 1932
Russell Smith.....	May 4, 1932
Robert McDowell	June 4, 1932
Mervyn A. Reardon.....	June 8, 1932
Maurice O'Dowd	June 22, 1932
Hans H. Christiansen.....	July 8, 1932
Joseph C. Lorenz.....	July 26, 1932
Richard R. Smith.....	July 26, 1932
John Ward Moffitt.....	August 8, 1932
Frank H. Norman.....	August 21, 1932
Jeremiah J. Hurley.....	August 31, 1932
Percy D. McPartland.....	September 7, 1932
James Francis Rooney.....	September 8, 1932
Thomas Connolly	September 30, 1932
Frederick J. Steaglich	November 15, 1932

Protecting the Crowds

By INSPECTOR THOS. F. CURTIS

THE splendid work done by the members of the San Francisco Police Department during the Shrine Convention, held in this city last July, added another chapter to the brilliant record of our department. In looking back over my varied experiences as a member of the bunco and pickpocket detail, I can say, in all sincerity, that the noticeable absence of bunco and pickpocket men



Inspector Thos. F. Curtis

from our city during that busy week was a wonderful tribute to men of our Inspectors' Bureau who have spent so many years waging an unceasing warfare against this class of criminals.

For very many years, in fact, high class pickpocket and bunco men, in a jocose manner, have been telling their co-workers in various parts of the country, who would happen to mention San Francisco, that there is a great big sign above the Ferry building on which is written in large electric letters: "Pickpockets and bunco men keep out." Evidently it is a current belief among this class of criminals throughout the United States that San Francisco is a very good place to keep out of, because, in the main, we are very rarely troubled with pickpocket or bunco mobs.

Detectives know that wherever there is a large gathering of people there is almost sure to be a scattering of thieves to prey upon the merry-makers. These thieves are usually organized in a "mob" with their leader. Very often a mob will travel all over the country, following a carefully laid out itinerary which takes in all the cities and towns in which celebrations are being held. Thus, peace officers in cities playing host to large gatherings must, in addition to their heavily increased burden of keeping the peace, match their wits against the cleverness of these wily bunco-men and pickpockets, who have the business of stealing down to almost a fine art. Small wonder, then, that many police departments feel inadequate

to cope with the situation, and call in outside help—detectives from other cities who have made a specialty of familiarizing themselves with the operations of these "mobs."

In the old days, the traveling circus was accompanied by a "mob" of bunco-men and pickpockets, and peace officers in the cities visited by the circus were busy indeed protecting the crowds from these leeches. However, when such men as the Ringling Brothers and that grand old "Roman," Otto Floto, of the Sells Floto show, came into the circus business, they began a battle against the thieving gentry who victimized the patrons the circus attracted. These alert circus operators took care to engage their own detectives, who traveled with the show and worked in close co-operation with the authorities in the various cities and towns to which they went. Thus, bunco-men and pickpockets found the opposition to their activities too fierce and have almost entirely given up following circus routes.

Political gatherings also drew their full share of attention from these thieves. "Mobs" were known to attach themselves to parties campaigning all over the country, for the sole purpose of preying upon the huge crowds collected to have a glimpse of or to hear a few words from the campaigning candidates.

I am reminded in this connection of an incident involving the late President Theodore Roosevelt. President Roosevelt, by the way, was deeply interested in police work, and was well aware that on his trips around the country he was followed by professional thieves who intended to prey upon the citizens gathered to greet the Chief Executive. He gave the problem serious consideration, and, indeed, in his conferences with his associates, he seemed more concerned with the safety of the citizens than with his own personal safety, and at his request particular stress was laid upon the protection of the crowds from buncomen and pickpockets.

Thus, when the Presidential party was expected in Cheyenne, Wyoming, the police there felt that the situation might be beyond their control. They therefore called on the police authorities of Denver, Colorado, for aid in protecting the crowds and the distinguished visitors from thieves. My good friend, George Sanders of the Denver police, and his partner, Ed Carberry, were detailed to Cheyenne.

I might state here that George Sanders—who is now retired—was recognized by all police officials throughout the country as one of the most able detectives that ever operated along bunco and pickpocket lines, as well as other lines of police work.

Upon their arrival in Cheyenne, Sanders and Carberry
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On the Air



with
Chief William J. Quinn

FRIENDS of Radio Land: Tonight I will talk on the roundup of one of the most desperate gangs of criminals visiting this city in recent times. Before going into particulars in connection with this gang of killer thugs, I feel compelled to draw to the attention of my hearers the fact that the rounding up of this gang—or, in fact, the successful performance of what is called in the press clever police work—is really an instance of co-operation among the members of our local department, or probably co-operation of one or more outside police departments with ours.

Detective stories and fiction generally, dealing with police matters, imply something of the mystic, the subtle, and, in many cases, the utterly improbable in the matter of the solving of crime. Now, if crime could be solved only in the manner set forth in our best detective stories, I have not the least hesitancy in stating our nation would be a paradise for criminals that would not even deserve being classed as clever. Criminals do not arrive in our penitentiaries as a result of any occult powers, or any subtle philosophical reasoning or deductions made by members of the various detective bureaus in our large city police departments. While it is true that every city in the United States has among its police department personnel especially clever detectives who appear almost uncanny, nevertheless police department success is obtained just as success is obtained in the business and professional world—through intelligent persistence and downright hard work.

In connection with our police department success, however, another element enters that is not so necessary in the case of business or professional success, and this element is co-operation. To successfully combat the well-made plans of criminals acting singly or in highly organized groups, co-operation is absolutely necessary within the police department. Even this internal co-operation will go for naught in very many instances if not backed up by the co-operation of other police departments.

Years ago, before the establishment of sectional and national peace officers' associations, criminal gangs, in danger of arrest in one locality, merely moved to new fields of endeavor and by thus moving were in a position to virtually start anew in the law-breaking career in which they had been previously engaged. The police department of the city which they vacated was glad to be rid of them, and in coping with the ever-ready recruits to crime, they naturally forgot the gang which had left to try its fortune in some other city.

Nowadays—thanks to the unselfish and praiseworthy efforts of the peace officers of the United States—moving

from one city to another does not virtually mean a new lease of life to the criminal. In very many instances he finds that he literally leaped from the frying pan into the fire, for, being unacquainted with conditions in the new field of operations, the law-breaker or the gang sometimes runs afoul of the law on the very first attempt at law-breaking. To their dismay they find their reputations have preceded them and the local police officers are apparently awaiting their arrival.

In recounting the last chapter in the career of what could be justly termed a terrorist handit gang, it will readily be noticeable that this group of lawless ruffians is in the penitentiary for two reasons: First, painstaking effort and strict minute particulars, and second, co-operation between the police departments of San Francisco and Oakland.

On September 9th the Oakland police department requested our department to check a certain Studebaker sedan which had been used in a robbery and shooting in Oakland. Lieutenant George Richards, in charge of our robbery detail, immediately put Inspectors Martin Porter, Frank McCann, Vernon Van Matre and William McMahon on the case. They learned this car was registered to one George Roberts, who gave a local hotel as his address. He had moved from that hotel, leaving no forwarding address. Further checking revealed the fact that the finance company which handled the car had no knowledge of his whereabouts.

Now here is where attention to little details counts. In endeavoring to get a line on Roberts, our men learned from one of the young ladies employed by the finance company that she had noticed Roberts was wearing a ring with the initials "A. L." She had remarked to him that "A. L." did not stand for George Roberts. He told her the ring had been given to him and added: "Sometimes initials don't mean anything." The inspectors thanked the girl for the information, feeling they were on the correct trail.

On checking the references which Roberts had given on purchasing the car, it was found that they knew of no such man as George Roberts. One of the men whom he had given as a reference, on being asked if he knew anyone who was known as "Al," told our inspectors that he was acquainted with a man named Al Moore who

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Policing the Civic Center

AS IN the days of Caesar, all roads led to Rome, so in San Francisco, all parades lead to the City Hall, and as well are all the big civic and social celebrations held in one of the public halls of the Civic Center.



Capt. William Healy

With the completion and dedication of the new Municipal Opera House and the War Memorial there is added to the edifices where large assemblages may gather two more municipal buildings, and the problems of the San Francisco Police Department are thereby increased.

As all parades and affairs drawing thousands of people find their way to the Civic Center, there devolves upon the officers of the Bush Street Station the heavy duty of policing this area.

The Bush Street district includes blocks upon blocks of our largest apartment houses. Within the confines of the district are to be found many and various lines of industry and business, principal among them being the automobile business. Many fine residences, as well as smaller homes, are within the district. There is a cosmopolitan complex as well in the Bush Street district. Arterials to and from the Richmond, Sunset and Western Additions pass through the Bush, bring heavy traffic in the morning hours and after the stores and offices close. There is plenty to keep the personnel of the station very busy indeed, and Captain William Healy has given his territory a maximum of police service.

So when there is a big celebration afoot which calls for a parade to the City Hall, or for a gathering in the Civic Auditorium, the Municipal Opera House or the Veterans' Building, Captain Healy is called upon to exert every bit of his ingenuity. He must be a traffic expert, a civil engineer, as well as the man to keep the criminals out of his sector. He must deploy his men, and those assigned to him to get the most in traffic regulations with the least in man power. He must see that the streets are not snarled up in traffic jams, that those who have other places to go may pass without unnecessary delay. He must reduce to the absolute minimum dangers from automobile accidents. He must figure how many automobiles may be parked on a block that they may not constitute a hazard and at the same time be readily cleared when the owners come from the attraction they have gone to witness. He must keep the street car lines cleared that service of these carriers may not be impeded. And at the same time, he must continue to give the same capable protection to the people who reside in his district.

The years have come and gone since Captain Healy took charge of the Bush Street district. Many big events

have had their windup at the Civic Center, and with each one he has drawn more and more favorable comment for the able manner his police officers conducted their end of the programs, and thus permitted all to enjoy their evening or day without being bothered by traffic tieups or delayed street car service.

In the past few months he has had plenty to do in these extra attractions. The Shrine convention drew the largest crowds that have attended any attraction at the Civic Center in years. So familiar was he with the district that he was highly commended for the splendid display of police co-operation he gave the visiting nobles. The opening of the New Municipal Opera House last month was an occasion that taxed the capacity of the grand new building. People of all walks of life, music lovers all, from the mansions of Nob Hill and Pacific Avenue and from the palatial homes on the Peninsula to the humbler homes of our citizens gathered to hear the great artists brought to San Francisco to properly dedicate the new temple of music.

Captain Healy was prepared for the strings of automobiles that brought guests to the doors. There were no delays there. The streets for blocks around the opera house were prepared to take care of these cars which had discharged passengers, as well as the automobiles conveying others in the normal run of traffic. There were no delays there, no mixups, everybody was sent through and on his way by policemen who had been instructed by Captain Healy just what to do. When the opera was over the cars called for the audience and the passengers were loaded in and the cars whisked away, with no delays. The streets were kept clear throughout the entire period of the opera.

The same thing prevailed on Armistice Day when the Veterans' Building was opened. Everything went off just like clock work and another posey was added to the bouquet of many won by Captain Healy of the Bush Street station. And with this drain upon the men in his command there was no increase in crime in the district, crooks who took a chance were nabbed just as regularly as they are during the times when there is nothing doing in the Civic Center.

If you spoke to Captain Healy about it he would probably give you a quick look and say that it was all in the day's business, and nothing to get excited about. However, a lot of people think it's mighty good work, whether it's in the day's business or not. Those of this city take considerable pride in the way things are handled from that old building on Bush Street, which houses the boys who make up Company E.

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BAY COUNTIES' Peace Officers' Association

MEETINGS EVERY MONTH

CHIEF WILLIAM F. QUINN, *President*

CHIEF JOHN J. HARPER, *Secretary*

THE monthly meeting of the Bay Counties' Peace Officers' Association was held on Thursday, October 28, 1932, at the Burlingame Women's Club, Burlingame, with Chief of Police John J. Harper as the host.

At the request of Chief John J. Harper, Mayor Buck welcomed the members of the Association.

President Quinn turned the meeting over to Mr. Joseph A. Murphy to open the discussion for the day "BANK ROBBERIES."

Mr. Murphy introduced Mr. Charles Bosworth who gave a graphic description of the hold-up and brutal murder of the banker, William Cummings at Nevada City, fifty years ago, by the famous bandits, Collins and Dorsey, the latter of whom died recently in Los Angeles.

Captain Frank Lynch of Oakland made an interesting talk on old-time conditions in Alameda County, mentioning Sheriffs Morse, Hale, Rogers, Barnett and Becker.

Joseph Murphy in speaking on the subject of Bank holdups, summed up the matter in a masterly and most extensive manner. His talk embraced the police side as well as the bank side of the question. No phase of the question of what the bank people may do for minimizing a chance for loss was lost sight of by Mr. Murphy. He showed the necessity of attention to all possible bank entrances and exits and also went into detail in the matter of alarms, vault doors and the opening and closing of the banks, the locating and handling of cash and reserve.

Mr. Murphy stressed the fact that the bank people have very definite duties which they must pay attention to in order to keep their burglary and hold-up losses at a minimum. He also pointed out that the police, too, have to become "bank minded," if they would thwart the efforts of the ever-ready hold-up men.

Captain Dullea went into minute detail of the matter of check-mating bank holdup men, stressing the absolute necessity of perfect cooperation between the bank people and the police, in the matter of flashing the holdup to the police headquarters. The present system is too slow, he said, and the method of the near future, Captain Dullea intimated, will be automatic and consequently instantaneous. Direct wire connection between the banks and the police department will render successful bank holdups almost impossible, he said. Police officers should be trained to notice all banks.

The sample report prepared by J. A. Murphy to be used in reporting holdups of banks, he said, was a great aid to the police. The banks should not be visited at re-

gular hours by the police officers for the reason that this class of criminals know every particular before attacking a bank.

Lieutenant George Richards told of the excellent cooperation the San Francisco police are giving and cited the recent capture of the Bagley gang as an example of how closely the Oakland and San Francisco departments cooperate.

President Quinn, on the meeting being turned over to him, thanked Mr. Murphy and the other speakers. He also wished to remind the members present, he said, that bank robbers are always willing to take a chance, and will even go to the extent of burglarizing a bank, as was the case recently in San Francisco when the burglars cut a hole through the side of a branch bank from a vacant store next door to the bank.

Chief Drew of Oakland dwelt in detail on the best method of offsetting the plans of holdup men, whether they be bank or store holdup men. He told of the success his department had met with in the case of the McMarr Store robberies, by systematically going after the holdup men. The two points to be considered in this problem, he said, are concentration and distribution. The average department suffers from a shortage of men, Chief Drew said, and consequently it is necessary to concentrate the available men to prevent holdups. The lack of crime in our Bay cities is due to the harmony and cooperation between the various police departments, Chief Drew said.

President Quinn told of the plans of the Bagley gang of terrorists, who were so daring they had planned to take one of their wounded pals out of the San Francisco Hospital where he was taken after one of the San Francisco police had shot him while he was escaping after a holdup. Chief Quinn also spoke of the terror with which criminals look on the lashes which British Columbia law prescribes.

Special Agent W. A. Rorer spoke of the immense use of fingerprints in solving crime and showed how through a partial print one of America's most desperate gangs of criminals was brought to justice for the murder of an aged banker and a doctor who dressed the wounds of one of the gang.

Oakland was selected as the next meeting place.

Before adjourning, Chief of Police Wm. J. Quinn invited all the members to attend the Annual Inspection and Review of the San Francisco Police Department on Saturday, October 29, 1932.

JOHN F. HANLEY RETIRES AS PRESIDENT

It is quite an honor to be president of the Widows' and Orphans' Aid Association of the San Francisco Police Department. The Association is one of the strongest of such associations to be found in the United States, and it has arrived at its present numerical and financial strength through the "one for all and all for one" spirit which is always noticeable in the San Francisco Police Department.

To achieve success in any line of business, it is necessary to have a guiding hand, and this guiding hand in the Widows' and Orphans' Aid Association of the San Francisco Police Department is its annual president.

One of the best rules of the Association is the rule which states that a president may hold office for one year only. For this reason, each president does his utmost to have the year for which he is responsible a successful one—and, if possible, much more successful than the twelve-month period during which his immediate predecessor was in control.

This success a president can effect principally by the selection of his Annual Ball committees. The present incumbent, John F. Hanley, of the Bush Street Police Station, has already made assurance doubly sure for success by selecting the best possible working combinations for the 1933 Annual Concert and Ball, which he states will prove the banner event in the records of the Widows' and Orphans' Aid Association. President Hanley states that this year just closing has dealt the most severe blow which the Widows' and Orphans' treasury of the San Francisco Police Department has had to bear—namely \$75,000 in death benefits, with over a month yet to be accounted for. It is his urgent wish and request that each and every member of the Association does his utmost to replenish our treasury by selling every possible ticket for the 1933 Annual Concert and Ball. By doing this, he says, the organization will be able to carry on as usual, paying in full the death benefits to the dependents of members of the organization who have been called to the Great Beyond.

Protecting the Crowds

(Continued from Page 9)

immediately became very busy picking up all known thieves, and holding them until the Presidential Party had departed.

On the second day, however, the alarm went out that a member of the Presidential party had his pocket-picked and a cherished possession—a beautiful emblem in a leather case which had been presented to him by the Presi-

dent, and which he always carried with him—had been stolen.

When he received this complaint, Sanders started on a grim hunt, and by night-fall had rounded up about thirty-five pickpockets, holding them in a jail intended to accommodate about half that number.

The next morning he faced the group of thieves and addressed them somewhat in this fashion: "Now, I'm going to tell you fellows something. Every man in here is going to get six months in jail. You can appeal if you want—do whatever you wish—but you know what chance you'll have. The bail will be so high that you'll have to put in all your time here. But there is one way you will be floated out of town, and that is provided the property I am going to describe is returned."

Moved, no doubt, by a spirit of compassion for his fellows who were languishing in the uncomfortable jail, or, more likely, by the grim determination of Sanders and Carberry, a member of a "mob" who had escaped the roundup and was still enjoying the fresh air, quietly returned the prized emblem. The President was so highly elated by the return of the stolen property and by the work of the officers, that he summoned them to him and warmly congratulated them.

This incident, Sanders tells me, is one of the highlights of his career and one on which he likes to look back. No doubt it is these high spots—the thrill of knowing that we have earned the respect of those to whom we raise our own eyes in respect and admiration—that make our work seem worthwhile and relieves the grimness of our duty.

San Francisco police officers can doubtless find in their memoirs many such incidents of which they like to reminisce and there is not one member of the San Francisco Police Department who will not always remember with pride and pleasure that they policed, alone and unaided by outside help, one of the greatest conventions ever held in our city—the 1932 Conclave of the Nobles of the Mystic Shrine. The bunco and pickpocket fraternity, in their attitude of staying away from our city during that eventful week, tacitly acknowledged the efficiency of our department, while San Francisco police officers can with assurance feel that they have won for themselves the respect of our respected citizens and guests, who might, in the manner of the dynamic late President Theodore Roosevelt, express their approval with that one word, "Bully!"

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Heroes of the Department

(This is the first of a series of stories telling of the experiences of the twenty-four members of the San Francisco Police Department who, with Chief of Police William J. Quinn, were cited for bravery and extraordinary police service and publicly commended by Mayor Angelo J. Rossi and Police Commissioners Theodore J. Roche, Dr. Thomas Shumate and Frank Foran. The ceremonies attending the commendation of these officers were held during the annual police review this month.—Editor.)

AMONG the twenty-seven members of the Police Department who received meritorious service commendations during the past year in accordance with the rules and regulations of the department and who were publicly commended by Mayor Angelo J. Rossi and the Board of Police Commissioners at the annual inspection and review held Saturday, October 28, 1932, perhaps there is none who has had a more colorful police career than Patrolman Frederick Jeschke, of Bush St. Police Station.

Officer Jeschke, who is still a very young man with only a few years' service in the San Francisco Police Department, has already shot down four bandits, killing one. He has been in twelve pistol duels and has been shot three times during his career.

Before entering the Police Department, Officer Jeschke was a special police officer in the Mission Police District. During that time he was well known to all the officers in the Mission Police District as one of the most efficient special police officers in San Francisco, and as a result has very many friends in the department today which he made by actual and effective assistance given during the years he was a special to members of regular police force.

The older members of Company "D"—the Mission Police Company—encouraged him to become a regular member of the San Francisco Police Department, feeling thoroughly convinced that he was a natural police officer. When the war came along, Officer Jeschke was one of the first volunteers to leave San Francisco. On arriving in New York he was immediately selected as a commissioned officer in charge of the prison garrison at Hoboken, New Jersey, remaining there until the close of the war, when he returned to San Francisco and continued as a special police officer until 1925, when he became a regular member of the department.

Both as a special police officer and as a member of the regular force this brave officer always seemed to have a talent for being in the right place at the proper time. As an instance of this, the following is a case in point:

One evening Officer Jeschke was patrolling his beat in Vermont Street when he saw a two-year-old child seated on the edge of a second-story window. Jeschke, being informed on the law of gravity and on the proclivity of children to topple off ledges, ran across the street toward the child. He had had a premonition. As he neared the window the anticipated disaster happened. The child

fell. Jeschke made a dive for the falling body and caught it just before it reached the ground. In making his leap, the patrolman lost his balance and fell with his burden into a rose bush, but he protected the baby from injuries more serious than a few scratches.

On another occasion he risked his life to save a child from death under a street car.

He had had more escapes from death, but his greatest "one inch from death" escape occurred on November 14, 1915, when a bullet from a bandit's gun passed through his cap, carrying a portion of his scalp. It happened when Jeschke was patrolling the old Mission District. We will let him tell the story himself:

"One afternoon I sauntered into a saloon as three men were staging a holdup. As soon as I stepped in the door I saw those stickups. There was no time for me to pull my gun because one of the men was right near the door. As soon as I entered he swung around with his pistol leveled at my head. He ordered me to stick up my hands and I was in such a tough spot there was nothing else to do. This fellow was only a few feet away from me, so I started to raise my hands slowly. When they were shoulder high I suddenly reached out to grab the pistol from his hand. My reach was too short and I missed! The bandit pulled the trigger just as I ducked my head. That bullet passed right through my cap. There were a few hairs sticking in the back where it passed through. As soon as the shot was fired, the men made a dash for the door, firing as they went. I drew my gun and wounded one of the bandits, but during the exchange of shots a bullet struck the brass sign on the doorway and glanced down through my foot."

But Jeschke has on another occasion not escaped without injury to himself. The morning he took fourteen heat-blinded horses from the stable of Frank Martini at Nineteenth and Hampshire Streets he went to the hospital and stayed there for a week.

HINRICHS TO HEAD POLICE AID GROUP

Sergeant Peter Hinrichs, Southern Station, virtually was the president of the Police Widows' and Orphans' Aid Association when no opposition was presented to his nomination. He will succeed Patrolman John Hanley at the election next month.

Captain Arthur Layne and Patrolman John Dolan are nominees for vice-president.

In the race for the three trusteeships are Sergeant William Flinn, Inspector John Engler, Lieutenant John Alpers, Patrolmen Thomas Marlowe, Albert Balhaus, George Sullivan, Sid Desmond and John Clashy.

There will be no contests for the offices of treasurer, recording secretary and financial secretary.

Use Firearms With Care

FOR the guidance of hunters and other users of firearms, the National Rifle Association has issued from its headquarters in Washington a bulletin outlining a code of safety rules and urging strict observance of them by the gunners in handling their rifles, shotguns or pistols.

These rules conform to the safety precautions prescribed by the rifle association for its members, numbering approximately 225,000 and including a great number of hunters as well as target shooters, C. B. Lister, secretary-treasurer of the association, points out. Adherence to the precautions has been responsible for the virtual absence of accidents among the association members and has resulted in target shooting having a far lower percentage of mishaps than any other "play it yourself" sport.

Through its members, the association is making a determined effort to spread the gospel of safety among all users of firearms, recognizing that guns when rightly used are not dangerous but, like an automobile, canoe or any other device for pleasure, pass from the harmless and enjoyable to the harmful when recklessness and thoughtlessness enter.

The safety measures advised for the hunters follow:

Consider every gun as being loaded until you have personally examined it and found the magazine and chamber empty. Though you have only recently laid down an empty gun, remember someone might have loaded it while you were not looking.

Never allow the muzzle of a gun to point at anything you do not intend to shoot.

Never load a gun while pointing it toward any part of your body or at any other person.

Never shoot at a flat, hard surface or a glass bottle or a similar object, because the bullet is certain to glance off and go in some unexpected direction.

Never carry a gun loaded except when hunting, and then continually make sure that it is locked in the "safe" position.

Never shoot a songbird or harmless animal for sport, and when shooting game birds or animals make certain that no wounded game is left to suffer.

Whenever you shoot, remember that a .22 caliber rifle bullet will travel three-quarters of a mile or through nine inches of ordinary boards, and will bounce for a long way across the top of water. Larger rifles carry up to three miles and through six inches of brick wall.

Never lean a gun against a wire fence, tree, the side of a wall or any other object from which it may slip down, with injury to the barrel or sights, or with the possibility of an accidental discharge, and do not use a gun for a leaning post.

Never engage in any "horse play" when anyone in the group has a loaded gun, or when there is a loaded gun in the room.

Never stand on rotten wood, ice or anything where there is any possibility of losing your footing while you are holding a gun.

Do not carry a gun into a tree. You have to use your hands in climbing and the slightest mischance may cause your rifle to drop and perhaps discharge, and, too, twigs may trip the trigger. If you must climb a tree, use a sling to carry it on your back. Next to a safety lock, a sling is one of the most important safeguards against accidents.

Do not lay a gun where your dog may trip the trigger.

Never drag a gun by its muzzle through fences, or out of cars, boats, etc.

AUTO RECOVERY RECORD

Ever since the Automobile Detail of the Bureau of Inspectors was established, nearly 20 years ago, there has been maintained a record for recovering stolen automobiles that has been consistent, as well as admired throughout the country.

The end of the last fiscal year has proven no exception. Under Lieutenant Michael Mitchell the boys who go after the bums who insist on taking somebody else's car have kept up the high batting average that has been built up each year.

From Lieutenant Mitchell's annual report there is disclosed the fact that 4,483 automobiles were stolen last year, a falling off over some previous years. Of this number all were recovered with the exception of 50.

During the year the Detail recovered in this city 257 cars stolen in other cities. Other peace officers recovered in their respective cities 291 cars stolen in this city.

It would surprise people generally to know how skilled members of the Automobile Detail become in picking out a stolen car. Sometimes with but part of the license number a team of the Detail will spot the car. The boys who make up the Detail know the locality every letter on the license plates belongs to, and when they see a car with a letter belonging to Modesto cruising along they give a look at their report sheet to see if it has been reported stolen.

If people would learn to take more care in locking their cars and keep them from being so attractive to the auto thief, the number of stolen cars would be greatly reduced annually, declares Lieutenant Mitchell.

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Annual Police Inspection and Review

(Continued from Page 5)

appearance. The appearance of a police officer cannot fail to affect the manner in which one will be impressed when having occasion to speak to him. If his outward appearance portrays trimness and smartness, one will have more confidence in him. One speaks more freely to him because it is felt that a man of his general bearing will give his time, his energy and his interest and will handle the case in an altogether different manner from that of the slovenly or unkempt man.

Smartness is essential in all phases of military training. A police officer cannot do things smartly and alertly and intelligently unless he has the feel of being smart, and he certainly will not have that feel if he is slovenly instead of being spick and span. Thus the daily inspections of uniforms at the various stations and the persistent, brief military drills make for the betterment of our police force generally.

The annual inspection and review is preceded by very many rehearsals. These repeated rehearsals naturally appear tiresome and monotonous, but the results achieved vastly offset the natural irksomeness of this detailed training.

The Police Department personnel, as well as the Police Department equipment in the nature of patrol automobiles, motorcycles, motorcycle sidecars, radio patrol cars and our mounted police units, all of which splendid personnel and excellent equipment go to place San Francisco in the front ranks among the metropolitan police departments in the United States, are on this date paraded so that the citizens may have first-hand information as to the potential strength of the department.

As a part of the ceremonies connected with the inspection and review, the Honorable Angelo J. Rossi, Mayor of San Francisco, and Police Commissioners Theodore J. Roche, Dr. Thomas E. Schumate and Frank J. Foran publicly commend members of the department for acts involving outstanding personal bravery in the performance of police duty during the preceding year.

This personal bravery must, in accordance with the rules and regulations of the department, have involved absolute risk of life on the part of the member of the department being commended.

Our department contains a large number of members who have been thus commended for outstanding bravery. A notable feature connected with the reception of this meritorious conduct commendation is the fact that those who receive it are honored and respected by their fellow members for having shown unmistakable bravery when danger to life and limb was imminent. The fact that one of our officers has been brave when sterling bravery was called for suffices for making him, in the eyes of his co-workers, an all-time Police Department hero.

At this year's annual review an exceptionally large number of our men was commended for meritorious service by His Honor, Mayor Angelo J. Rossi, and the Hon-

orable Board of Police Commissioners. To give even a slight summary of the facts connected with the feats of daring and magnificent courage which resulted in the commendation of these brave men would be interesting indeed, but space will not permit. The officers thus commended are: George Dyer, Walter Descalso, George Page, Thomas A. Marlowe, Frederick Jescke, Don V. Darling, Albert Birdsall, Jr., Jack A. Eker, Rudy J. Kopfer, Leo J. Tackney, William G. Byrne, Harry McCrea, Fred Butz, Cornelius Desmond, George O'Leary, William Kavanaugh, John D. Long, James W. Gallagher, Robert Caldwell, John J. Keane, Eugene McCann, Clifford L. McDaniell, Stephen Desmond, Andrew J. Bell, Ralph H. McKenna, Frank Loftus, Mervyn Reardon and William J. Quinn.

Due to the fact that Police Officer Mervyn Reardon was killed on June 8th by a bandit named Glen Johnson, a posthumous meritorious award was granted in his case. The circumstances connected with the making of the supreme sacrifice in the line of duty by Officer Reardon stand out in bold relief in San Francisco police history.

Lieutenants James Farrell and Frank McCue from Mineola, New York, visited this city as guests of Inspectors Tom Conlan and Tom Curtis. The Mineola officers were on their way to San Diego for the extradition of a prisoner arrested for the Mineola authorities.

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A feature of the police review was the presentation of certificates of meritorious service to group of officers shown above. Rear row, left to right, are: Sergeant Walter Descalso, James Gallagher, Harry McCrae, Stephen Desmond, G. E. Dyer, Inspector Fred Butz and John Long. Center: Don Darling, Jack Eker, Andrew Bell, Frank Loftus, Clifford McDanniell, Al Birdsall, Jr., Thomas Marlow and George O'Leary. In front: William Cavanaugh, Rudy Kopler, Stephen McKenna, Robert Caldwell, Fred Jeschke, George Page, Cornelius Desmond, Lieutenant Leo Tackney and Chief of Police William J. Quinn.

Citations for Bravery Feature of Police Review

SATURDAY, October 29, 1932, was a red letter day in San Francisco Police Department history. It was a day of days in local police annals, not because of criminal happenings or any of the many notable mile-posts that go to make up the police year. It was notable for the reason that twenty-five brave men—all members of the San Francisco Police Department—were given a place in the sun and had their day in court, as it were, when the members of the Board of Police Commissioners and the Honorable Angelo J. Rossi, Mayor of the City and County of San Francisco, publicly commended them for outstanding acts of bravery shown in the actual performance of police duty.

There is something magnetic about a hero—something that compels us to pay him homage. On the occasion of the signal honor which was paid these brave men some two weeks ago, the tense silence in the large audience which witnessed the ceremonies bore mute testimony to the fact that hero worship is an inherent feeling common to all members of the human family, irrespective of age or condition. Courage—unadulterated courage—is one outstanding trait of that vast army of “unsung heroes” which does the policing of our highways and byways, hamlets, villages and cities, and our crowded metropolitan areas.

Errors arising from human frailty have been attributed to members of this civic army, but who has ever heard of even a hint of cowardice being charged against a police officer? No, as a class police officers have proven that with them there is no such thing as what is commonly

known as an Eleventh Commandment.

Death in any form may result from the performance of police duty. The police officer goes right ahead. In this particular a police officer is virtually a fatalist. He knows no such word as retreat.

In ordinary years three or four men of our local department receive the highest honor which can be conferred on a member of the San Francisco Police Department—namely, meritorious public commendation. This year was the San Francisco Police Department's banner year, with over a score of men publicly commended for having played what they well realized was “touch and go” with death in making the city by the Golden Gate a safe place to live in.

The citizen of today may well be proud of the peace officer of today. San Francisco is proud of its Police Department and it is unnecessary to add of its twenty-eight 1932 honor policemen.

FORGERS NET MILLIONS

Forgers and bad check artists cost American banks 300 times as much money as do armed bandits and bank sneak thieves, declares Thomas P. Swennes, Portland police detective.

Bank thieves cause an annual loss of \$1,486,000 compared with \$312,000,000 credited to bad check writers and forgers, according to Swennes.

The way of the check forger, however, is becoming hard, Swennes said, due to close co-operation between business men and police.



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WHAT OTHER CITIES ARE DOING

The recommendations of the Citizens Police Committee of Chicago which were published in a recent volume entitled *Chicago Police Problems* have now been largely made effective under the administration of Commissioner James P. Allman. Mr. Bruce Smith and his staff have been advising the police department on its reorganization during the past year.

A plan for reclassification of the 2,500 employees of Westchester County, New York, on a merit basis, as prepared by Mr. Fred Telford of Chicago, was adopted by the county board of supervisors on September 12, and will

become operative after approval by the state civil service commission and after being included in the 1933 budget.

Voters of Detroit rejected recently a proposed charter amendment which would have restricted the tax budget to \$61,000,000 for 1933, and demanded a reduction of \$1,000,000 more each year—down to \$57,000,000. The budget has been reduced by the mayor and council to \$72,600,000.

San Antonio, Texas, has eighteen fire stations, and each one of them has been made attractive through the efforts of the firemen. At one station, in 1924, a nursery and greenhouse was provided at the back on its grounds. The landscape gardening of all the stations has been developed from this and at practically no cost to the city. The idle hours of a fireman's existence have been put to interesting use, and have resulted in beautification of the fire-house grounds.

At a total cost of \$43,400 the Department of Public Works, Richmond, Virginia, has constructed an office building for its own use. It is erected entirely of metal, consists of two stories and basement, 50 x 116 feet in size and planned by the department.

Rochester, N. Y., completed in June, at a cost of \$500,000, the first unit of a port development plan. It is a new package freight and passenger terminal on the west bank of the Genesee River at Charlotte, seven miles from the center of Rochester.

Portland, Oregon, is equipped with an electrical map, designed and built by a member of the Fire Department, which gives the fire-alarm dispatcher a visual picture of the location of all fires, nearest available fire apparatus, apparatus out of service, battalion chiefs, auto mechanic, and movement of companies during fires.

MERIT MEN HONORED

One of the largest classes of police officers of the San Francisco Police Department were given public recognition for unusual feats of police service during the annual review this month. Twenty-five men from every branch of the department, and including Chief of Police William J. Quinn, who had been voted meritorious service during this last year by the Board of Police Commissioners, were given their awards, publicly, by Mayor Angelo Rossi, Commissioners Theodore J. Roche, Dr. Thomas E. Shumate and Frank Foran.

Those thus signally honored are presented in the accompanying picture.

They are, William Kavanaugh, Rudy Kopfer, Ralph McKenna, Robert Caldwell, Frederick Jeschke, George Page, Cornelius Desmond, Chief William J. Quinn, Don Darling, Lieutenant Leo Tackney, Jack Eker, Andrew Bell, Frank Loftus, Clifford McDaniel, John Keane, Albert Birdsall, Jr., Thomas Marlowe, George O'Leary, Sergeant Walter Descalso, James Gallagher, Harry McCrea, Stephen Desmond, G. E. Dyer, Fred Butz and John Lang.

Arterial Streets and Stop Signs to Be Reduced in Number

AFTER a thorough and exhaustive study of the problem of arterial streets and stop-signs in this city, the San Francisco Traffic Law Enforcement Board has issued a complete report on this vexing question as to whether a multiplicity of arterial streets and stop-signs is a blessing or a curse.

From the minutes of the meeting of the San Francisco Traffic Law Enforcement Board, held on June 21, 1932, it would appear that the consensus of opinion was to the effect that we have "too much regulation" in the matter of arterial streets and stop-signs. Here is an extract from the minutes:

"The report of C. C. Cottrell, manager of the Public Safety Department of the California State Automobile Association, was read and freely discussed, after which the following motion was made by Municipal Judge Sylvain J. Lazarus, seconded by Captain Charles Goff, in charge of the Traffic Bureau of the San Francisco Police Department, and unanimously carried:

"It is the opinion of the members of the Traffic Law Enforcement Board of San Francisco, from an exhaustive study and a consideration of all available evidence and data, that as a general proposition the designating of certain streets as 'arterials' or 'boulevards' and the erection of stop-signs adjacent thereto in the City and County of San Francisco *does not result* in a greater degree of public safety and, as a matter of fact, is the *cause* of more traffic fatalities than would otherwise be the case.

"This Board does, therefore, recommend to the Street Traffic Advisory Board:

"1. That arterial streets and stop-signs be reduced in number.

"2. That provision be made for the illumination of such stop-signs as are retained.

"3. That there be a strict enforcement on the part of the Police Department and Municipal Judges of all laws and regulations pertaining to arterial streets, and particularly the requirement of coming to a stop at stop-signs."

The Galloping Tunas Are Organized

By CHARLIE HUSE, *Examiner Police Reporter*

SHOULD you hear a weird laugh at midnight, see a building tremble on its foundations, or hear a song rising above the chimney tops, beware—for the Galloping Tunas may be abroad.

The very latest of secret (oh, so secret!) societies was formed November 15, when eight members of the Police Department and eight civilians gathered around the festive board to honor Lieutenants William Danahy and Harry Reilly. Danahy was recently transferred to Harbor District, after nearly two years' service in the Bureau of Inspectors, and Reilly has replaced him on a transfer from Bush Street Station.

As Reilly and Danahy are two of the most popular men in the department, it was only natural that the boys of the watch should suggest a little party. When the news of the "feed" trickled out, newspapermen and other friends of the watch invited themselves.

It was decided that the committee in charge be composed of Inspector William (Bill to you) Bennett, Ignatius H. (Gas Bomb) McCarty and Syl (Little Giant) Oliva.

Other guests were Everett (Doctor X) Buckley, Bob (Soup and Fish) Six, Opie (Happy Hunting Grounds) Warner, Bob (Solitaire) Burgh, Charlie (What's Doing) Huse, Eddie (Baseball Team) Longan, Jerry (Union Street) Desmond, Herman (Sauerkraut) Wobcke, Ray (Graham McNamee) O'Brien, Frank (Hollow Leg) Ahern, and Harold (Few Words) Jackson.

Upon several motions made by Lieutenant Danahy, those present organized themselves into the Royal, Ancient and Exclusive Fraternity of Galloping Tunas. Inspector Bennett was installed as Kingfish, and Ray O'Brien as Secretarial Tiger Shark of the society.

Upon several more motions from Lieutenant Danahy, it was decided that the fraternity would hold its next meeting December 13.

All motions were carried unanimously.

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Junior Traffic Patrol Review

(Continued from Page 6)

reducing the number of accidents and deaths in San Francisco, immediately advised me of the contest and urged that we of the San Francisco Police Department enter, not alone from a humanitarian standpoint, but as a matter of pride in making our city of San Francisco the safest in the United States. I might add that there is also a prize of \$5,000 for the winner of the contest. We are not as much concerned in the matter of the award as we are in winning the contest, thus putting San Francisco in the forefront as the safest city in America and incidentally saving the lives and limbs of our fellow citizens.

"I am going to ask all of you boys of the School Traffic Patrol to pledge your assistance in making this contest a successful one and helping the San Francisco Police Department to win this award. I am going to point out to the adults of San Francisco that if they will give us at least fifty per cent as much cooperation as the children have, the winning of the contest and prize is certain."

Medals awarded by the Automobile Association for deeds of courage on patrol duty were presented by Chief Quinn to James Boyde of the Aptos Junior High School and Edward Farris of the Laguna Honda School. Each boy saved a child from the immediate danger of being struck by an automobile.

Ribbon awards to the patrol squads were made as follows:

Efficiency, first prizes: Le Conte, John Muir, Alamo, Commodore Sloat, St. Charles, Roosevelt Junior High School; second prizes: Guadalupe, Sunnyside, Madison, Argonne, St. Joseph's, Aptos Junior High School.

Marching, first prizes: Longfellow, Winfield Scott, Sutro, Lafayette, St. James, John Swett Junior High School; second prizes: Pacific Heights, Jean Parker, Alvarado, Washington Irving, St. Anne's, Horace Mann Junior High School.

Neatness, first prizes: Longfellow, Commodore Stockton, Hawthorne, Andrew Jackson, St. Anne's, Sherman; second prizes: Grant, Jean Parker, Sutro, Washington Irving, St. Boniface, Horace Mann Junior High School.

Groups representing the School Traffic Patrol in other cities were present at the review from Oakland, Berkeley, Sacramento, Fresno, Santa Rosa, Modesto, Merced, Stockton, San Mateo and Millbrae.

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Recognition of Good Work

The following is a copy of a report submitted to Chief Quinn by Captain Charles Dullea and Lieutenant Powell, Bureau of Inspectors:

"I respectfully call your attention to the excellent police work performed by Inspectors Jesse Ayer and John Sturm and Assistant Inspectors James Cooper, George Curtis and Eugene McDonald in the arrest of one Tyler A. More, an ex-convict, which resulted in the recovery of property valued at \$8500 stolen from automobiles in this city and Stockton. In all, these officers recovered property in twenty-seven cases of thefts by More, all of which has been returned to owners. Inspectors Ayer and Sturm and Assistant Inspectors Cooper and Curtis also should be commended for the excellent police work done by them in the arrest of Jack Karp and the recovery of property valued at approximately \$4000 stolen from automobile trucks in this city and Los Angeles. Karp is now awaiting trial in the Superior Court on a charge of receiving stolen property and is also wanted in Los Angeles for

grand theft, together with Max Barnett, who is now serving time in the county jail on another local charge. Property taken from two local burglary jobs in this city was found in the possession of Karp and was purchased by him from James Joseph and Jess Lilly, now under arrest in Sacramento on a number of burglary charges, Lilly being shot by the Sacramento police at the time of his arrest. Assistant Inspectors Cooper and Curtis also arrested William A. Cayhill and Orville Normandie on two charges of burglary; they operated with Karp, Barnett, Joseph and Lilly. They are now awaiting trial in the Superior Court on said charges. Cayhill is also booked as a fugitive from justice, being wanted in the State of Illinois as a parole violator."

The officers mentioned in report quoted above have been personally commended by the chief for this very efficient police work which resulted in recovery of property stolen over a long period of operation by above gang of criminals.

Sleuths Guard Opera Against Crooks

MAYBE you noticed a group of men in dinner jackets, leisurely congregating in the foyers at the opera every night.

Broad-shouldered, well set—gray-haired, most of them—they might have been financiers talking over the day's coups.

Casually they'd glance over the paraders moving up and down in the main foyer, or up in the "diamond horse-shoe" promenade. Delicately stifling yawns or consulting wrist watches, they had the air of men for whom opera and the rest of life's luxuries were a trifle stale.

Blase, you thought—unless you happened to stand close enough to hear a terse command 10 minutes before curtain time: "Okay, boys, scram!"

Nightly at this signal the group stiffened to attention. Heels clicked. Not too conspicuously they marched, two and two, up the stairs, there to disband and scatter to the various promenades.

The bored "financiers" were really the pick of the Police Inspectors' Bureau, disguised in boiled shirts to watch the nightly display of furs and jewels.

There was Sergeant George S. McCullough, who wears a uniform by day in the Bureau of Records at the Hall of Justice.

There was Inspector Robert L. Rauer, who tracks down "rubber" checks, and Inspectors Clarence Herlitz and W. C. O'Brien, who spot suspicious characters in hotel lobbies. There were also Inspectors Henry Kalmbach, E. J. McSheehy, James A. Mitchell and G. W. Hippely.

Commanded by Inspector Jack Cannon of the stock and bond detail, and aided by Policewoman Katherine Sullivan, they wove through the brilliant crowds nightly, dropping into boxes or grand tier seats. Due largely to their keen vigil, the opera season concluded without a robbery. A diamond necklace, several jeweled cigaret cases and bags and other strayed articles were found and returned.

You may not know it—and, in fact, you aren't supposed to—that Jack Cannon and his men mingle with almost every Exposition Auditorium function and countless society balls, teas and receptions.

AMICUS CLUB ENTERTAINS

On October 20 the States Hof Brau was the scene of the Amicus Club's dinner party, presided by Mrs. Peter Hinrichs in honor of Mrs. Norman Dunne. The Club presented Mrs. Norman Dunne with a basket of American Beauty Roses out of appreciation for the work she has performed in the interest of the club and its welfare.



Mrs. Norman Dunne

Mrs. Jack Kelly was in charge of the arrangements for the Club's annual Whist Party on October 25. With the many prizes donated by the club members and the seventy-four tables playing the party proved to be a great success.

On the Air with Chief Quinn

(Continued from Page 10)

lived at a local hotel, naming the very hotel from which Roberts had registered. To our inspectors this was cheering information indeed. In the near future they ardently hoped to come face to face with Al Moore, alias George Roberts, but they had not the faintest idea as to how fully their hopes would be realized.

On September 21—just twelve days after the Oakland request to look for George Roberts—a colored woman rushed into the Bush Street Police Station to report the hold-up of a negro club in the vicinity. On reaching the scene, Sergeant Thebold McCarty and Police Officer Thomas Marlowe arrived just in time to see the hold-up taking place. One of the bandits jumped on the running board of a passing machine and was shot by Sergeant McCarty. This man was later identified as Sam Lynch. His partner, who was captured by Officer Marlowe, gave the name of George Fredericks.

The wounded bandit, Sam Lynch, was taken immediately to the San Francisco Hospital, where a careful police watch was kept on him. Soon a lady came to visit him who gave the name of Mrs. Al Moore. The name was significant, and immediately it was suspected that she was the wife of the much wanted man, Al Moore, whose picture was already in our Bureau of Identification.

Immediately this photograph was shown to several hold-up victims in this city, and it was also sent to the Oakland and Richmond Police Departments, with the result that the photograph was identified as that of the man who had participated in several of these robberies and in the kidnaping of a police officer in Richmond.

This hold-up of the negro club on Bush Street happened at about 8:30 P. M. Evidently the gang connected with this particular hold-up was not satisfied with the way things had turned out, for at 2:30 A. M., two men entered the colored club and took the proprietor for what they called "a ride." They drove him out to the western part of the city and granted his plea to let him live on condition that he would identify no one connected with the hold-up. The two men who had taken him for a ride, it was later learned, had come from Oakland on learning of the arrest of Lynch and Fredericks, and were no other than the leaders of the gang, William Bagley and Al Moore.

Their talk with the proprietor of the club evidently produced good results, because no witness would appear in the police court against Lynch and Fredericks, the supposed victims of the hold-up claiming that the whole thing was merely a drunken altercation.

Bagley and Moore, however, when they took the colored proprietor for that particular ride, had done some telephoning to Fruitvale and had been careless enough to drop a memorandum containing the Fruitvale telephone number, which our detectives were delighted to gain possession of. Immediately this telephone number was given to Inspectors Murphy and Marshall, of the Oakland Police Department Robbery Detail, and both depart-

ments were elated and expected immediate results, only to find that the men had moved from that address.

But here again fate seemed to play against the bandits. Just as the Oakland inspectors were disconsolately leaving the vicinity in which they had hoped to find their quarry, a laundry wagon stopped directly in front of the premises they had just visited.

Lieutenant Fred Barbau knew the laundry wagon driver, and asked him some questions concerning the two men who had had an apartment at the address the laundry man was entering. The laundry man told him that these men had moved a block or two further up the street, and gave the address. Immediately, Lieutenant Fred Barbau, Inspectors Murphy and Marshall and Patrolman Ed Robinson of the Oakland Police Department raided the address, and there arrested four men, who gave the names of Tony Compagna, Martin Flynn, Nick Rantelli and Darrell Brown. The apartment was a veritable arsenal. There were revolvers under the pillows of their beds, also on their persons, and within easy reach of the bed lay a sawed-off 12-gauge shotgun and two or three .45 caliber pistols, as well as a .45 caliber machine gun and two magazines with fifty shells in each for the use of the machine gun.

On checking the records, it was found that all four men were ex-convicts, Brown and Rantelli at that time being on parole from Walla Walla Prison. They had three automobiles, two Ford coupes and one Chrysler sedan. The numbers of these were immediately given to our Robbery Detail, with a view of checking against their numbers, and here again fate dealt unkindly with the bandits.

Our men found the Chrysler car was registered to a Chinaman living on Kearny Street in this city. This Chinaman gave the information that he had turned back that particular car to a local automobile dealer. This dealer gave the information that that particular car had been sold by their branch office in Oakland to a man who had given his name as William Jennings and who had also given an Oakland address.

Our Robbery Detail men concluded that to locate Jennings would be about the last step in rounding up the gang. Consequently, Inspectors Van Matre, McCann, Porter and McMahon immediately telephoned the Oakland Police Department that they were on their way to Oakland with most interesting news. In Oakland they were met by Inspectors Murphy and Marshall. All six men went immediately to the address which the supposed William Jennings had registered from, and were not in the least astonished when they found it was only a short distance away from where they arrested four members of the gang the previous day.

On carefully approaching the address, what did they see standing in front of the apartment house, but the very Chrysler sedan they had been checking on! The officers were ready for any emergency. On the apartment house directory they beheld the name of William Jennings.

A hurried consultation, and five of the officers had

tip-toed into the hallway near Jennings' apartment, the other member remaining downstairs to ring the apartment bell at the appointed time. There was a short, nerve-racking suspense. The apartment bell rang and instantly the door swung open and Al Moore and William Bagley were in the corridor, ex-convicts who had robbed banks, express companies, clubs, speak-easies and denizens of the under-world in Pacific Coast cities from British Columbia to San Diego. These desperados were ready and only too willing to kill rather than be captured. Like a flash Bagley was back in his apartment, where four loaded automatics were lying on the davenport. Fortunately, fate was once more with the officers. Moore and Bagley were over-powered, and handcuffed, after a desperate fight. In the apartment during the battle were two well dressed women, who proved to be the wives of Moore and Bagley.

The desperado, Bagley, who fought like a maniac to get his hand on one of the guns in his apartment to kill the officers, was finger printed at the Oakland prison and was found to be an escaped prisoner from Vancouver, B. C., where he had been convicted for a safe robbery and sentenced to fifteen years in the penitentiary, escaping while awaiting appeal. The Vancouver police had offered one thousand dollars reward for his capture.

A peculiar thing about the round-up of this gang was the fact that the five men captured—namely, George Fredericks, Al Moore, William Bagley, Tony Compagna and Martin Flynn—all pleaded guilty and were sentenced to Folsom prison. Not only that, but unlike the usual ex-convicts, they all made confessions admitting approximately twelve robberies in San Francisco, ten in Oakland, one in Berkeley, the kidnapping of a police officer in Richmond, California, a drug store robbery in Sacramento and a road-house robbery in Stockton.

It later developed that the machine gun which was found in the first raid in Oakland was the property of one Charles Berta, who had been Bagley's partner in British Columbia, where they both served penitentiary sentences for the robbery of the Nanaimo Bank. In that particular robbery they were assisted by Peter Farrington, who is now under sentence to hang for the murder of Police Officer Malcolm of this department. They also had with them on that occasion George Costello, who was hanged for the killing of William MacFarlane during a bank hold-up in Oakland. At the present time, Charles Berta is serving twenty-five years in Leavenworth penitentiary for the famous Nobel train robbery.

Only two members of the Bagley gang are still out of the penitentiary. These two are Nick Rantelli and Darrell Brown, neither of whom has been identified in any of the robberies committed by the Bagley gang in the bay cities. However, being ex-convicts, they are awaiting a trial in the Superior Court in Oakland for the possession of fire arms, which possession carries a sentence of from one to five years.

The wounded bandit, Sam Lynch, who was shot by Sergeant McCarty on the occasion of the hold-up of the

colored club in this city, was found to have been out on a ten thousand dollar bail for the hold-up of the American Railway Express in Tacoma, Washington.

One of the laws of equity is that you must come into court with clean hands. Now, inasmuch as these bandits preyed upon citizens of the under-world, gambling clubs and such places as lived by breaching the laws of the state or nation, they were able to carry on quite successfully for a time. By connecting such apparently trifling things as initials on a ring, telephone numbers, transfers or ownership of cars and following them with honest and persistent efforts, and above and beyond all, the hearty co-operation between two police departments, this gang of desperadoes was brought to justice. This co-operation is just an instance of the magnificent one-for-all and all-for-one spirit that has kept national racketeering and gangsterism from our bay counties.

MERITORIOUS SERVICE, WELL EARNED

The members of the board of Police Commissioners at the meeting of November 7 passed the following resolution giving meritorious service to several of San Francisco's Bureau of Inspectors for extraordinary police work:

RESOLVED, that Lieutenant George H. Richards, Inspectors Leo E. Bunner, Thomas Hyland, Robert Rauer, Charles Maher and Police Officer Joseph Nolan be, and they are, hereby commended for meritorious service under the provisions of Section 1, Rule 63, of the Rules and Regulations of the Board of Police Commissioners, performed on May 1, 1932, in the killing of Jimmy Ryan and the capture of Leo Newman in an attempt to rob the Martha Washington Store at 37 Geary Street.

THREE YOUTHS TAKEN FOR ROBBERY

Following a series of holdups, committed by youths under 20 years of age, and who carried big "hoss" pistols of .45 calibre, every member of the police department occupying prowler cars were on the lookout for the youthful crooks a few weeks ago.

It remained for Inspector Everett Hansen and Walter Brown to get the trio. They observed a youth driving a car with a Michigan license. This car had been stolen from in front of the Olympic club. Brown and Hansen forced the car to the curb, covering the driver, Gene Camozzi, who recently escaped while enroute to Preston. Camozzi tipped off the hideout of his two companions, and they were rounded up. They gave the names of Owen McCarthy and Ernie Erickson, local boys, 19 years of age.

Brown and Hansen had to fire several shots to make Camozzi halt, but he quit when he saw he could not out-distance the officers.

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SERGEANT WILLIAM D. FLINN A CANDIDATE FOR TRUSTEE

A month ago some friends of Sergeant William D. Flinn had it reported that he was about to retire from the Police Department, and this magazine, believing such to be the case, repeated the story.

Sergeant Flinn thought the whole matter was a great joke and facetiously remarked that in the near future he would not be surprised if some of his literary friends had an advance obituary notice of him printed.

The sergeant is one of the pillars of the Police Post of the American Legion, and looks anything but a candidate for the retirement list. In fact, he says he looks as young, and he is sure he feels as young, as some of the latest recruits to the Police Department. Just to let all the members of the department know that he is still heart and soul an active member of the department, he has announced his candidacy as a trustee for the Widows' and Orphans' Aid Association of the San Francisco Police Department at the election which occurs next month.

Sergeant Flinn is one of the most popular members of the department, and it is a safe guess that he will be one of the five trustees elected.

SURVEY BARES CRIME CAUSES

Political influence in abuses of probation, paroles and pardons was rapped recently in reports filed with the Crime Problems Advisory Commission's survey of remedial penal laws now being compiled for submission to the next Legislature.

Will J. French, director of industrial relations, and Paul Scharrenberg, secretary of the State Federation of Labor, were two members of a sub-committee delegated to report on factors contributing to the cause of crime.

Inequalities of sentences, failure to act speedily in prosecutions and abuses of probation, paroles and pardons were cited by the French-Scharrenberg report as "factors that must not be overlooked."

In this connection, they pointed out that "even-handed justice is often impaired as political and other 'pulls' are brought into play, and resentments are aroused that some times cause a man to become criminally minded."

Return to old-fashioned home life and proper parental supervision over children were also mentioned as important factors in crime prevention.

"One of the crime causes is the failure of parents to exercise proper supervision over their children," the report said. "When growing boys and girls follow their own inclinations, keep hours that would shock their grandparents, and have unrestrained freedom of association, there must inevitably result a lowering of standards so necessary in the formative years."

Claiming that it will pay dividends in good citizenship, the report urged:

"A reversal to the type of home life that means well spent leisure, careful tuition and an interest in literature, art, music and the sciences, all under parental guidance."

"OFFICER 666" HAS "NAMESAKE" ON S. F. ROSTER OF POLICE

By LLOYD S. THOMPSON

Perhaps the most engrossed spectator at the opening of "Officer 666" at the Community Playhouse was "Officer 666" of the San Francisco Police Department—Inspector J. J. Cannon.

And, in case you're wondering, it's because of that very play that Cannon's badge bears that number. Had it not



Inspector J. J. Cannon

been for the Augustin McHugh comedy, there is an even chance that Cannon might be wearing badge No. 248. Here's what Inspector Cannon has to say about the play which is his namesake:

"I was making a trip through the East, just prior to my appointment in the San Francisco Police Department, and met Augustin McHugh, author of "Officer 666." McHugh told me he had just finished the play and had tried it out in a small theater in Pittsburgh. It was to be played in Chicago while I was there, and I saw it. It was a riot of fun and one of the first of a series of farce comedies which followed.

"About ten days later, back in San Francisco, I was to be sworn into the duties of the Police Department, along with another fellow, and two badges were put on the desk to be given to us. I can see them yet, Numbers 248 and 666. Well, I just reached out and grabbed Number 666 and hung on, and I have continued to hang on through all sorts of department changes and promotion since then. It is a whim of mine now."

Community Chest

NEW RIFLE AND REVOLVER RANGE

November 20, 1932, marked the opening of the range of the San Francisco Police Department Rifle and Revolver Club. This new range is located at Fort Funston, San Francisco, and is thoroughly modern in its appointments.

The completion of this range, lending as it does a long sought opportunity for outdoor target shooting with both large and small arms, gives assurance that the San Francisco Police Department will be supplied by a continually increasing percentage of crack revolver shots.

Too much credit cannot be given the members of the Traffic Bureau for the many hours of arduous labor spent in the fitting up of this up-to-date shooting range.

CRIMINAL AGE SET AT 19

Youngsters of 19 are accorded the unsavory distinction of spotlight honors in a statistical analysis of crime records just completed by the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

The data cover eight months and some 200,000 arrests over the nation, with 10,926, or 5.3 per cent, 19 years of age, the largest proportion for any single year age group.

Those under 20 account for 32,287 arrests.

Nearly one-fifth were between 19 and 22, while 18.55 per cent were from 25 to 29; 13.9 between 30 and 34; 10.4 from 35 to 39; 7 between 40 and 44; 4.7 from 45 to 49, and 6.1 per cent 50 and more.

The 22-year-old group was second in the division by years, accounting for 5 per cent. The 24-year division took in 4.5 per cent.

Twenty-one per cent of those arrested on robbery charges were listed as under 20, and 31.5 per cent of those held for burglary were in the same age group.

Automobile theft charges embroiled the largest share of the youngsters because of the total facing that count; 3,066, or 41 per cent, were under 20.

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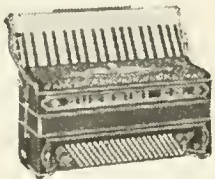
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**CHIEF QUINN SAYS EVERY OFFICER
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The winter traffic safety campaign was inaugurated with all agencies cooperating in a concerted effort to improve the traffic accident situation in San Francisco.

"Our streets must be made safe," announced Chief of Police William J. Quinn. "The traffic laws will be enforced with every resource at the command of the Police Department. The law-violating motorist will find that every officer is a traffic officer."

Judge George J. Steiger, presiding in the Traffic Court, announced that jail sentences without the alternative of fines will be imposed on all flagrant violators of the traffic law.

Percy E. Towne, chairman of the Traffic Law Enforcement Board, announced that the board would actively carry on educational efforts to impress the motorist with the rules of safe driving and the importance of observing them.

The California State Automobile Association is cooperating with the Traffic Law Enforcement Board in educational features of the campaign.

It was pointed out that the city's traffic death record has shown an increase this year, and the problem is rendered more complicated because of the approach of winter driving conditions and holiday shopping congestion.

The traffic death total for the first ten months of this year was 107, compared with 104 for the entire year of 1931. Since November 1 the situation has improved, it was stated.

The campaign has the active support of Mayor Rossi. "It is my earnest hope," said the Mayor, "that every citizen will contribute his share toward the success of this effort by a careful regard for the rights of others, whether they be motorists or pedestrians, to the end that we may continue to maintain the record of this city in making the streets safe for all."

Weekly conferences with district captains in furtherance of the campaign will be held, Chief Quinn announced. For the opening week the educational phase of the campaign will deal with unlawful speed, and every officer in the Police Department will be called upon to be specially alert to the traffic situation.

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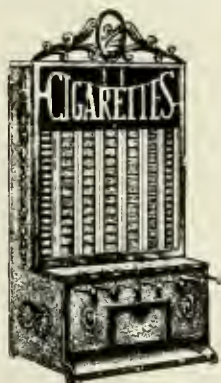
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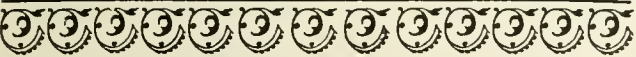
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William J. Quinn

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JAMES ROLPH, JR.
Governor, State of California

*To each and every member of the San Francisco Police Department
I extend the season's greetings, and wish all a Merry
Christmas and a Joyous New Year.*

—JAMES ROLPH, JR.

MAYOR'S OFFICE

San Francisco



December 6, 1932.

HON. WILLIAM J. QUINN,
Chief of Police,
Hall of Justice,
San Francisco, California.

Dear Chief Quinn:

As the end of the second year of my incumbency draws near, I wish to render due thanks for the fine performance of the members of your department, and to wish them, one and all, a Merry Christmas and a bright, Happy New Year.

Since the beginning of San Francisco's colorful history, our people have had constant reason to feel satisfaction in the achievements of their police officers. The fame of the city as a delightful place in which to live, is built up, to a great extent, on the feeling of safety its citizens have always enjoyed, due to efficient, courageous police protection.

During the past year, we have seen many instances of the unselfish devotion of our police to their duty. In a time when the hazards of their profession have been the greatest, they have measured up, repeatedly, to the highest expectations of their superiors and our citizenship in general. They have met unexpected emergencies with patience, intelligence and high courage. They have kept our city clear of thugs, gangsters and other undesirables.

I am glad to have this opportunity to extend sincere thanks, in behalf of all of our people. My official relations with you and all under your authority have been most agreeable. All of you have given generous cooperation. Accept my deep appreciation. I know your service to our City will continue to justify the good-will and confidence your fine Department has always inspired.

Sincerely,

ANGELO J. ROSSI.
Mayor.

Christmas Greetings



TO THE MEMBERS OF THE
SAN FRANCISCO POLICE DEPARTMENT
AND THEIR FAMILIES:

I take this opportunity to wish you and yours a Merry Christmas and a Happy New Year.

This year, 1932, has been a most trying one in the affairs of the department. However, notwithstanding all the difficulties encountered by the members of the department in the prevention of crime, and the arrest and detention of offenders against the law, the record achieved is one of which we can all be proud.

I sincerely appreciate the extent to which the men of the department have given of their time, their energy and their talents, as well as the spirit of team work developed within the department, all of which has brought about the success with which our year's work is crowned.

The mothers, wives and families of the members of the department are at all times, when their loved ones are on duty, under a terrific strain, realizing as they do the hazards that are the common lot of police officers, and to all of them, on behalf of the department, I extend my heartfelt appreciation of their courage and forbearance.

I feel certain that the people of San Francisco appreciate what the members of this department are constantly doing for their safety and security; that they realize the dangers to which police officers are subjected at all times, and their willingness to make the supreme sacrifice whenever necessary in the performance of their duty.

I trust that each and every member of the department and his family may enjoy the holidays which mark the close of the year, and that the blessings contingent upon labor well performed and sacrifice nobly made, may be theirs.

WILLIAM J. QUINN,
Chief of Police.

Christmas Greetings

*By Theodore J. Roche,
President of Police Commission*



THE onrush of Time again brings us to the "Holy Night" of Christmas and the Dawn of a New Year.

The year which is ending has sorely tried the hearts of men. Few there are, if any, who have been unaffected by a depressed, a chastened and a changing world. Such conditions tend to increase lawlessness and crime, necessitating increased police activity with its added hazards. Notwithstanding this situation, the Police Department of San Francisco, from our sterling Chief William J. Quinn, throughout the rank and file, to the last recruit, has responded in full measure to its exacting duties, altogether in keeping with its splendid traditions and with the high standards of preceding years. San Francisco and its people have been kept singularly free from the restless lawlessness which, according to the press, has seriously disturbed the peace of other communities. The Police Commission hereby records commendation and appreciation. The citizens of San Francisco have, as always, manifested their grateful approval in many ways—not the least of which has been their generous support of our yearly charity, the Police Ball for the Widows' and Orphans' Fund of the San Francisco Police Department.

While we may close the book of 1932 with happy thoughts of police duty well done, with sorrow we must observe that its pages record the fact that sons who started the year with us are no longer here—they are victims of time or martyrs to duty.

To the loved ones of those who have passed on with honor, to all our members who carry on with honor, the Police Commission extends sincerest wishes for a Yuletide replete with happiness; it expresses its prayerful hope that with the passing of the dark night of 1932 New Year's Dawn may bring a Sunrise of "Good Tidings of Great Joy" to our hearts, our homes and our country; while our Department re-dedicates itself to the universal ideal of Christmas "Peace on Earth to Men of Good Will."

Four Years of Progress

WITH the stroke of midnight, December 31, Chief of Police William J. Quinn will have completed four years as head of the San Francisco Police Department. The end of these four years makes a term of progress in the department unequalled in its history.



Chief William J. Quinn

Chief might well be the plot of a book on crime and criminals. Shortly after his appointment, the case of Doris Virginia Murphy, who was kidnaped, broke. With nothing to work on, the department set to work. The child was recovered and returned.

Next came the drive on the gambling "hells," and Chief Quinn and his picked crew did wonderful service in driving this unfavorable element out of the city.

Then followed in rapid order the famous \$150,000 diamond case. The department covered itself with glory by capturing not only the bandits but also the entire amount of loot.

Now the Chief introduced the most modern feature of the Police Department, the famous "Flying Squad." This group, operating on motorcycles equipped with sidecars, rifles, first aid kits, respond to fires, accidents, holdups and other details. Because of the speed with which the cycles operate they have had the same effect as an increase in the number of members.

Radio patrol cars, police radio station, new police stations, twenty-four-hour service at the office of the Chief



Theo. Roche
President



Dr. Thos. E.
Shumate



Frank J. Foran

of Police and the reorganization of the Inspectors' Bureau are but a few of the many improvements brought about in four years.

The solution of numerous cases—Sun-tan Bandits, arrest and conviction of the Taxicab Bandit, the capture of Black Mike Marino—are a few of the cases of note. The arrest of the Five Sheik Bandits, who had been in the habit of holding up banks, the drive which sent all the gangsters back to their usual haunts are a part of the record he has made.

The finest piece of police work in the entire four years was the solution, capture and conviction of Doran, Tinnin and Egan in the now famous Egan case. With nothing but a few small unimportant clues to work on, the entire department set to work to solve the crime. The results of the work speaks for itself. Egan, once a trusted citizen, got life term; Tinnin, an ex-convict, has life, and Doran, the youthful tool of the gang, has a ten-year term awaiting him.

The Chief has been instrumental in the formation of the Bay Counties' Peace Officers' Association, in furthering the work of the State Peace Officers' Association, the International Association of Police Chiefs and in the work of the Junior Traffic Patrol of San Francisco.

Under his direction numerous activities have been fostered in the department: The Police School of Instruction, the Police Baseball Team, the Swimming Team, Golf Team and the training of the children of the public and private schools to obey the traffic laws.

The Pistol Team of the Department
(Continued on Page 52)



MOTORCYCLE SIDECAR REVIEW

"Efficient Police
Make a City of
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San Francisco

POLICE

AND PEACE OFFICERS'

JOURNAL

— OF THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA —

A Police News
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Magazine

(Trade Mark Copyright)

Vol. X.

DECEMBER, 1932

No. 12

The First Christmas-Tree

MYRA A. GOODWIN

As far, where the rugged Northland
Sweeps down to the Baltic Sea,
They tell this eve a sweet story
Of the dear old Christmas-Tree.

'Twas night, and a blaze of splendor
Flashed over the winter sky,
Where a star, serene and tender,
Beamed once in the years gone by;
Above was a sheen of glory,
Below was the spotless snow,
While the hushed winds sang the story,
The sweetest that mortals know.

Still they tell the wondrous story,
How the children woke with glee
To find, in its fresh, bright glory,
By each bed a Christmas-Tree;
And they spoke of soft, sweet music,
Such as angels only sing;
Then they knew it was the birthday
Of the glorious Christmas King.

From that day in Northland never
Was forgot the Christmas-Time;
And, though foaming oceans sever
The Northland from our fair clime,
We, too, keep the birthday given
Years ago, yet new today,
When the kingly child of heaven
In a lowly manger lay.

Though the Christ-child to the living
Does not come with gifts each year,
Through our hands he does the giving,
Leaving plenty and good cheer;
And the children smile with gladness
As they find their gifts of love,
And each heart forgets its sadness,
While the angels sing above.

Make California's Highways Safe

By THEODORE J. ROCHE, Director, California Department of Motor Vehicles, in "Pacific Coast Review"

CALIFORNIA, in common with every other State in the Union, faces a most grave and baffling problem in the ever-mounting toll of deaths and injuries from motor vehicle mishaps on the highways.

Of all the inventions in these last two decades of unprecedented progress, it is safe to say that the human race has derived the most pleasure and economic benefit from the automobile. It is doubtful that any other single in-



THEODORE J. ROCHE

vention has done so much to change our lives.

But its blessings have not been unmixed. Sorrow and tragedy have followed along with the pleasures it has brought. The almost universal use of the automobile has placed a powerful and dangerous piece of equipment in the hands of the careless, the reckless, the inebriate and the criminal.

America's high tension urge for speed and more speed has set automotive engineers to work designing and building cars that travel ever faster and faster. They are beautiful, smooth and responsive creations of steel and rubber in the hands of the careful driver, but monstrous Frankenstein's of destruction when turned over to the reckless.

Every month statisticians in the California Department of Motor Vehicles compile the reports of deaths and injuries as these reports trickle in from the various sources. Every year the result is the same, an alarming increase in both deaths and injuries. To date, this year, approximately 1,000 persons have met death in motor smash-ups in California. Last year there were 2,591, and the year before, 2,384.

What are we doing about it?

The answer is that we believe we are doing all that it is humanly possible to do with the available resources.

Within the last year and a half, acting with the full cooperation and sanction of Governor James Rolph, Jr., who is most interested in traffic law enforcement, the executive heads of the Department of Motor Vehicles have reorganized the department from top to bottom.

The California Highway Patrol has been placed in the hands of competent and experienced officials. Its personnel has been rearranged and enlarged. Traffic districts have been created, quick communication perfected and methods of enforcement standardized.

Training schools have been established, where every officer is required to undergo a period of intensive schooling in his duties. A night patrol has been added in most of the counties of the State.

But still the death toll mounts. And what is the answer?

We believe we know. Effective as enforcement work has become, we believe the solution of the problem lies not in law enforcement machinery but in the hearts and heads of the motorists themselves.

We will approach the solution of the motor death problem only when an aroused public consciousness compels every motorist to drive sanely and carefully. It would not avail us to put an officer on each of the 25,645 miles of paved highway in California unless every driver resolves in his heart to be careful.

Wise men cannot be made of fools, nor careful drivers of those who persist in being reckless.

There are more than 2,000,000 motor vehicles in California, and more than 3,000,000 drivers. Unless every individual driver does his or her part, the death toll will continue to mount proportionately to, and perhaps greater, than the increase in registrations.

To understand what is being done toward traffic law enforcement in California it is necessary to understand the plan of reorganization carried out in the Department.

Recognizing that the subjects of traffic enforcement and registration and licensing of automobiles are closely allied, the Legislature very wisely has put these important functions under one general department, of which the writer has now the honor of being the Director.

As recently organized, the Department is composed of four distinct divisions. Matters relative to enforcement, including the Highway Patrol and its numerous functions, are handled by a Division of Law Enforcement. All registration matters, including the licensing of cars and operators, the keeping of records, transfers and numerous other things, are handled by a Division of Registration.

Legal matters are referred by all divisions to the Legal Division. Financial matters, such as apportionment of

(Continued on Page 44)

Police and Fire Department Cooperation

By THOMAS LARKE, JR., Commissioner, Bureau of Fire Prevention and Public Safety

SINCE the enlargement of the Bureau of Fire Prevention and Public Safety and the enactment of proper legislation to support its work, wonderful cooperation has been accorded its efficient Chief, Captain Theodore Trivett, who is in charge of the Bureau under our progressive and energetic Fire Chief, Charles J. Brennan. The Department of Electricity, through Chief Wiley and his staff, the Bureau of Building Inspection, through



Thomas Larke, Jr.

its Chief, John B. Leonard, the Health Department through Director Geiger, Fire Marshal Kelly, and last but by no means least the San Francisco Police Department, from its zealous Chief, William J. Quinn on through the rank and file—all these have assisted the Bureau in its endeavor to cut down the toll of lives and property exacted in San Francisco by fire.

It has been said that the whole problem of protecting a city against the unleashed fury of one of man's most valuable servants—FIRE—is divided into five phases, as follows:

1. Prevent fire from starting outside of its proper places, or spreading from those places.
2. Keep such "hostile" fires as do start, from growing by extinguishing them quickly.
3. Provide, by proper construction or intelligent fire fighting, for the confinement of fires which have attained a good "start."
4. If a fire has spread, keep it from becoming a conflagration.
5. Prepare in advance to handle a conflagration and to lessen the attendant suffering.

The Police Department has definite and extremely valuable services to perform in connection with each of the phases of the fire problem.

Compliance with the provisions of the building and fire laws with reference to safe installation of heat producing and utilizing devices will usually result in "friendly fires" being kept where they belong—in stoves, furnaces, grates, etc. Fires still occur from either improper installation, or deterioration of such features of buildings, but by far the great majority are the proximate result of someone's carelessness or neglect.

That is, most fires are the almost immediate result of some careless act—discarding lighted matches, cigarettes or cigars near inflammable material; careless use of gasoline or benzine, as for home dry cleaning; burning of grass or rubbish without proper precautions; using the fire place in shingle roofed homes as a rubbish burner on dry, windy days; and similar actions obviously liable to cause

a fire at once. The police officers are performing a service when they caution persons observed doing such things, which usually are done without thinking of the possible consequences, but which, if persisted in, may result disastrously.

Sparks coming from a chimney indicate a dirty, overheated or defective flue, or improper use of a stove or grate. This condition, when observed, should be called to the attention of the occupant and reported to the Bureau so that proper advice on correction of the hazardous condition may be given by the bureau.

Last year in San Francisco more than 800 fires were caused by "careless smoking or matches." In my opinion, the carelessly thrown match or cigarette would cause few fires if it were not for the rubbish accumulations which are permitted to exist in and around our buildings, just waiting to be ignited by the carelessly thrown cigarette or match. By the same token, if our roofs were clean, the 533 fires caused by "sparks from chimneys" would be cut down, and if people would clear off and clean up their lots, we would not have had nearly 1500 "grass or rubbish" fires. In all of these matters, we appreciate your assistance.

Now, in spite of our efforts along fire prevention lines, we still have a great many fires. Last year the total fire alarms (not counting vicinity boxes and greater alarms), amounted to 7881, an average of *more than 21 alarms per day*. There were 5807 actual fires, the other alarms being for rescue work in connection with automobile, street car or elevator accidents, unnecessary calls or malicious false alarms, which amounted to the staggering total of 1227, or **OVER ONE HUNDRED FALSE ALARMS PER MONTH!**

I have the typical fireman's contempt for the person who maliciously pulls a false alarm, not only because it unnecessarily places in jeopardy the lives of about thirty members of the fire department, but because it leaves the district in that vicinity temporarily stripped of fire protection. All of you who have observed the alacrity with which the San Francisco fire companies "get rolling" when an "inside" box comes in, must appreciate the importance, from the fireman's viewpoint, of getting on the scene on the fire in the shortest possible time.

A delay of only two or three minutes, caused because companies ordinarily "due" were responding to a false alarm and were substituted by companies covering in from other districts, might be the reason for heavy loss of life and property. Your successful apprehension of four false alarm artists within the last few weeks deserves special commendation, and I am certain that I am expressing the sentiments of the officers and members of the Fire Department when I say, "Good work—keep it up!"

(Continued on Page 48)

Bay Counties Peace Officers Meet

IN OAKLAND

THE usual monthly meeting of the Bay Counties' Peace Officers' Association was held December 8, at the Athens Club, Oakland, with Sheriff M. B. Driver as host. It was one of the best attended and most successful meetings held by the Association since its inauguration three years ago. The following were present:

William J. Quinn, Chief of Police, San Francisco,
James T. Drew, Chief of Police, Oakland,
Earl Warren, District Attorney, Oakland,
M. B. Driver, Sheriff, Oakland,
Chas. W. Dullea, Captain of Inspectors, S. F. P. D.,
O. H. Johnson, Lieutenant of Inspectors, District Attorney Office, Oakland,
George J. Hurd, Inspector, Dist. Att. Off., Oakland,
A. J. Rich, Jr., Lieut., Naval Intell., San Francisco,
John A. Engler, Corporal, S. F. P. D.,
J. L. Flynn, Jr., Redwood City,
W. A. Rorer, Special Agent in Charge, U. S. Bureau of Identification, San Francisco,
George Stollard, Inspector, S. F. P. D.,
Fred H. Classen, Inspector, Arson Squad, S. F.,
E. B. Montgomery, Sp. Agt., U. S. Bureau of Invest., San Francisco,
Opie L. Warner, Editor, Police Journal, S. F.,
A. P. Olson, Inspector, Alameda,
P. J. Murray, Lieutenant, S. F. P. D.,
W. M. Veale, Undersheriff, Martinez,
T. F. Burke, Chief of Police, San Mateo,
Edward J. Wheeler, Chief of Police, San Carlos,
Aza Hull, Mayor, San Carlos,
Walter J. Johnson, Acting Captain, Berkeley,
J. F. Peralta, Chief of Police, San Leandro,
Clarence Wikoff, Deputy Sheriff, Woodside,
H. A. Zink, Chief of Police, Palo Alto,
J. W. Glover, Police Commissioner, Palo Alto,
Edwin C. Bell, Southern Pacific Ry. Co.,
Capt. H. A. Hansley, System Chief Spec. Agent, S. F.,
C. H. Hilton, Col., U. S. Army, Presidio,
R. V. McSorley, Ret. Capt. of Inspect., Oakland,
George C. Perkins, Dep. District Attorney, Court-house, Oakland,
Geo. J. Helms, Capt. of Inspectors, Dist. Attorney's Office, Oakland,
Chas. R. Blaghorne, Inspector, Dist. Atty. Off., Oak.
R. M. Robinson, Key System Spec. Agt., Oakland,
Joe Brawbon, Inspector, Dist. Atty. Off., Oakland,
Louis J. Silva, Chief of Police, Hayward,
V. L. Strobel, Constable, Hayward,
Manuel Trinta, Traffic Officer, San Mateo,
A. R. Frock, Sergeant, Berkeley Police,
F. L. Ingenall, Chief Clerk, Natl. Auto Theft Bur.,
Frank G. Swain, Undersheriff, Alameda,
Augustin Donovan, Alameda Bar Assn.,
Joe Murphy, Prosecuting Attorney, Oakland,
Ralph Fisher, Oakland,
Ignatius H. McCarthy, Lake Erie Tear Gas Co., S. F.,
Edward H. Clark, Jr., Spec. Officer, S. F. Police,
F. A. Westphal, Jr., Dep. Dist. Atty., Alameda,
P. C. Hamlin, Jr., Oakland,
John C. Meinbress, Supt. Pinkerton's, S. F.,
Willard Shea, Public Defender, Oakland,
Donald T. Wood, Chief of Police, San Anselmo,
W. V. Nicholson, Chief of Police, Larkspur,
R. H. Chamberlain, Asst. Dist. Atty., Oakland,

L. E. Dayton, Dep. Dist. Atty., Oakland,
H. E. Tupper, Inspector, Dist. Atty., Alameda Co.,
J. Paul St. Sure, Sec., Cal. Crime Comm., Oakland,
H. H. Miller, Dep. Dist. Atty., Alameda,
J. A. Greening, Chief of Police, Berkeley,
H. S. Adams, Dep. Sheriff, Alameda County,
Harold C. Hansen, Constable, Oakland,
William S. Nock, Mayor, San Rafael,
Grover C. Mull, Oakland,
H. S. Kelsey, Deputy Sheriff, Alameda,
Wm. D. Terry, Dep. Sheriff, Oakland,
James L. Landon, Dep. Sheriff, Oakland,
A. W. Ayers, Dep. Sheriff, Oakland,
Douglas G. Webb, Dep. Sheriff, Oakland,
Alex Trotter, Cap. Police, Oakland,
Bodie H. Wallman, Cap. of Inspectors, Oakland,
Harold K. Webb, Dep. Sheriff, Oakland,
Fred Harnden, Dep. Sheriff, Oakland,
J. F. Lynch, Capt. Police, Oakland,
Wm. T. Swain, Dep. Sheriff, Oakland,
Dan Ferguson, Dep. Sheriff, Oakland,
W. W. Crane, Chief Civil Dep., Sheriff's Off., Oakl.,
Jesse B. Cook, Ex-Chief of Police, San Francisco,
Lloyd Graybiel, American Trust Co., San Francisco,
E. H. Shine, Asst. Cashier, Wells Fargo Bank, S. F.,
Joseph A. Murphy, Vice-Pres., Am. Trust Co., S. F.,
Edward A. Morphy, San Francisco,
W. T. McSorley, Court Reporter, Oakland,
Ezra W. Decoto, Attorney, Oakland,
Wm. H. Donahue, Oakland,
W. H. L. Hynes, Oakland,
Chas. E. Snook, Judge, Oakland,
John J. Allen, Judge, Oakland,
Everett J. Brown, Judge, Oakland,
Duncan Matheson, Treasurer, San Francisco,
Vern Smith, Chief of Police, Alameda.

President Quinn turned over the meeting to Sheriff M. B. Driver, the host of the day.

Sheriff Driver promised the guests an introduction to the District Attorneys of his county for a period of over forty years. He then introduced the present District Attorney, Earl Warren, who, he said, would act as chairman.

District Attorney Earl Warren stated it was most suitable at meetings of an organization like the Bay Counties' Peace Officers' Association to have historical talks, such as planned for the afternoon's session. He told of the success of the play "Pages from the Past," which was performed at a previous meeting in Sonoma by the "College Players," who were students of the University of San Francisco. The presentation of such historical facts in connection with the enforcement of law and order, he said, was good for the Association.

Today, he said, he would have the pleasure of presenting the District Attorneys of Alameda County who have preceded him for the past forty years. One would imagine that an ex-district attorney, he said, would, on going into private practice, become at once a defense criminal attorney, but in the case of the distinguished guests present, such was not the case. Each one was the better, and he felt, the happier, for his experience in the position of district attorney. He knew that was so, because he was well acquainted with each of the worthy gentlemen.

(Continued on Page 28)



I Want a Policeman

(Editor's Note—This begins a new feature in which the writer will bring out interesting happenings in the police work of the nation.)

New York City,
Head of New York Police Departments,
Missing People's Bureau Writes Book.

Unique among the season's new books is "Missing Men," by Captain John H. Byrd and Carol Bird. As the head of the Bureau of missing people for the past fifteen years, Captain Ayres has had many exciting and interesting cases come before him. In this book, in collaboration with Carol Bird, an able journalist, Captain Ayres writes of this highly dramatic work. The New York "Times" says, "the best detective stories to be found anywhere."

* * *

The talents of the members of the different police departments certainly run to different extremes as witnessed by the following happening in San Francisco.

The ordinary flow of traffic at Fourth and Market Streets was disrupted the other afternoon by the sudden appearance of a mad dog. The dog, a huge police hound, was snapping at the feet of the shopping crowd as futile attempts were being made to collar it. Officer Theodore Andrus seeing the crowd, went over to clear the streets. Seeing the enraged animal and knowing that on account of the crowd he could not shoot, he crawled under the front wheel of a parked car and grabbed the dog by the collar. Although painfully bitten by the dog, he nevertheless held on to it until the appearance of the pound wagon. The quick action of the officer is told by numerous bystanders in letters to the department.

* * *

UNIVERSITY LOSES CARS

From Lehigh University, Pennsylvania, comes the next interesting fact about police activity. In a drive to make the state highways safe for the traveler the State Highway Patrol recently took twenty aged cars away from the students and gave them to the "Junkie."

* * *

WALLA WALLA CHIEF DEAD

The little community of Walla Walla and the state of Washington lost one of their most beloved peace officers when Police Chief Edward B. Vogle was killed in an auto crash. While rushing to a fire the police car crashed into the fire truck, the chief was instantly killed and some of the firemen injured. The chief was a veteran member of the Walla Walla department and was well liked by the citizens of that section.

* * *

SPEED OF POLICE RADIO

According to the St. Louis Police Journal, forty-five seconds are required for the police radio car to reach any place in its beat after receiving the order from headquarters. This amazing fact was made public by Roy Glasgow, the radio supervisor of the St. Louis police department.

RENO POLICEMEN HAVE NEW FINGERPRINT CASE

Charles R. Hillhouse, superintendent of the Bureau of Identification and Sergeant Heap of the Reno Police Department, have worked out a new case for the purpose of carrying all necessary articles for the working out of fingerprints on an outside job.

The case is inexpensive yet very complete. It measures 15 inches long, 10 inches high and 8 inches wide. The front drops down with an ink glass and the card holder fits on pegs attached to the cover, making a convenient arrangement when placed on an ordinary desk. Besides it carries a fingerprint camera, ink, roller, powders, brushes, counter, magnifying glass, a complete inkless outfit and a couple of hand-towels.

* * *

COOPERATION

Chief Investigator Roche of Cook County makes the following plea for unity in police efforts in the United States.

"The necessity of bolstering city police departments has grown out of the success gangland has attained in their inter-city operations, uniting its national ramifications for myriad violations of local criminal laws. The once localized underworld has become nationalized. Meanwhile our police departments have remained local, unrelated, independent of each other and even ignorant of each others' problems and functions. We must now join hands against the common foe, crime."

* * *

ENTHUSIASM

According to the Fraternal Order of Police Journal what is needed in this country at this time is enthusiasm. The article states, "Policemen especially should be imbued with enthusiasm because of the individual worth which it embodies and also because of its power to supplant optimism for pessimism. Policemen unlike men in other occupations at once belong to a profession that is specialized in many ways and again perform duties which by their number and variety lack specialization. Enthusiasm is needed everywhere in the world today and if the officer brings the spirit of enthusiasm to his duties they will become more pleasant and their efforts would make for more efficient results."

* * *

LONDON "BOBBIES" OPPOSE ARMS

The members of the London police force have voiced their disapproval of the suggestion that they be armed to aid them in the war against crime, says the London Police Review. Jack Hayes in the current issue of the Review claims that the more experienced members of the force are of the opinion that the arming of the officers would result in the increased use of the firearms among the criminals. Under present system the criminals knowing that the police themselves are unarmed are willing in a number of cases to do without firearms.

Chief Administrative Officer

SAN FRANCISCO today enjoys the reputation throughout the United States of being the most prosperous city in America. Our tax rate is lower than any city of similar size.



Alfred J. Cleary

We devote a greater portion of our tax revenue (practically 25%) to humanitarian purposes, such as the Relief Home, County Hospital, care of the blind, the aged, the widows, orphans and similar charitable activities. San Francisco endeavors to maintain the reputation of a city with a heart and a soul, where life is better because men have confidence in the future of their metropolis and in the motives of their fellow men.

On March 26, 1931, the people of San Francisco ratified by vote a new charter which had been proposed to them by a Board of Freeholders elected at a special election August 26, 1930. This new charter was approved by the Legislature of the State on April 19, 1931, and was in full force and effect on January 8, 1932. A most radical departure was hereby made from our previous method of civic procedure. Prior to January 8, 1932, the major portion of our administrative operation was vested in the Board of Supervisors. The new charter took practically all these rights from the board, constituting it almost entirely a legislative body, and imposed the greater portion of administrative activities upon the Mayor and the Chief Administrative Officer.

Under section 59 of this new charter, the Mayor was authorized to appoint a Chief Administrative Officer whose requisite qualifications should include a residence of five years immediately preceding his appointment, together with administrative executive ability and experience for the position to be filled. His Honor, Mayor Angelo J. Rossi, on January 8, 1932, in accordance with the mandate of the people requiring him to select a Chief Administrative Officer at that time, did me the great honor of appointing me to that position.

The rights of the people with regard to an appointee to the office of Chief Administrative Officer are safeguarded in two ways: First, he is subject to suspension and removal in the same manner as an elective official—that is, he is subject to the recall; second, he is subject to removal by a vote of not less than two-thirds of the Board of Supervisors on the basis of written charges. He may request a public hearing, but on the filing of written charges and pending and during such hearing, the Board of Supervisors by majority vote may suspend him from office.

The Chief Administrative Officer is responsible to the Mayor and to the Board of Supervisors for the administration of all affairs of the City and County that are placed in his charge, either by the provisions of the Charter or by Ordinance, and to that end he has the power and it is his duty to exercise supervision and control over all administrative departments which are under his jurisdiction. He appoints all heads of departments under his control (unless otherwise specified by the Charter) and also appoints the members of advisory and other boards provided by Charter or Ordinance to be appointed by him. He is to prescribe general rules and regula-

tions for the administrative service under his control. He has a voice but no vote in the meetings of the Board of Supervisors and has the right to report and discuss any matter before the Board concerning his departments. He also can make such recommendations and propose such measures to the Mayor, the Board of Supervisors, or its committees concerning the City affairs in his charge that he may deem necessary. He must also coordinate the functions of the several departments of the City and County charged with powers and duties relating to traffic control and also provide for the budgeting and control of Publicity and Advertising expenditures of the City and County.

In addition, the Chief Administrative Officer may designate an officer or an employee in any department under his jurisdiction to exercise and perform the duties of any county office not specifically designated in the Charter, and can combine or transfer and redistribute among departments or offices under his authority any function or duty assigned to or continued by the Charter in any department.

Under Section 61 of the Charter, the following departments are placed under the control of the Chief Administrative Officer: Department of Finance and Records, Purchasing Department, Real Estate Department, Department of Public Works, Department of Electricity, Street Traffic Advisory Board, Department of Public Health, County Welfare Department, Coroner's Office, Horticultural Inspection Department, Department of Weights and Measures. Before entering into the activities of these departments, I may state that the Director of Finance and Records, the Purchaser, the Director of Public Works, and the Director of Public Health are appointed at the pleasure of the Chief Administrative Officer, the only exception to this being the present incumbent of the office of Director of Public Health. The Charter provides that the incumbent at the time the Charter became effective should be deemed appointed to the office. Should the present incumbent for any reason be divested from the office, the new appointment would be made and be at the pleasure of the Chief Administrative Officer.

The Department of Finance and Records embraces the functions and personnel of the officers of Tax Collector, Registrar of Voters, Recorder, County Clerk, and Public Administrator, and is under the supervision of the Director of Finance and Records who is directly responsible to the Chief Administrative Officer. The very names of these various bureaus are self-explanatory.

Purchasing Department: This department is under the direction of the Purchaser of Supplies. He handles all purchases for the City and County of San Francisco and has charge of the personnel connected therewith. He also has charge of the operation of Central Stores and Warehouse and the operation of Central Garages and Shops. (At present, there is no Central Garage, but the Charter provides for the Purchaser's control of same when built.)

The Real Estate Department: This department is under the supervision of the Director of Real Estate who handles all purchases and sales of lands, leases, etc., for the City and has the control, management, and lease of the Exposition Auditorium.

Department of Public Works: This department is under the supervision of the Director of Works. It embraces the bureaus of Architecture, Building Repair, Building

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Data for Identifying Criminals Exchanged With Other Nations

By WM. A. RORER, *Special Agent in Charge, United States Bureau of Identification*

ALL interested foreign countries, as well as all law enforcement bodies in the United States and Canada, are now exchanging criminal identification records with the Bureau of Identification of the Department of Justice. J. Edgar Hoover, Director of the Bureau, announced November 11.

The bureau is becoming a clearing house through which foreign countries and local police are keeping in mutual touch concerning the criminals in which they are both interested, according to Mr. Hoover's statement, which follows in full text:

The United States Bureau of Investigation, which last March announced the initiation of a program designed to effect a more liberal international exchange of finger-prints, has stated that the practice of exchanging finger-prints of this character has been broadened to include all contributing law enforcement agencies in the United States. The developments which have attended the exchange of identifying data since the plan outlined was adopted have been so satisfactory that the bureau has enlarged again this activity to include all foreign countries desiring to cooperate therein, as well as all law enforcement agencies in the United States and Canada which contribute finger-prints to the bureau.

The bureau is of the opinion that to provide for more comprehensive identification service further efforts must be made to ascertain whether the persons whose finger-print cards are referred to the bureau have criminal records in foreign countries. The superintendents of the identification bureaus of Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Barbadoes, Belgium, Chile, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, England, France, Germany, Greece, Holland, Ireland, Italy, Mexico, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Rumania, Spain, Switzerland, Sweden and Turkey, as well as the Superintendents of Identification Bureaus of all the territories and possessions of the United States, such as Hawaii, Canal Zone, Philippine Islands and Puerto Rico, have readily agreed to participate in this activity.

An invitation has been extended by the bureau to the many law enforcement agencies located throughout the United States and Canada which have transmitted finger-print records regularly in the past to indicate to the bureau the instances wherein they desire that foreign exchange or treatment be arranged and to furnish to the bureaus duplicate copies of the prints which are to be relayed to the foreign countries. The numerous finger-prints received in the bureau marked for transmittal to foreign identification agencies are an indication of the enthusiastic support which has been accorded this project.

It is felt by the United States Bureau of Investigation that the development of the international exchange of

finger-prints should prove to be a further step in the cause of effective law enforcement; should insure the regular receipt by the bureau of the criminal records of Americans arrested in the countries named, and should provide also for the completion of the records of citizens or natives of the designated countries who may be taken into custody in the United States.

The adoption of the plan outlined conforms to the policy of the bureau in handling finger-prints received, since any law enforcement agency which at any time has referred a finger-print record to the bureau relating to any person kept in touch with his whereabouts at all times in the future through the transmittal to the said agency of copies of all letters in answer to prints received thereafter concerning the individual.

FORMER SERVICE ELABORATED

The action of the United States Bureau of Investigation in the development of the plan to provide for the international exchange of finger-prints is an elaboration on the service which has been given by the bureau in the past to all law enforcement agencies.

The work of the bureau in criminal identification lines has been increased tremendously since it assumes this important work on July 1, 1924, when largely through the efforts of the International Association of Chiefs of Police, the bureau was authorized to receive, file and exchange identifying data, and at that time took over a nucleus for its work a total of 810,188 finger-print cards, which previously had comprised the collections of the International Association of Chiefs of Police and the Federal penitentiary at Leavenworth, Kansas.

GROWTH OF BUREAU

When the bureau instituted its identification activities there were only 987 contributors of finger-print cards, who were transmitting approximately 300 records each day. The bureau has experienced a steady growth since 1924. On October 1, 1932, there were 5031 contributors of finger-prints, forwarding about 2000 cards each working day: Federal, State and local officials, including sheriffs, chiefs of police and wardens of penal and correctional institutions, and numerous foreign officials are numbered among these 5031 contributors.

About 43 per cent of all criminal finger-prints received are identified with previous records, contrasted with the 14 per cent of identifications made in 1924 when the bureau assumed this work. While only 87,918 finger-print cards were received in 1924, 573,731 cards were forwarded to the bureau during the fiscal year 1932. On October 1, 1932, there were 3,208,690 finger-print cards in the bureau's finger-print files, the largest criminal collection in the world.

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Extract from House Report 2290, 71st Congress, 3d Session

Investigation of Communist Propaganda

January 17, 1931—Committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union, and ordered to be printed.

MR. FISH, from the special committee to investigate Communist activities in the United States, submitted the following report (Pursuant to H. Res. 220):

INTRODUCTION

The special committee created by the House of Representatives to investigate the activities and propaganda of the Communists in the United States, under House Resolution 220, having held hearings throughout the country and interviewed numerous witnesses, submits the following reports and recommendations:

Hearings were held in practically every section of the United States where Communist activities were reported, including Washington, D. C., New York, Boston, Chicago, Detroit, Seattle, Portland (Oreg.), San Francisco, Los Angeles, Chattanooga, Birmingham, Atlanta, New Orleans and Memphis. Approximately 275 witnesses, including many from other cities and towns not mentioned above, such as Cleveland, Indianapolis, Philadelphia, Pittsburgh, Baltimore, Pontiac, Flint, El Paso, El Centro, Gastonia and New Bedford, were heard by the committee, and a vast quantity of documents and written and printed evidence was submitted.

Most of the information presented to the committee has been done so voluntarily and only a small percentage of the witnesses have been subpoenaed. The witnesses represented all walks of life—priests, ministers, college professors, school teachers, Government, State and city officials, police officers, industrialists, farmers, high officials of the American Federation of Labor and of the United Mine Workers of America, reserve officers, journalists, members of the Chicago Board of Trade, grain brokers, representatives of the lumber and manganese industries, of patriotic societies, including the American Legion and other veteran organizations; also numerous Negroes, officials of the American Civil Liberties Union, and various types of American Communists—Jewish, Hungarian, German, Finnish, Greek, Scotch and Negro.

Among the better known witnesses who testified at length before the committee and presented a vast amount of documentary evidence were William Green and Matthew Woll, president and vice-president respectively, and Edward F. McGrady, legislative representative, of the American Federation of Labor; John L. Lewis, president of the United Mine Workers of America; Ellis Searles, editor, United Mine Workers' Journal; Father Edmund A. Walsh, vice-president of Georgetown University; Charles G. Wood, commissioner of conciliation, Department of Labor; Harry A. Jung, commissioner, National Clay Products Industries Association, Chicago; Walter S. Steele, editor, National Republic, Washington; Mrs. William Sherman Walker, Daughters of the American Revolution; Colonel Leroy Smith, Better America Federation of Los Angeles; Captain William F. Hynes, of the Los Angeles Police Department, who presented one of the most detailed and extensive reports of Communist activities of any witness during the hearings; Robert F. Kelley, chief of Eastern European Affairs, Department of State; J. Edgar Hoover, chief of the Bureau of Investigation, Department of Justice; former Police Commissioner Grover A. Whalen, of New York; Lieutenant Make Mills, Chicago Police Department; Inspector John A. Lyons, New York Police Department; Com-

mander H. R. Hein, Department of the Navy Intelligence Bureau; Jacob Spolansky, special representative, National Metal Trades Association, Detroit; Basil W. Delgass, former vice-president of the Amtorg Trading Corporation; Peter A. Bogdanov, president of the Amtorg Trading Corporation; Feodor M. Ziavkin, general manager of the Amtorg Trading Corporation; Roger N. Baldwin, director of the American Civil Liberties Union; William Z. Foster, twice candidate for President on a Communist ticket, and secretary-general of the Trade Union Unity League; J. Louis Engdahl, a well-known Communist and head of the International Labor Defense; Israel Amter, district organizer of the Communist party in New York City district; William Simons, district organizer for the Communist party in California; Joseph Fields, head of the Communist youth movement in Seattle; Louis Bebrits, editor of the Hungarian Communist daily newspaper, Uj Elore; Moissaye J. Olgin, editor of the Jewish Communist newspaper, Freiheit, published in New York; Harry Gannes, acting editor of the Daily Worker, official daily organ of the Communist Party of America, and three escaped prisoners from Russian lumber camps near Archangel.

The main reason for the adoption by the House of Representatives, by an overwhelming vote, of the resolution providing for the appointment by Speaker Longworth of a special committee of five members to investigate Communism in the United States was because it was made clear that the Department of Justice has had no power, authority or funds from Congress to investigate Communist propaganda or activities since 1925. The people back home thought that Congress was looking after the situation, and the members of Congress very generally believed that the executive departments of the Government had ample authority and appropriations to handle the revolutionary activities of the Communists.

It was not until the exact situation was presented to the House of Representatives, and the responsibility placed squarely on its members for failure to grant sufficient authority and funds to the executive departments of the Government to deal with the attempts of the Communists to undermine our republican form of government and seek its overthrow by force and violence that House Resolution 220, authorizing the creation of the investigating committee was passed, on May 22, 1930, and the appropriation of \$25 000 for necessary expenses was authorized on June 13, 1930.

House Resolution No. 220 is as follows:

"Resolved, That the speaker of the House of Representatives is authorized and directed to appoint a committee of five members of the House of Representatives to investigate Communist propaganda in the United States, and particularly in our educational institutions; the activities and membership of the Communist party of the United States; and all affiliated organizations and groups thereof; the ramification of the Communist International in the United States; the Amtorg Trading Corporation; the Daily Worker; and all entities, groups or individuals who are alleged to advise, teach or advocate the overthrow by force or violence of the Government of the United States, or attempt to undermine our republican form of government by inciting riots, sabotage or rev-

olutionary disorders.

"The committee shall report to the House the results of its investigation, including such recommendations for legislation as it deems advisable.

"For such purposes the committee, or any subcommittee thereof, is authorized to sit and act at such times and places in the District of Columbia or elsewhere, whether or not the House is in session, to hold such hearings to employ such experts and such clerical, stenographic and other assistants, to require the attendance of such witnesses and the production of such books, papers and documents, to take such testimony, to have such printing and binding done, and to make such expenditures as it deems necessary."

It is the purpose of the committee to present a carefully prepared report, based upon the facts developed at the various hearings; to give a comprehensive picture of the history and aims of Communism; a detailed story of the propaganda and activities of the Communists in the United States; and how the activities of Communists in other countries influence or affect the interests and welfare of the American people, and the security and stability of our republican form of government.

The original policy of the committee to confine its investigation to Communist activities has been strictly adhered to, and no attempt has been made to develop the facts in regard to socialism, anarchism, pacifism or radicalism.

No lawyers were engaged by the committee at Government expense, and no undercover man or special investigators have been employed except on special missions, and not for more than a few days at a time. The committee has made every effort to stay within the appropriation, and expects to have upwards of \$5,000 as an unexpended balance to return to the Treasury of the United States.

The committee is convinced that the surest and most effective way of combating Communism in the United States is to give the fullest possible publicity to the fundamental principles and aims of the Communists, which are the same throughout the world, as they are not likely to prove acceptable to any considerable number of American citizens, unless camouflaged by either extraneous issues, such as unemployment insurance.

The principles and aims of Communists in Moscow and Communists in Berlin, Paris, London, New York, Los Angeles, Tokyo and Peking are the same; they stand on the same platform, and advocate the same principles, and all take their orders from the Communist International, with headquarters in Moscow, and obey them implicitly.

It is not difficult to find out exactly what those principles are, and to define Communism so that he who runs can read, as Communists do not attempt to hide their fundamental purposes, and admit, and are apparently proud, of taking their orders from Moscow and giving allegiance to the red flag and the Soviet Union.

The following is a definition of Communism, a worldwide political organization, advocating: (1) Hatred of God and all forms of religion; (2) destruction of private property, and inheritance; (3) absolute social and racial equality; promotion of class hatred; (4) revolutionary propaganda through the Communist International, stirring up Communist activities in foreign countries in order to cause strikes, riots sabotage, bloodshed and civil war; (5) destruction of all forms of representative or democratic governments, including civil liberties, such as freedom of speech, of the press, or assembly, and trial by jury; (6) the ultimate and final objective is by means of world revolution to establish the dictatorship of the so-called proletariat into one world union of Soviet socialist republics with the capital at Moscow.

Communism has also been defined as an organized effort to overthrow organized governments which operate contrary to the Communist plan now in effect in Russia. It aims at the socialization of government, private property, industry, labor, the home, education and religion. Its objectives are the abolition of other governments, private ownership of property, inheritance, religion and family relations.

Webster's (1930 edition) Dictionary gives the definition of Communism in part as follows:

"A system of social organization in which goods are held in common—the opposite of the system of private property."

HISTORY OF COMMUNISM

Manifesto of the Communist Party—Modern Communism begins with the "Manifesto of the Communist Party," by Karl Marx and Friedrich Engels, two apostate Jews, which appeared in January, 1848. The manifesto, which is also the bible of modern socialism, is, therefore, an important world document, as it is the foundation of the struggle of the working class for industrial and political emancipation.

To comprehend either Communism or its half-brother, Socialism, it is essential to understand the main principles enunciated by Marx and Engels. When the manifesto made its first appearance in the world the proletarian movement was confined to a limited field of operation. The basic thought underlying the manifesto is as follows:

"The history of all human society, past and present, has been the history of class struggles; incessant warfare between the exploited and exploiter, between oppressed classes and ruling classes at various stages in the evolution of society; the struggle has now reached a stage of development when the exploited and oppressed class (the proletariat) can not free itself from the dominion of the exploiting and ruling class (the bourgeoisie) without at one and the same time and forever ridding society of exploitation, oppression and class struggles."

Engles stated later that Marx, and Marx alone, was the originator of this fundamental thought. The guiding motif of the manifesto is "Proletarians of all lands, unite."

The concluding paragraph reads:

"Communists scorn to hide their views and aims. They openly declare that their purpose can only be achieved by the forcible overthrow of the whole extant social order. Let the ruling classes tremble at the prospect of a Communist revolution. Proletarians have nothing to lose but their chains. They have a world to win. Proletarians of all lands, unite."

First International.—The First International Association of Workers, based partially on the manifesto, was established on September 28, 1864, at St. James Hall, London, largely through the efforts of Karl Marx, and was known as the First International. The statute of the International Association of Workers reads as follows:

"That the emancipation of the working class is to be attained by the working class itself; that the struggle for the emancipation of the working class does not mean struggle for class privileges and monopolies, but a struggle for equal rights and equal obligations, for the abolition of every kind of class domination."

The First International survived for only nine years. In 1872, Marx withdrew his support because the anarchists were becoming too powerful, and he was bitterly opposed to them, as they were against any system of government including that proposed by Marx. He preferred to pull down the house he himself had built rather than let the anarchist element control.

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Meets Every 2nd Friday
121 Hall of Justice

Organized 1878

WIDOWS and ORPHANS AID ASSOCIATION

San Francisco Police Department

Geo. Kopman, Rec. Secty.
J. W. Boyle, Fin. Secty.

Organized 1878

The General Election on December 9

THE annual election of officers of the Widows' and Orphans' Aid Association of the San Francisco Police Department was held December 9, 1932, at the Hall of Justice. The following new officers were elected to guide the destinies of the association for the coming year:

PRESIDENT: Peter S. Hinrichs. VICE-PRESIDENT: Arthur D. Layne. TREASURER: John R. Dower. RECORDING SECRETARY: George F. Kopman. FINANCIAL SECRETARY: James W. Boyle. TRUSTEES: John Alpers, George J. Sullivan, John A. Engler, William D. Flinn, Thomas A. Marlowe.

The campaign waged this year by all the candidates was exceedingly close, and many political features were introduced. One of the candidates had an oldtime "Sandwich Man" with his name on the signs; another had his cards printed in Chinese.

Annual Police Ball

The Annual Police Ball will be held in the Civic Auditorium on February 25, 1933. The affair this year, according to present plans, will surpass anything ever given. The committee's organizing itself into the various necessary groups and expects to have all plans completed by the time of the next publication of the "Journal." For the complete program of this event, watch for next month's edition.



John F. Hanley, Past President

IN MEMORIAM

The officers and members of the Association, the members of the San Francisco Police Department and the staff of the Police Journal extend deepest sympathy to the families and friends of the following brother officers, who were called from this life during the month:

Joseph M. Brodt,
Frederick J. Staglich,
Edward Peterson,
John J. Cameron,
Chas. Kelley.



Capt. Arthur D. Layne, Vice-President



Peter S. Hinrichs, President

California Highway Patrol

By E. RAYMOND CATO, *Chief California Highway Patrol*

THE ultimate object of the California Highway Patrol is to prevent the loss of human life and to make California a state where people may travel and reside in safety. Of course, added to those duties definitely assigned to us by law, we, like yourselves, endeavor to render every possible service to the public.



E. Raymond Cato

The set-up of the California Highway Patrol has not as yet been fully completed. We have, nevertheless, a working organization which is securing results. The administration of the California Highway Patrol is vested in the Chief, the Assistant Chief, and six Bureau heads. Each Bureau head has a definite and distinct line of endeavor.

The Bureau of Field Activities and Equipment of the Patrol is responsible for the personal and actual patrol of the highways. This bureau has charge of all equipment and must keep accurate check of all upkeep and expenses generally. A traveling equipment inspector keeps in touch with every piece of equipment in the State and makes inspections, and such equipment as warrants overhauling is immediately sent to the shops. In the interest of economy we endeavor to make a turn-over of our equipment while it has a turn-over value. It is, of course, needless for me to explain to you that when men are often required to travel at 80 or 90 miles per hour it is essential that we place under them the very best of equipment.

The Bureau of Vehicle Lights and Signals has charge of the laws pertaining to vehicle lights and the establishing of light adjusting stations, etc.

The Bureau of Brakes and Commercial Vehicles likewise has charge of the enforcement of the laws pertaining to weights and brakes and the establishing of brake adjusting stations.

The Bureau of Communications and Correspondence has charge of all communications and correspondence pertaining to all departments of the California Highway Patrol. In addition thereto they have hourly contact with every officer of the California Highway Patrol in every part of the State.

The Bureau of Statistics and Education has charge of all matters pertaining to deaths and accidents, in addition to conducting experiments of research along the lines of improvements or changes that may be contemplated. It also has charge of the California Highway Patrol Training School and Traffic education generally. The person-

nel of the entire Patrol has been given courses in this training school. In this course they are taught not only the duties pertaining to traffic, but they are taught police duties as well, in order that they may be thoroughly familiar with the duties which are ordinarily performed by members of police departments and sheriffs' offices. At this school they are also given a complete course in first aid, and all members of the Patrol now riding the highways of California are competent to render first aid in any case that may develop.

The Bureau of Auto Theft was contemplated in the reorganization of the California Highway Patrol. This bureau is still in process of reorganization. The recovery of stolen cars is an activity of the Patrol which is engaged in by traffic officers throughout the State. The establishment of an auto theft bureau will be in the interest of efficiency and economy, bringing this work under the direction of experts in this particular branch of the service.

This group of bureau heads, together with the Chief and the Assistant Chief, form the administrative unit of the California Highway Patrol.

We have seventeen districts. Each district is in charge of a District Inspector. All county units are in charge of captains. Each unit consists of two or more traffic officers.

On December 1, 1932, we had 522 traffic officers actively engaged in enforcement work.

We have a night patrol in most of the counties which has proven of great value, not only to the traveling public but to rural sections generally, and it is the only actual protection that has ever been afforded to the rural districts.

We are giving a great deal of thought to the inspection of school buses and the examination of drivers of school buses in order that buses may be kept in proper working condition and so that bus drivers will not only be competent drivers but so that they will be thoroughly instructed in the method of instructing and controlling the children in order that this service may be conducted with the greatest safety.

The matter of granting operators licenses in the State of California is a serious one. More funds should be provided by the Legislature to enable a more rigid examination of those seeking to operate automobiles on California highways. A rigid examination of the operator prior to the issuance of his license would go far toward preventing accidents and fatalities on our highways.

Also, whenever an operator is found to be incapable or incompetent of properly operating a vehicle upon the highways, his license should be immediately cancelled.

The two outstanding factors of accidents are selfish-

(Continued on Page 47)

The United States Secret Service

THOMAS B. FOSTER, *Agent in Charge*

THE public generally, and many peace officers have the idea that the Secret Service, with which the writer has been connected for approximately thirty-two years, is under the Department of Justice, when, as a matter of fact it is and has been since its organization, shortly after the close of the Civil War, under the Department of the Treasury. In 1865, the small sum of \$10,000 was appropriated to be expended by the Secretary of the Treasury for the suppression of coin counterfeiting. Shortly thereafter this appropriation was enlarged so as to provide for the suppression of note counterfeiting which had become most prevalent, and the Secret Service Division was then organized and became what is popularly known as the United States Secret Service. It now protects the President, the President-elect, and suppresses counterfeiting and other crimes against the Treasury department.

Fiction has thrown a glamor around the Secret Service, and I am often amused when I read these tales. One would think that the Secret Service agent is a superman, when he is just like any other officer, and can see no further into a stone wall than any other citizen of education and horse sense. True it is, his training has taught him to apply certain facts he may acquire in a skillful manner, and, as they say in football, to take advantage of the breaks of the game. And game it is, where skill, luck, persistency and honesty are our four aces. Skill in applying acquired or known facts; luck in getting the breaks; persistency in pursuing the facts and the breaks; and honesty in dealing with the criminal class. These are the stock in trade of the Secret Service agent, as it is, in our judgment, that of any other officer.

From my experience I relate an incident to illustrate what a break we sometimes get. A number of years ago,

while we had under investigation in San Francisco the appearance of a counterfeit silver dollar, which we had information was being handled by a former San Quentin convict, a man unknown to the investigation at that time, went into a saloon on Mission Street and ordered a glass of beer, laying down a good \$5 gold coin in payment. The bartender laid on the counter four silver dollars and the balance in small change. The customer noticed that one of the dollars was counterfeit, and called the fact to the attention of the suds dispenser, who had in the meantime started to wait upon another customer. The bartender jumped to the conclusion that the man had switched in a counterfeit (which has been done many times) when his back was turned, and called upon some saloon hangers-on to grab the fellow, shouting in language more forceful than elegant that the d——d so and so had switched a "phoney" on him. When searched, the man had four counterfeit silver dollars on his person. When questioned, he gave us his address and also a plausible story as to how he had come into possession of the counterfeits. We visited his home and questioned his wife as to his associates, and she, not knowing her husband was engaged in shoving the "queer," mentioned the name of the man whom we had under investigation, which led to his arrest and the finding in his possession of a large number of counterfeit dollars. His subsequent sentence to a long term in prison followed. Examination of the coin handed by the bartender to the customer showed it to be of different make than the four found on the latter's person. And he likewise went to the prison for several years.

We want to take this opportunity to thank State, county and city officers for their fine cooperation with the Secret Service.

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The Chief Clerk's Office

By CAPTAIN HORACE MCGOWAN

THE duties of the Chief Clerk of the San Francisco Police Department are varied indeed. In fact, in our department book of rules, the Chief Clerk's duties are definitely listed under sub-divisions running from the letter "a" to the letter "l."



Capt. Horace M. McGowan

In addition to the duties listed under these dozen heads, the Book of Rules and Regulations also sets forth the fact that the Chief Clerk's Office shall be, as it were, a clearing house for the work done by the officers in charge of the City Prison, the Property Clerk's Office, the Bureau of Permits and Registration, and the General Office.

The Chief Clerk is also responsible for the keeping of the personal record of every member and employee of the department, from the date of his appointment to the date of the severance of his connection with the department through resignation, pension or death. In addition to the immense volume of correspondence and the records and bookkeeping of the department, and the keeping of chronological records, the Chief Clerk's Office also handles the annual budget dis-

tribution, amounting to over three and one-half million dollars.

What are known as General Orders and Teletype Orders are made up daily and issued to the various Police District commanders. These general orders contain specific instructions in the matter of enforcement of ordinances and arranging for various details in connection with parades, etc.

In speaking of complaints, it just comes to my mind that very many people appear at our office every day requesting advice or assistance, or making complaints of one kind or another. Thus it will be readily seen that in addition to the steady stream of papers, documents and reports, statistics, etc., which go to make up the records of a metropolitan police department, the day is enlivened by personal contact with all classes of citizens.

Naturally, in this office every day is a busy day, but singularly enough, the staff down in Headquarters Company seem to smile more agreeably when the rush of business is at its peak; and it makes the hours pass more pleasantly when the boys get complimented occasionally by people who personally express their thanks for the courtesy shown them when they call at headquarters.

It also pleases the staff to find that visiting police officials from the various parts of the United States and Canada have seen such merit in our system of handling the clerical end of the department that they have taken pains to study it with a view of copying the main features of our clerical routine.

The City Prison

By LIEUTENANT JAMES BOLAND

ALTHOUGH this is a large metropolitan city, the daily average number of prisoners handled in our City Prison amounts to only about one hundred. This number could roughly be divided into 70 misdemeanor prisoners and 30 felony prisoners, three or four of whom would be what we call Federal prisoners.



Lieutenant James Boland

In addition to our regular police staff, the prison is visited daily by Dr. A. A. O'Neill, City Physician, who examines each prisoner with a view of safeguarding against disease among the prisoners, or sudden death from injuries or otherwise. If any prisoner is found to be in need of hospitalization he is immediately taken to our prison

infirmary and given a thorough examination. If it is found necessary, he is then sent to the San Francisco Hospital for treatment.

The daily check-up of the individual prisoners by Dr.

O'Neill results in many unfortunates being treated for minor injuries which they probably would neglect had they not been arrested.

Occasionally prisoners charged with vagrancy or drunkenness are found to be virtually naked when brought in, but before they leave they are equipped with the necessary shoes, underwear and general clothing.

Of course, it is a prison rule that prisoners have to keep themselves perfectly clean while in the City Prison.

Prisoners are held pending a hearing sometimes for a day or two, and in some instances for as much as two weeks—pending a hearing in the Municipal Court, or before the Grand Jury for indictment proceedings.

When a prisoner is indicted by the Grand Jury he is turned over to the Sheriff, and the same rule obtains when he is held over to the Superior Court from the Municipal Court.

About 85 per cent of those arriving in our City Prison are what we call "repeaters," that is, people who have been arrested on previous occasions.

In considering the age of prisoners arriving, it is very noticeable that the large majority of those charged with burglaries or robberies are between the ages of 20 and 26 or 27 years, while, as a general rule, all other classes of prisoners would be from 35 to 40 years of age. It is

(Continued on Page 27)



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DECEMBER, 1932

No. 12

Congratulations!

CONGRATULATIONS, Chief William J.

Quinn. With the end of this month you will have completed four years as chief of police in San Francisco. Four years is a short time, Chief, but not a short time when we study your accomplishments in your field. You have given us the finest police force in the United States, if not the world; you have brought out a new spirit in your men, the old-time "Cop" with his crude methods is no

more, in his place you have introduced a man schooled in police work, and dedicated to public service. The men who make up the police department today are men of whom the city can truthfully say "the city's finest"; their courage, loyalty, bravery, courtesy and faithfulness to duty has become a byword among the departments of the nation.

But, Chief, your talents have not been entirely expended in this one branch of the department's work, you have established many new details which make for greater efficiency. The Radio Patrol Cars, the Side-Car Detail, the opening of two new police stations, the re-zoning of police districts, the establishment of twenty-four hour service in the office of the Chief of Police, the reorganization of the Inspectors' Bureau and the increased efficiency of the Traffic Bureau are but a few of the many improvements which have established you as one of the best informed Police Chiefs in the world.

No mob violence, no outbreak of communism, no murderous whine of machine guns, no ravagers of women, no pickpockets, or cheap chislers have disturbed the peace and safety of our city's streets in the past four years. While other cities were having battles with the Communists, you granted them permission to hold their "march"; when other cities were being swept by gang wars, booze feuds and an outbreak of all sorts of the lawless, San Francisco alone of all the large cities in the United States was kept free of this terrible condition.

There remains still another side to the work of your administration: your work for charity. The Department under your leadership has contributed part of their pay each month to the unemployed relief fund of the city; the Police Baseball team has played numerous games for charity, and we see numerous other exhibitions of the charity of you and your men.

Once again we offer you our congratulations and repeat the old phrase "Look forward for inspiration, look backward for tradition, and look around you for the materials with which to build." The future looms glorious and golden before you, the past looks for a continuation of good work, and citizens watching from the sidelines repeat their pledge to the department and its chief and pray God to crown their efforts with success.



Greetings to Chief William J. Quinn from James J. McGrath, Sheriff of San Mateo County, Vice-President of State Peace Officers' Association.

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Responsibility of Citizenship for Effective Policing

Public observance of its own rules, respect for enforcers of law, and cooperation and support in crime detection urged.

By JOHN B. BLANDFORD, JR., *Director of Safety, City of Cincinnati, Ohio.*

THE public no longer occupies the role of spectator in the battle of the police with the crook. The sphere of police activity has constantly expanded until it touches every citizen, be he juvenile delinquent or elder statesman.

A policeman may spend one hour out of eight pursuing robbers and burglars. He will certainly devote the remaining seven hours to supervising traffic, settling neighborhood disputes, checking on license and permit requirements, locating the owner of overgrown weeds and quieting the boisterous radio.

These unpleasant and undramatic tasks are obviously not of his own choosing. They are jobs assigned to him through formal ordinances by citizens who are trying to make urban life as comfortable as possible.

This field of regulation may be paved with good intentions, but it is easy to wander off the road into bogs of confusion, misunderstanding and inconsistency. Upon entering this field, the policeman must shed the manner and phrases which served him well in his contacts with the hard-boiled crook and become the super-salesman to the sensitive citizen.

Sometimes it is not easy for him to make this adjustment. Sometimes he forgets his new costume. Sometimes he may think it was a mistake to put it on.

The citizen does not always ease the way or illuminate the path. He complains of his neighbor's radio, but resents the suggestion that his weeds be cut.

He criticizes the failure to enforce parking regulations and informs the officer who cites him for parking in a taxistand that he should be catching burglars. He rarely sees a policeman, and always insists that taxes be reduced.

But, as citizen and policeman journey along, upon the citizen dimly dawns the thought that his own acts have something to do with the humor and the appetite of his companion, and the policeman is struck with the idea that Mr. Citizen can help him catch some robbers. Thus emerges the possibility of cooperation between police and public.

Public relations have become an essential phase of effective police work. There are few rules for guidance and certainly no formulae.

We must have policemen who are courteous, courageous, honest, intelligent and sympathetic, and who have a sense of humor and a natural dignity. When these qualities do exist, the public should be encouraged by every possible medium of educational publicity to recognize their existence. A respect of the public for its police force tremendously facilitates police work.

Specifically, I urge the minimization of that type of public portrayal which presents the average policeman as flatfooted brute force guided by a subnormal intelligence. A radio program presents a third-degree episode, and the public interprets it as applying generally, and certainly locally. A moving picture or a novel ridicules the stupidity of the detective and worships at the altar of a fictitious Sherlock Holmes.

If our opposition to censorship or the demands of our sense of humor require these distortions and caricatures,
(Continued on Page 25)

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CRIME CASES SHOW INCREASE

Citing that one of the principal arguments "against prohibition has been that it has created disrespect for the law," Attorney General Mitchell today recommended in his annual report to President Hoover that if any changes are to be made in the dry laws they be made as "quickly as possible."

The statement was the first of its kind by the Justice Department head since the prohibition bureau was taken from the Treasury and transferred to the Justice Department two years ago.

Mitchel discussed briefly the question of crime and urged improvement of local justice machinery rather than expansion of Federal activity to deal with the problem.

"The crime problem in this country is not to be solved," he said, "by enlarging the scope of Federal activity, but by improvement in local machinery of justice, supported or demanded by public opinion."

He also mentioned that sometimes one to three years were required to dispose finally of criminal cases after a verdict of guilty because of the machinery of appeals to higher courts. He called the situation "a grave reproach to our system of administration of criminal justice."

OBSERVE RIGHT-OF-WAY RULES

More than half of the collisions which occur at street intersections can be attributed to a violation of the right-of-way rule, according to the Safety Department of the National Automobile Club.

Part "a" of Section 131, of the California Vehicle Act, states that "the driver of a vehicle approaching an intersection shall yield the right-of-way to a vehicle which has entered the intersection. When two vehicles enter an intersection at the same time, the driver of the car on left shall yield to the driver on the right."

Even though a driver has the right-of-way, he has no right to proceed blindly in reckless disregard of obvious danger, but it is his duty to keep his automobile under such control as will enable him, in the exercise of ordinary care and skill, to avoid a collision.

Concerning pedestrians' right-of-way, Section 131½ states "the driver of any vehicle shall yield the right-of-way to a pedestrian crossing the roadway within any marked crosswalk or within any unmarked crosswalk at the end of a block, except at any point where a pedestrian tunnel or overhead crossing has been provided, or except as otherwise provided in subdivision (d) of this section. Division (d) states that at intersections where traffic is controlled by traffic control signals, or by police officers, pedestrians shall not cross the roadway against a red or stop signal, and between adjacent intersections so controlled, shall not cross at any place, except in a marked or unmarked crosswalk."

Section 132 states that "the driver of a vehicle entering a public highway from a private road or drive shall yield to all vehicles approaching on such public highway."

Some very interesting statistics were introduced determining the actual good or evil arising from arterial streets and stop-signs; perhaps no group of figures in this connection was more interesting than the following, presented by Coroner Leland:

SECTION "A"				
STREET	Date Made Arterial	Time Elapsing To 12-31-31	Deaths In That Time	Deaths In Corresponding Time Before Arterial
Alemaný	1929	26 months	1	0
Army	Sept. 13, 1932	39 "	2	3
Bay	July, 1926	66 "	2	1
Bush	July, 1926	66 "	11	4
California	Jan. 3, 1931	12 "	1	2
Cortland	Sept. 13, 1928	39 "	1	1
Dewey	May 20, 1930	19 "	1	0
Fell	June 29, 1925	78 "	10	7
Fulton	June 29, 1925	78 "	18	11
Harding			1	0
Junipero Serra	1928	48 "	3	0
Laguna Honda	May 20, 1930	24 "	0	1
Lombard	May, 1928	43 "	0	0
Lincoln Way	March 9, 1928	45 "	1	3
Monterey	Feb. 16, 1931	10 "	1	1
Ocean	Sept. 13, 1928	39 "	3	5
Pine	July, 1926	66 "	2	1
Post	July, 1926	66 "	7	6
Potrero Ave.	Aug. 3, 1928	40 "	4	3
Portola Drive	Oct., 1927	50 "	2	3
Santa Clara	Feb. 16, 1931	10 "	0	0
San Jose Ave.	Nov. 13, 1930	13 "	4	3
Sloat	1927	60 "	2	2
Silver Ave.	March 9, 1928	45 "	4	0
Twin Peaks			2	0
Van Ness Ave.	Oct., 1927	50 "	20	13
Valencia	July, 1926	66 "	27	17
Third St.	Aug. 3, 1928	40 "	19	14
Tenth St.	Aug. 18, 1930	15 "	0	0
Twenty-fourth St.	May 8, 1928	43 "	0	0
Seventh Ave.	May 20, 1930	10 "	1	0
Nineteenth Ave.	July, 1926	66 "	4	3
Twenty-fourth Ave.	July, 1926	66 "	0	0

SECTION "B"				
		Total	154	104
Bay Shore	Nov., 1929	26 months	21	0
Geary	July, 1926	66 "	18	34
Howard	Oct., 1927	50 "	6	11
Great Highway	May 14, 1930	19 "	3	5
Market	June 20, 1928	42 "	1	8
Mission	July, 1926	66 "	33	39
San Bruno	March 9, 1928	45 "	1	7
		Total	83	104



J. SCOTT LEARY



RESPONSIBILITY OF CITIZENS

(Continued from Page 22)

let them be identified as such, and let there be a counter effort to portray policemen as they really are and as we want them to be.

It is perhaps unfortunate that we have such a term "cop." The policeman may occasionally use the modified form of "copper" in his own conversations, but he certainly resents being called a "cop." He interprets it as a term of derision, and frequently it is used in just that way.

If there must be some shortened, more familiar term, we should invent some such term as "Bobby," with its connotations of affection and respect, as used by the English public. Perhaps it would be wiser still if we discarded the term "policeman" entirely and substituted the more accurate and more appealing designation of "Civic Guard," as used in the Irish Free State.

The policeman, more than any other public servant, typifies a city's citizenship. From that viewpoint, he should be respected, and feel and know that he is respected.

If a public is to cooperate with its police force, if it is to determine what kind of police work it wishes to have done, information as to police problems and police methods should be made more available. The public needs to know that neither a coincidental sequence of spectacular crimes nor the playing up crime news due to the absence of competing news constitutes a crime wave.

The public needs to know that reports of crime furnish a more accurate measure than either arrests or indictments. The public should be told that the criminal justice procedure includes many steps, and that an apparent failure in its functioning may be caused by either the courts or the prosecution as well as the police.

The door to police operations should be opened wide. The policeman should not fight his battle alone without encouragement of aid from his employer-citizens.

Radio has been a boon to police work in more ways than one. In Cincinnati we have not resorted to code or scrambling devices, but have encouraged the citizen to listen to our story over his home radio. Apparently, this has had the hoped-for effect.

The citizen has learned for the first time the volume and variety of police work. He has paused to wonder at the versatility of the police officer who at one moment persuades boys to play football on the playgrounds rather than in the street, and in the next moment risks his life in a filling station hold-up.

Perhaps more important is the fact that he hears the police side of the story, wishes him success as he is sent to apprehend some prowlers and, psychologically, aligns himself on the side of the policeman. Eventually, this evolves into teamwork and cooperation.

Much criticism accrues to a police force for its activity in suppressing such community conditions as gambling, prostitution and beer flats. The public does not realize that the police attack on gambling is directed primarily at breaking up breeding places of crime and at removing the motive for many robberies and burglaries. The public does not realize that arrests for prostitution and pandering are designed to restore decent neighborhood conditions for respectable citizens and to eliminate the serious crimes committed by the male business associates of the prostitutes.

The public does not realize that the police break up beer flats because it is the principal setting for fights, cuttings and murders. The public does not know that out of these conditions may grow organized crime with its corruption of the criminal justice machinery.

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The public does not know of the relationship between minor rackets and major crime. It should be told. When it is told, police work will be better understood.

Certainly, in these times no community is so fortunate, or unfortunate, as you may consider it, as to have a policeman at every doorstep or on every corner. It is but a happy coincidence if he be present at the particular time in the particular spot when a crime is committed.

On the other hand, there is rarely a crime committed that some citizen does not either witness the crime itself or at least have some knowledge of the preparatory steps or the subsequent acts of the criminal. Furthermore, detective cases are usually solved, not by Conan Doyle methods, but by information obtained by or given to detectives.

The public should be trained and encouraged to report to and confide in the Police Department. Particularly should it be encouraged to report suspicious circumstances. Too often is a crime committed when it could have been prevented if some citizen had been willing to report something that he had noted prior thereto.

Contrary to popular belief, the police welcome such information, even though nine times out of ten it produces no results. Citizens should not only report but they should report promptly if the value of radio and automobile which operate in terms of minutes and seconds is to be utilized.

We must break down the attitude that it is too much trouble, intruding, or unsportsmanlike for a citizen to confide in his public servant about a community condition which he has by law or ordinance declared "Not Wanted." A citizen should be encouraged to believe that it is an entirely honorable role to be the eyes and ears of his Police Department in so far as serious community problems are concerned. If this is done, the effectiveness of a police force will be multiplied many times.

Daily the police contact with individuals or corporations who have been the victims of some criminal act. Frequently, these contacts are educational for both police and public.

The police point out some precaution which, if adopted by the citizen or the corporation, might have prevented the crime. The police discover a crime hazard which they did not realize before. The citizen or corporation acquires information about police facilities and methods, and perhaps for the first time becomes acquainted with police personnel.

Valuable as these contacts are, by the nature of things, they are haphazard, occasional, and always post mortem. In fact, the very delay in making these contacts may in the stress of circumstances occasionally produce friction, misunderstanding and recrimination on both sides.

My suggestion is that these contacts be anticipated and planned. I have in mind periodic conferences between police staffs and special groups of citizens and corporations according to the special crime hazard that each group represents.

Representatives of filling stations are interested in robberies. Retail store owners are interested in burglaries and possibly robberies. Garage owners and used car dealers can cooperate on the problem of auto stealing, and department stores are concerned about shop-lifting and pocket-picking. Large real estate owners can cooperate in the field of prostitution, gambling and beer flats.

There are many possibilities. Preparatory to these conferences, the police record bureau should produce the facts of the particular problem to be discussed, and the police staff should study them intensively.

There are several large Police Departments which are doing a very acceptable job in the crime prevention field.

The average policeman has a good share of common sense and sympathetic understanding. Daily and unheralded, he makes neighborhood adjustments which are constructive and which might well carry the label of social work.

In the traditional safety department field, we are sensing new relationships. It is my belief that the crime prevention bureau is the logical connecting link between welfare and police, just as the fire preventing bureau is between fire and building inspection.

I am not proposing that each policeman be a trained social worker. I am proposing that he be orientated in this field, that he know community social resources and that we utilize the thousands of daily contacts and discoveries of a large section of our city personnel. I am suggesting that the public enlarge its conception of police work and recognize the greater potentialities of police personnel.

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THE CITY PRISON

(Continued from Page 19)

also noticeable that many of the juvenile offenders are arrested for thefts of automobile accessories or automobiles.

Quite a large group of our daily line-up of prisoners is composed of drug addicts, the majority of whom are arrested for petty thefts from automobiles or downtown stores.

In the matter of accommodations, I might state that the cells are about 8 feet by 8 feet, each cell containing three bunks.

Our city prisoners might be divided into five classes, as follows: The juvenile, or youths under 18 years of age; felony prisoners; misdemeanor prisoners; men charged with intoxication; sheriff's prisoners, and women prisoners. The women's wing of the prison is entirely separate from the main prison and is under the control of Police Department matrons.

Religious services are conducted on Sundays by Salvation Army workers and by representatives of the various missions and local churches, such social workers having free access to the prison on Sundays to hold services.

Our City Prison is one of the most up-to-date in the United States, and has a perfect heating, ventilating and lighting system. Being of steel and concrete construction throughout, it is absolutely fireproof. It is also so well arranged and of such modern construction that it can be cleaned and disinfected thoroughly each day without inconvenience to the prisoners or to the staff.

Since the opening of our City Prison there never has been a single complaint made in reference to its sanitary conditions.

Of recent years we have been accommodating an average of about 25 lodgers nightly. These lodgers are generally young men who are strangers in San Francisco and who have come to the Pacific Coast from the rural districts of Eastern and Middle-Western States.

Our prison has never been filled to capacity, although at times it looked as if we would be pressed for space. As a barometer of crime conditions, it can safely be said, when considering the average number of prisoners handled in our City Prison that crime has increased very little, if at all, in San Francisco during the past twenty years. This statement would seem unbelievable in the face of social and economic conditions existing in the country at the present time, but, nevertheless, according to our City Prison records, the year 1932 compares favorably with 1911 or 1912 in regard to the number of prisoners handled in the City Prison, charged with the commission of major crimes.

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BAY COUNTIES PEACE OFFICERS

(Continued from Page 10)

Warren stated it was his pleasure to introduce a man who was thoroughly versed in the political history of Alameda County and would entertain the audience with a resume of things political in Oakland from the Spanish times down to the time when Judge Snook became district attorney, in 1892. This historian, he said, was W. T. McSorley, son of retired Captain of Inspectors of the Oakland Police Department Richard McSorley.

McSorley, in a masterly manner, kept his hearers spell-bound as he told of the days in Alameda County when the prefect was the big boss in the matter of keeping the peace and seeing that the laws were observed. The audience smiled at the thought of getting peace officers of that day from the Presidio commandant of San Francisco. The judges were not elected in that period; and only seven representatives went to Mexico City, which took six months. That was in the period 1821-1846.

A peculiar thing about that period was the fact that the people were, in the main, very law abiding, the only trouble arising being usually caused by halfbreed Mexicans, rather than the gentlemanly Spaniards. He said amongst the fine outstanding Spanish gentlemen of high standing of that period he took pleasure in mentioning Alcalde Benton, Don Timothy Murphy of San Rafael, Jasper O'Farrell, who partially mapped out San Francisco, Francisco Guerrero, the last Alcalde of San Francisco, and the Peraltas, of whom Chief Peralta is a direct descendant.

It was rather amusing to hear McSorley read an old official document of the Oakland territory, in which was set forth to the official Spanish heads the reasons why the Alameda territory should be separate and distinct, officially, from the San Francisco Presidio. The Alameda legislators did not wish to have to go to the Presidio and officially petitioned to be excused. Amongst the reasons set forth were the great distance by land (around the bay), which was determined to be forty leagues; the dangers from shipwreck while sailing across the Presidio, and the time away from their wives and families, mentioning also the dangers from wild animals.

The last Spanish governor made the mistake of sending two regiments, which were made up mostly of half-breeds, and instead of being a unit for law and order only created hate and unrest here.

The military government by the United States of the period of 1846-50 was directly due to quarrels resulting in less than half a dozen wanton murders.

Fremont's men were mostly mountaineers from Texas and thus were well qualified for conditions then existing here, he said.

Along in 1864 Sheriff Harry Morse used his Henry rifle effectively in ridding not only his own, but the neighboring counties, of freebooting, murderous bandits, some of whom he chased a distance of over one hundred miles.

The names of Tom Cunningham, Harry Morse, Judge Nye, Blake, Wright and Al Moore were well known and respected in those days.

Gradually, McSorley said, American ideals prevailed, and in 1874 a court house was erected in Oakland, marking the final passing of all trace of prefects, alcaldes, dons and that fine type of men of real Spanish blood who first stood out for law and order in our Bay Counties.

District Attorney Earl Warren then introduced Richard McSorley, father of the speaker, who, he said, had been retired as Captain of Inspectors from the Oakland Police Department a few years ago with a splendid record.

In replying, McSorley, Sr., said he was delighted to be present and was glad to see amongst the audience Joe Peralta, Chief of Police of San Leandro, a direct descendant of the old dons of Peralta, and Louis Silva, Chief of Hayward, a direct descendant of the Moragas.

Judge Chas. E. Snook, the oldest living district attorney of Alameda, was the next speaker. He told of how elections were carried on in 1892, mentioning the power of the saloon vote in Oakland and San Francisco, and the high-handed methods of local politicians at that time. He gave as an instance of the power of local politics, the Pullman Company strike of 1894. He also drew the attention of his audience to Coxey's army and "Pick-handle Pardee." He told how friends of the murderer Matheney came in large numbers to Oakland to see that no jury would vote to hang Matheney. He told also of the bold manner in which election frauds of forty years ago were carried out.

District Attorney Warren next introduced Judge John J. Allen, who succeeded Judge Snook.

Judge Allen told of some experiences he had as a young man in the legal business, telling the details of a child murder case which aroused the whole community. He told of how thoroughly the state proved its case that the child was killed by a blow on the head rather than by being strangled, as the murderer had made it appear. The child was found hanging to a bedstead, and it was shown that the step-mother was extremely jealous of the little one and undoubtedly had killed her. The case was so similar to the famous Durant case that a like pleading was invoked, but was not allowed.

Judge Everett J. Brown was the next speaker. He congratulated the members of an organization in which he recognizes an immense possibility for good.

He outlined the immense changes that have taken place within recent years socially and politically—changes affecting the public outlook on crime.

He stressed the power for good the law enforcement representatives possess. He assured them that the public conscience has awakened and said in conclusion he wished to impress on his hearers the tremendous opportunity they have at this time in doing their share towards the awakening of the conscience of the American public.

The next speaker was Judge W. H. Donohue, who was elevated to his present position about fifteen years ago. In introducing Judge Donohue, Mr. Warren stated it was a most remarkable coincidence that not a single district attorney has been defeated in Alameda during the past fifty years.

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Judge Donohue said he wished to remind his audience most of the names mentioned by Mr. McSorley were familiar to him. He told of his youthful ambitions towards law. He also told of his first meeting with Judge E. J. Brown, who later appointed him a deputy. He referred jokingly to the crude politics of twenty-five or thirty years ago.

Speaking of law delays, he said the two outstanding countries of Europe today in the matter of speed, thoroughness, intelligence and fairness are Germany and the Irish Free State. He extolled court procedure as he saw it in Dublin this present year. There a big case took one day from 11 A. M. until 4:45 P. M., when a wealthy defendant was found guilty. The jury is composed of judges and laymen. No oratory is allowed. The judge was a most learned and remarkable judge—and summed up all the points in favor of and against the defendant. A new trial was requested by the able attorneys for the defendant. There and then the judge went into the matter of the present trial. That very afternoon the defendant began a sentence of nine months with hard labor. In this country his sentence would have been one to fourteen years for the offense charged. Judge Donahue incidentally remarked the judge in question was not subject to re-election and received a life salary of \$20,000 per year.

Before introducing the next speaker District Attorney Warren said: "We put clever men on the bench and then muzzle them. Every one to use the court's time but deny the judge this right."

William Hynes said that owing to the fact that he was district attorney during recent years, it would not be just right to recount his experiences as district attorney. But when it came to police officers, he was always for them, he said. A police officer carries his life in his hands—and therefore deserves the highest consideration, he said. He was well acquainted, he said, with local peace officers—such as Chief Drew, Captain Wallman and George Helms.

The last speaker called upon was Ezra W. Decoto, who lamented the present lack of a good book dealing with crime and its causes. He suggested that Chief Quinn or Duncan Matheson write a book on crime, because he figured they would turn out a book worth while, owing to their actual experience. The people who write about crime generally are incapable of doing so because of utter lack of experience, he said. He told a most fascinating story of his impersonation on one occasion of a man named Gomez.

District Attorney Warren turned over the meeting to Chief William J. Quinn, stating he felt his task was done, now that he had introduced all the living district attorneys of Alameda County.



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Hon. William J. Quinn,

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At the meeting of the Board of Education, Wednesday, November 9, 1932, reference was made to the Traffic Review held on Monday, November 7.

The Board of Education directed that I, as chairman of the Welfare Committee, express to you their appreciation of the splendid review which was held, as well as the remarkable record which has been established by the School Traffic Patrol under the direction of yourself and Officer Getchel. It is most gratifying to note that no one single life has been lost at any school crossing during school hours, guarded by the school patrol officers. It bespeaks the efficiency of the Police Department in enabling this record to be made, and we do extend to you, a most sympathetic understanding of the care and thought which you have bestowed upon the School Department in this activity.

As chairman of the Welfare Committee, may I add my personal note of the security that one feels when matters of this sort are so capably conducted by your department.

Very truly yours,

Maude R. Mote,

Chairman, Welfare Committee, Board of Education.

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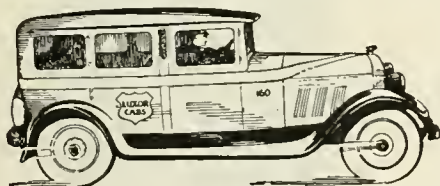
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A Police Chief — How One Was Made

By AN OLDTIME POLICE REPORTER

ALONG about 1911 when I first hit this town I had occasion several times to be detailed by the city editor of the Old Morning Call on stories up on the Barbary Coast. In those days the Barbary Coast was no place to hold a Sunday School picnic. Indeed it was a very poor place to hold any sort of a picnic, in the usually accepted definition of the word.

As I got a little more familiar with folks in this bright spot of a city that then had many bright spots, I had called to my attention a fine looking upstanding young man with a fine head of reddish hair, a physique of a stevedore, a face that could smile or scowl, as the occasion might require. This young man seemed to be pretty well thought of by the gents who were running dance halls, hurdy gurdies and other forms of so-called amusement. The respect for this man, clothed in the uniform of a police officer, was not so much that he could smile, that he was a police officer, but from the fact that he was pretty well able to take care of himself in most any mixup, and that he did not put the lug on the boys who were trying to get by with something. He just ups and closes their racket when they pop into view.

In those days a policeman assigned to the Barbary Coast usually said good bye to all the boys around the Central Station when he went out on his beat on the night watches. So strenuous were the duties of a police officer. The young man I refer to, and who was known then as Officer Bill Quinn, and today is Chief of Police William J. Quinn, was never much of a hand at saying goodbye. He knew his beat was no bed of roses, and that he would be called upon to meet some rough on a common ground and with fists nearly every night. He had some experience — and no mean experience at that, as a boxer, and the sailor boys, the bouncers, the hangerson, and the tough guys, liquored up a bit, soon found he knew what to do when action was needed.

In this environment Officer Quinn got his first practical experience as a police officer. He had to do a little of everything. Be a councillor to some gent who thought

he had gotten the rough end of a deal, pacify the guy who came to and found he had frittered away his last dollar on beer at a buck a bottle; see that the light-fingered boys kept out of his sector, watch out for drunk rollers and many other little duties that went with the job.

In this school he learned much, and he profited greatly from the experience.

One of his closest friends in those turbulent days was Officer Daniel J. O'Brien, on an adjoining beat, and later on the same beat, as it was a custom then to double

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the men on busy nights on the coast. A strong friendship sprang up between these two guardians of the law, which endured through the march of both to the highest office in the police department, that of chief.

Officer O'Brien, promoted to corporal, was selected along in 1913 to go into Chinatown. That section of the city then was a seething hotbed of vice. Syndicated gambling, slave girls' dives and opium joints ruled the district. Tong wars, the bloodiest in the history of the city, were occurring with too frequent regularity.

Corporal O'Brien among others selected for his squad Officer Bill Quinn. Their service in Chinatown is history. It was the beginning of shutting out the evils that had prevailed there for years. Officer Quinn climbed down from roofs, crawled through basement passage ways, ferreted out the strongly barricaded, secret panelled gambling dens and opium places with the same courage, same attention that he applied to his work on the Barbary Coast.

The application to the duties as a squadman by Officer Quinn made him familiar with all the mysterious inlets and outlets of the centers of vice. He was a relentless foe to the organized evils of the celestials and the records of

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Here he got further experience that might qualify him for the position he later achieved.

Finishing with Chinatown he followed Corporal O'Brien to the License Bureau as chief assistant. The license bureau was then one of the most important units of the police department. The thousands of liquor licenses had to be handled through this department, as were all other licenses regulated by the Police Commission. Here Officer Quinn got his first training in the executive and administrative end of the police department. Here he mastered the details of the office, and showed such aptitude for his work, that when O'Brien was made chief clerk to the late beloved Chief D. A. White, Officer Quinn was

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taken along as chief aid. In this responsible position he learned further of the administrative aspect of the department.

Here his work was so acceptable, and of such value to him, that, when Captain O'Brien was made chief of police following the death of Chief White, it was but natural Corporal Quinn should be made chief clerk.

His service in this new billet was as earnest, as enthusiastic, as comprehensive and encouraging as was his service on the Barbary Coast, in Chinatown, in the license office and assistant to the chief clerk.

He grasped all the detail of every branch of the department. He helped plan innovations and to see executed all the rules and orders of the chief and the commission.

Ill health forced Chief Daniel J. O'Brien to step out as chief on December 26, 1929. With no pulling of strings, with no political manipulations and with no sending in of friends, Chief Clerk William J. Quinn was the instant and unanimous choice of the Board of Police Commissioners to fill the vacancy.

His appointment was accepted by the public and his subordinates as a matter of course, and everyone was convinced he would make an ideal chief of police. He has disappointed none.

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We doubt that William J. Quinn, when he first donned the uniform of a police officer ever dreamed he would one day head the department of which he had become a recruit. Probably he had the same longing that any serious and sincere officer might cherish that he might hold that high office. But nevertheless he went through the crucible of much experience that tested every attribute he had. Courage, honesty, loyalty, efficiency. He did his work well, whatever it was. He took the hard knocks with the pats on the back, and when the time came that they were looking around for a man to be chief of police it was just natural that he should be given that high office.

He has served four years. He has served well, and the freedom of this city from crime, the accomplishments of his department in apprehending criminals will ever be a brilliant chapter in the police history of San Francisco. We trust that Chief Quinn may be spared to the chieftancy for many years, that he may hold the record of service Chief White enjoyed, nine years a chief, the longest term any man has held the position since 1900.

I like to recall those days in 1911 when I first saw this upstanding young officer covering his beat. I like to trace his progress through the years, and note the steps he took that led to the chieftship. None have watched his progress closer than I. None have rejoiced more at his success in every branch than I. And none will wish him more years of service than I.

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William J. Quinn, Chief, Police Department,
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San Francisco, California.

Dear Chief:

Please accept our congratulations on the excellent work done by your First Aid Team in the Autumn Contest of the California Safety Society, held on the 16th.

The writer had the pleasure of being Director of the Contest and an opportunity of watching your team quite carefully during the entire evening. Would state that their handling of the injured patient was excellent in all respects and the department may feel proud to have these men available in the case of an emergency.

We hope that the department will have teams with us in the future and assure you if we can be of any service we would appreciate hearing from you.

Yours very truly,
E. W. Bullard, Contest Director.

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And the same goes for San Francisco's Police Department—everyone gets a tumble but the "black gang."

That's why we want to introduce you to Inspector Ed Lynch, Fred Flynn, Sam Samuels, Tom Dowling and Bob Sullivan.

The boys of this quintet are the department's "black gang," the boys to whom credit goes when it comes to that old chirp that San Francisco has the best motorized force in the country.

Lynch and his crew take care of seventy-five autos and seventy-five motorcycles and sidecar units. In other words, they keep the force afloat through their long hours of hard work in overhauling the department's equipment.

We doubt if there is a more efficient and more painstaking crew. Dirt and grease and hours of grief mean nothing. They have only one objective: keep Chief Quinn's force up to "the mustard."

Anyway, we feel that for the good work they have done, and are doing, the S. F. P. D. "black gang" has a hoost coming.

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It's just a little write-up for one whom members of the Police Department hold as a "regular" fellow, with a great big capital R—Dr. A. A. "Doc" Berger, city autopsy surgeon.

For more than five years it has been the pleasure of members of this Department to be affiliated in an official way with Dr. Berger, and indeed it is with sincere regret that we announce that he is to sever his connections with the office of Coroner T. B. W. Leland and engage in private practice.

Well, to cut a long story short, we're sorry to see the "Doc" go, but we feel sure that he is going to meet Old Man Success face to face.

Dr. Sherman Leland succeeds Dr. Berger as city autopsy surgeon January 1.

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(Continued from Page 8)

license fees, expense claims, etc., are handled by a Division of Accounting.

In any discussion of our traffic problem it is important to remember the important part the motor vehicle plays in the life of Californians. As stated before, we register more than two million vehicles.

What this means can be understood when it is known that there are more motor vehicles in California than in the French and German Republics combined, a half million more than in the United British Kingdom, and approximately as many as are in the eleven western States of Arizona, Colorado, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, Oregon, Utah, Wyoming, Washington and Nebraska.

Los Angeles County alone registers more vehicles than any city in the world, and twice as many as in all of Italy.

Every one of these two million cars must be registered every year and new licenses and license plates issued. About a third of them change hands annually, and the records of these transfers must be kept. Special files must be kept for the records of foreign or out-of-state cars, of which more than 125,000 enter California every year.

Only one other State, New York, exceeds California in the number of vehicles registered. Our per capita of motor vehicles is the highest of all States, there being one car in California for every 2.7 persons.

Besides keeping the records of the motor vehicles we also must license the drivers and keep a check on them. We maintain an accurate record of the conviction of every person in the State for violation of the motor vehicle act. Thus we are able to weed out the habitually reckless and incompetent.

So much for the general organization. Let us turn now to the organization within the Division of Enforcement to see what steps have been taken to patrol the highways.

As now constituted, the California Highway Patrol is a highly centralized organization of county and district units commanded by a chief, who is responsible to the director. Headquarters of the patrol are at Sacramento, where the chief, assistant chief and bureau heads maintain offices.

Next in order of importance is the traffic district, of which the State has been divided into seventeen, each composed of a number of counties. The district is in charge of a district inspector, who is responsible for all that happens in his district and answerable to the chief of the patrol.

Finally, there is the county unit, headed by a captain. He is responsible for his squad, and reports directly to his inspector. At this writing, there were fifty-six county units.

Despite the fact that it covers an area of 158,297 square miles flung along a coast line 1000 miles in length

the patrol is an amazingly mobile organization. It is our boast that any county squad may be brought together at a given point within the county in thirty minutes, and that 85 per cent of the entire patrol could be mobilized at three points in the northern, central and southern sections within two hours.

To do this we have worked out a system of beat schedules whereby we know at all times just where every man may be reached. Adjuncts to this system are the telephone, the teletype and, at rare intervals, the radio.

When a traffic officer leaves his county office in the morning and starts out on his beat, there are checking stations all along his route at which he is required to check in and sign a card. This station may be a grocery store, a service station or a garage, but it will always be equipped with a telephone.

In the office of his captain and his district inspector and his chief at Sacramento are schedules showing the route he will take and the time he will arrive at any point.

When the officer arrives at a checking station he inquires if he has been called. If not, he signs his card and proceeds. Fifteen minutes grace are allowed on each schedule time. The officer may leave after the scheduled hour but never before.

It frequently happens that the officer will encounter some situation that will delay him in reaching his checking station at the appointed time. In such cases he is required to report by phone to the station at which he is next due as soon as possible. He is required to report to his captain whenever it is necessary for him to miss a station.

Beat schedules are changed from time to time to fit conditions. All changes, however, must be reported at once to district and general headquarters.

Let us assume that a traffic accident has been reported on a lonely road and that Captain Jones wants to send Officer Smith to it. He consults his beat schedules and learns that Officer Smith will arrive at a garage on his beat within five minutes. He either leaves word for the officer to call him or leaves a message ordering the patrolman to proceed to the scene of the accident.

It frequently becomes necessary for headquarters to get directly in touch with officers in remote parts of the State. While the usual method would be to call the captain, it would be possible to call the officers direct by consulting the beat schedule maintained at the headquarters office.

As a further means of quick contact we require every officer to have a telephone in his home.

The officer keeps moving. If he arrives at a station in advance of his schedule he must ride on and double back to report. Loitering around checking stations is not permitted.

The officer leaving his beat for any purpose is required to check out on his card. He does this when he stops for food, and checks in again when he returns.

A fundamental is that the officer must keep in touch with his superiors. The importance of this cannot be

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over-estimated. Any number of things, such as a serious wreck, a notorious criminal traveling in the officer's direction, a stolen car, or a general catastrophe may demand quick communication with the line officer.

Good organization is vitally important. The most important link of the chain, however, is the officer himself, for it is the officer who contacts the public.

We have recognized this as fundamental and have not spared time or expense to train our men. Great care is used in picking them for this important work. A candidate for the patrol undergoes a most rigid scrutiny of moral character and general qualifications.

We teach them to be courteous, but to deal sternly, although impartially, with those who intentionally violate the law. Courtesy, unfortunately, is oftentimes regarded by the law violator as an acquiescence on the part of the officer in law infraction.

The motor vehicle act has been amended to more closely fasten upon this unit the beneficent advantages of civil service. Members of the patrol, and indeed all employees of the Department, have the opportunity through competitive examination and excellency of service to promotion to positions of increased responsibility and compensation. These provisions have made employment in the patrol more attractive to those who honestly and effectively perform their duties.

Believing the public inherently has the right to demand the maximum of protection on the roads and highway of the State, the writer has insisted that the reduction of casualties be the aim and purpose of the Division of Enforcement.

It is our hope that this may be accomplished; we have pledged ourselves to a high standard of service and sacrifice to obtain this much desired result.

But let me emphasize again that we cannot do this without the cooperation of the public.

We are clearly facing defeat unless we have the support of every driver. There must be a clear-cut feeling of responsibility on the part of every person using the highways.

To this end we invite the help and suggestions of every organization and individual.

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CALIFORNIA HIGHWAY PATROL

(Continued from Page 17)

ness and speed. Perhaps I should say uncontrolled speed. Eighty per cent of the accidents are caused by experienced drivers. That is conclusive proof of uncontrolled speed. Sixty per cent of the accidents have a definite law violation connected with them. We are convinced that only by rigid enforcement of the motor vehicle laws can we hope to reduce the enormous number of accidents now occurring.

We have an award of merit which is given annually to the county having the lowest death rate within the county. This award has done a great to increase the activities of the squads in the various counties.

California has the second largest registration in the United States, having one car for every 2½ persons. We have the largest good road mileage, as well as an all-year round traffic. Our two highways leading from San Diego to the Oregon line are open 365 days of the year.

Our objective is to make our highways safe for the traveling public. With that in view, we are continually studying safety and safety methods and doing everything within our power toward spreading the gospel of safety on our highways. We feel that we have made great advances, that we are gradually forging ahead, and that we can promise you greater results in the near future.

Our slogan has always been "Cooperation." As you officers know, members of the California Highway Patrol have gladly cooperated with you in every possible way. Our duties are definitely prescribed in Section 30 of the California Vehicle Act. We have not been given police powers, but our men have gladly responded to calls and the records show that they have rendered valuable service in the apprehension of criminals without interfering with their duties as traffic officers.

We desire to keep alive this spirit of cooperation. You officers have always given us hearty cooperation; we want to extend to you that same spirit of cooperation. We stand ready to render every possible aid in the interest and safety of humanity.

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GENERAL NEWS BUREAU

POLICE AND FIRE DEPARTMENT COOPERATION

(Continued from Page 9)

In my opinion, one of the reasons for the noticeable drop this year in the number of second, third and fourth alarm fires is the increased mobility of the Police Department. Due to the use of automobiles and motorcycle side-cars for patrolling, you are in a position to discover fires in their early stages, and get to the nearest box more quickly. The rescues effected by police officers at these times, the serious fires averted through prompt discovery, and the speed with which additional officers can be dispatched to the scene of a large fire—all of these, from where I sit, justify the radio patrol system regardless of the advantages it has from the crime viewpoint.

Of course, it is eminently proper that the two municipal departments that are continuously and actively engaged in the preservation of the lives and property of our citizens, should cooperate. It so happens that my hobby for a considerable number of years has been municipal Fire Department operations and activities. In the pursuit of that hobby, I have witnessed Fire and Police Departments function in a number of cities.

It is a source of considerable satisfaction to me, as I know it is to the Fire Commissioners, to Chief Brennan and to the rank and file of the Fire Department, to observe the active, whole-hearted and effective cooperation and assistance which is being continuously rendered in fire matters by the members of the San Francisco Police Department. The spirit of service to the citizens which motivates that cooperation is, in my opinion, the underlying cause of the high efficiency you have attained in your other activities, and which in turn has resulted in the splendid reputation you now hold.

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(Continued from Page 12)

Inspection, Engineering, Central Permits, Street Cleaning, Sewer Repair, tearing up streets, Sewage Pumping Station, Street Repair, and the various bond funds voted for the sewer, boulevard, and hospital construction. In this connection, I may state that the City Engineer is an appointee of the Director of Public Works and holds office at his pleasure.

Department of Electricity: This department is administered by the Chief of the Department of Electricity. He has charge of the construction and maintenance of the Fire Alarm and Police Telegraph and Telephone System, inspection and supervision of electrical wires and appliances of the currents for furnishing light, heat, and power in and upon streets and buildings of the City and County.

The Street Traffic Advisory Board: This Board consists of the Chief Administrative Officer as Chairman, the Chief of Police, Director of Public Works, Chairman of the City Planning Commission, the Superintendent of the Department of Electricity, the Municipal Judge presiding over the Traffic Court, and a member of the Board of Supervisors appointed by the president thereof. This Board meets at least once a month, and has the power and duty of considering ways and means of effectively coordinating the activities of City and County departments having responsibilities relating to Street Traffic to the end that street traffic congestion and hazards throughout the City and County shall be relieved as far as possible. The recommendations of the Board are made in writing and are available to the public.

Department of Public Health: This department is administered by a Director of Health and includes all the functions, institutions, and personnel of the Department of Public Health as it existed under the old charter. It also includes the maintenance and operation of the Juvenile Detention Home and the personnel engaged in such maintenance and operation. The various bureaus included in the Department of Public Health are the Central (or Administrative) Office, Laguna Honda Home, which cares for the indigent of the city, Isolation Hospital, San Francisco Hospital, Emergency Hospital, and the Hassler Health Home in San Mateo County, in which tuberculosis patients are cared for. In this connection, I may state that the Chief Administrative Officer appoints a Health Advisory Board of seven members, three of whom shall be physicians and one a dentist, all regularly certificated. The members of this Board serve without compensation and are appointed for a period of four years. They consider and report on problems and matters under the jurisdiction of the Department of Public Health, and consult, advise with, and make recommendations to the Director of Health relative to the functions and affairs of his department. Their recommendations are made in writing to the Department of Health and to the Chief Administrative Officer.

County Welfare Department: This department is under the supervision of the Director of the County Welfare Bureau. It is the duty of the County Welfare Department to investigate for and on behalf of the Board of Supervisors all persons who are receiving or who may apply for financial aid from the City and County of San Francisco, by reason of old age, blindness, and needy minor half-orphans. This department reports in writing to the Board of Supervisors the result of all its investigations and recommendations as to granting or rejecting any applications, and all investigations are conducted in accordance with the provisions of the laws of the State of

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California governing the persons described above. This bureau does not meet emergency needs in its care of the aged, the blind, and the half-orphan, as these are met in this county by Community Chest Agencies. All relief granted by the County Welfare Bureau is after the most careful investigation.

Coroner's Office: This office includes the functions and personnel of the Office of Coroner as it existed under the old charter. All inquests are held by the Coroner and in case no other person takes charge of the body, he must cause the same to be decently interred.

Horticultural Inspection Department: This department is under the supervision of the County Agricultural Commissioner who performs all duties delegated to quarantine guardians, and has control of everything appertaining to eradication and control of plant disease or pests.

Department of Weights and Measures: This department is under the supervision of the Sealer of Weights and Measures, and has to do with the testing of all weights and measures and apparatus used for commercial purposes. As a result of such testing, the buyer and seller alike, and the general public are protected in the purchase of all commodities.

As stated in the opening paragraph, the present City Administration looks upon the problems of San Francisco, not from the narrow standpoint of present expediency, but toward the development of a great metropolis which will dominate financially, commercially, and industrially the Pacific Coast of North America.

The construction of the Trans-Bay Bridge will, we feel, lend a tremendous impetus to our numerical and commercial development. The Golden Gate Bridge will help to a minor degree. The welding of all the communities bordering San Francisco Bay into one great city, Greater San Francisco, is the goal to which we look forward.

But even more important than the numerical or commercial development of San Francisco, we regard the maintaining of its reputation as a city of high ideals and an enthusiastic civic consciousness. In the words of the president of our San Francisco Chamber of Commerce, Mr. Leland W. Cutler, our concept is a city "where children play because they are glad and where men and women, rich or poor, sick or well, ride or stroll upon a lazy day and breathe the beauty of Adventure's dream—where above all other cities in the world, men have faith in other men, a city of knowledge, culture, faith, beauty."

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IDENTIFYING CRIMINALS

(Continued from Page 13)

The bureau's index cards numbered 4,285,635 on that date compared with less than a million in the files when the work was taken over in 1924. The personnel of the bureau, of course, has been increased proportionately, and the administrative systems, particularly those relating to the extensions of finger-print classifications, have been altered to meet the increasing requirements of the extended work.

COLLECTION OF FINGER-PRINTS

The 5031 law enforcement agencies and officers forwarding finger-print records on October 1, 1932, were following this action because they realized that the bureau's cooperation is a potent weapon in effective law enforcement. While the finger-prints are not forwarded to the bureau under compulsion of any Federal law, it is interesting to observe that several of the twenty-four States which maintain State bureaus of identification require in their own statutes that finger-prints shall be forwarded to the bureau in the case of individuals arrested within these States charged with various offenses. These States thus recognize the work of the Federal government in identification lines as an aid to proper local enforcement of the law.

It is the bureau's policy to reply to all finger-print records with 36 hours after receipt to insure to its contributors the promptness which is so necessary to handle effectively the cases of many individuals who are taken into custody. Also, through the medium of a section devoted to the handling of wanted notices on individuals whose apprehension is desired for any offense, nearly 250 fugitives are located each month. These are persons who are wanted for offenses ranging from petty larceny to murder, or as escaped prisoners, parole or probation violators.

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COMMUNIST REPORT

(Continued from Page 15)

Second International.—The Second International was formed at Paris in 1889, six years after Marx's death, but it was based more firmly on his doctrines than the First International, and became the fountain-head of international Socialism.

The World War led to a temporary disruption of the Second International, as the Socialists, with few exceptions, put patriotism before their party doctrines. The Second International is still in existence, but was repudiated by the extreme radical element, of which Nicholas Lenin, a Russian disciple of Marx, who had been exiled for revolutionary activities, was the leader.

Abdication of the Czar and Formation of Provisional Government.—There is still considerable misunderstanding regarding the part played by the Communists in forcing the abdication of the Czar in March, 1917, and in the creation of the provisional government. The fact is that the Communists played practically no part in the overthrow of the Czar's government. When Czar Nicholas II abdicated he did so to the representatives of the Duma, elected by the people. At that time Lenin was in exile in Switzerland, and Trotzky was living in the Bronx, N. Y., and most of the other leading Communists were either in exile from Russia or in the prison camps of Siberia.

No matter how justifiable a revolution against the Czar's regime may have been, no credit can be claimed by the Communists in order to secure sympathy from liberals throughout the world. The provisional government, composed of liberal members of the Duma, and headed by Prince Lvov, took over the control of Russia. The United States was the first nation to recognize the provisional government of Russia, which was organized on the same democratic principals as our own.

The Communists, under instructions from Lenin and Trotsky, prepared carefully for an armed revolt, and when they struck the first blow, on October 25, 1917 (old Russian calendar; November 7, our calendar) there were probably not more than 30,000 Communists in all of Russia, yet with the help of thousands of deserters from the army and the navy, they quickly routed the demoralized forces of the provisional government, driving Kerensky into exile and seizing control of the entire government. Members of the former government were either killed or exiled. The constituent assembly, which had been called by the Kerensky government, was elected over a month after the October revolution. However, in view of the fact that the Communists failed to elect a majority of the members of the constituent assembly, it was dissolved by order of Lenin, thus officially placing the Communists on record as being opposed to the popular government by liquidating the representatives elected directly by the people, although under Soviet auspices.

Third International.—The Third Communist International was organized by Lenin at Moscow in March, 1919, to carry out the revolutionary purposes of the Communist party and the Soviet Union. It is the revolutionary international of the working class, and there is no denying the fact that it has tremendous influence among the more advanced workers in every nation in the world. It had its beginning in 1915 and 1916, at conferences in Switzerland of the radical groups of the Second International. At these conferences Nicholas Lenin first came into prominence as the international revolutionary leader of the left-wing Socialists, or Communists.

In January, 1919, the Russian Communist party sent out a call for a congress to be held at Moscow to form

the Third or Communist International. This invitation was sent to some 40 Communist, revolutionary and left-wing Socialist groups throughout the world.

Thus, the Communist International, known in Russia as the Com-intern, came into full-fledged being at Moscow in March, 1919, and has ever since been the medium of investigating class warfare and social revolution in all countries, in order to establish a world Soviet Union, with the capital at Moscow.

Overthrow of the Provisional Government.—One month after the establishment of the provisional government, the German general staff sent Nicholas Lenin and a score of his radical followers in a closed car from Switzerland through Germany back into Russia. This was a master stroke of strategy, as Lenin rapidly undermined the loyalty of the war-weary troops by promising a separate peace, bread and a division of the lands among the soldiers and peasants. The Communists under the aggressive leadership of Lenin, Trotzky, Zinoviev and Stalin became the center of disloyal activities against the provisional government now headed by Kerensky, a Socialist. In July, 1917, the Communists were unsuccessful in an uprising in St. Petersburg, and its leaders, including Lenin, had to flee to Finland. However, with the failure of the Russian army offensive in Galicia the difficulties of the provisional government increased. The Communists infiltrated back into Russia, and became bolder and more aggressive. Kerensky, who was a weak and vacillating leader, was afraid to arrest the revolutionary Communists or to call upon the army commanders for assistance.

Principles of the Communist International.—The main principles of the Communist International are as follows: Overthrow and annihilation of so-called capitalist governmental power and its replacement by proletarian power; dictatorship of the working class; confiscation of property; arming of the proletariat; armed conflict by the proletariat against capitalism; no compromise with Socialists remaining in the Second International.

The main objective of the Communist International is to promote world revolution, in order to bring about a world-wide union of Soviets or dictatorship of the proletariat, with the capital at Moscow.

The Communist International and the Soviet Government.—The Communist International is dominated by the Russian Communist party and Soviet officials, and could not exist without the whole-hearted support of the leaders of the Russian Communist party and the financial backing of the Soviet government.

The two most important and powerful men in Russia, Joseph Stalin, the Communist dictator, who now holds two Soviet posts, and Viacheslav M. Molotov (or Molotov), chairman of the Council of People's Commissars, are on the presidium, or select, committee that plans and controls all the policies of the Communist International, for spreading revolutionary propaganda in foreign countries in order to intensify class hatred and cause strikes, riots, sabotage and revolutionary activities, leading to civil war and revolution.

The Communist International is actually part and parcel of the Russian Communist party and the Soviet government. For diplomatic reasons, the Soviet government denies that it is responsible for the propaganda that emanates from the Communist International, but this pretense has long been apparent and has again been unmasked by the recent appointment of its two outstanding leaders, Stalin and Molotov, to important positions in the Soviet government.

The leaders of the Communist party and of the government called the conference for the formation of the

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Third International, and the Soviet government immediately contributed 2,000,000 rubles (\$1,000,000) to enable the Communist International to carry out its principles and put into effect its program for revolution in all the nations of the world.

The Soviet Government—The government of Russia, which is known as the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics (U.S.S.R.), is an autocratic self-constituted dictatorship by a small group of self-perpetuating revolutionists. Joseph Stalin, the secretary general of the Communist party, is the actual dictator. The Communist party consists of 1,500,000 members, out of 150,000,000 people in Russia, but it controls the Soviet Government and the Communist International.

The Communist Party—The political bureau of the central committee of the Communist party, or the Politbureau, is composed of 10 of the outstanding Communist leaders, including Stalin and Molotoff, and is the real power in Russia, effectively controlling and directing (1) the Soviet government, which carries out the policies laid down by the Politbureau and administers the affairs of Soviet Russia; and (2) the Comintern, or Communist International, which is the vehicle for the dissemination of revolutionary propaganda and directs and stimulates revolutionary activities throughout the world.

The legislative power is vested in the Congress of Soviets, which meets every two years, listens to speeches, adopts resolutions, and selects a central executive committee of between four and five hundred members to represent it during the intermission. The central executive committee in turn selects a smaller group, known as the Presidium, which is the real legislative authority, and appoints the commissars and judicial officers of the government. The Presidium is closely affiliated with the Politbureau, and many of its members are the same, again including Stalin and Molotoff.

At a meeting of the American commission of the Comintern, at Moscow, in the month of May, 1929, Stalin delivered two speeches, which the Soviet press was careful not to divulge until January, 1930 ("Communist International," Russian Edition, March 20, 1930). Stalin stated:

"I consider that the Communist Party of the United States is one of the few Communist Parties to which history has given decisive tasks from the point of view of the world revolutionary movement. The revolutionary crisis has not yet reached the United States, but we already have knowledge of numerous facts which suggest that it is approaching.

"It is necessary that the American Communist Party should be capable of meeting the moment of crisis fully equipped to take the direction of future class wars in the United States. You must prepare for that, comrades, with all your strength and by every means; you must constantly improve and bolshevize the American Communist Party. You must forge real revolutionary cadres and leaders of the proletariat who will be capable of leading the millions of American workers toward the revolutionary class wars."

Molotov, member of the Presidium of the Communist International and President of the council of Peoples Commissars, read a detailed report on "The Communist International and the revolutionary thrust," at the 10th session of the executive committee of the Comintern, with reference to the United States, in part as follows:

"The Comintern has given particular attention to the situation in the Communist Party in the United States.

"A special delegation of the executive committee of
(Continued on Page 56)

AMICUS CLUB HOLDS CHRISTMAS PARTY AND ELECTS OFFICERS

The annual election of officers and Christmas Party was held by the members of the Amicus Club on December 3, 1932.

Mrs. Edward J. McKevitt was elected President; Mrs. Geo. F. Lillas, Vice-President; Mrs. Hannah MacDonald, Secretary; Mrs. Don Darling, Treasurer; Mrs. Joseph McGrew, Marshal, and Mrs. George E. Mathews, Organist.

Mrs. Katherine Sullivan, first Northern California woman to hold the office of President of the Women Peace Officers' Association of California, and a member of the club, gave a lovely address to the members, and complimented them on the club's wonderful recognition by other federations and women's clubs.

The presents were distributed from under the Christmas tree, and each member donated a lovely gift.

The Amicus Club held its "dinner finale" of the year at Mendel's at the Beach, on December 15, when they showed their thanks to the outgoing President, Mrs. Norman Dunne by presenting to her a beautiful coffee service set.

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COMMUNIST REPORT

(Continued from Page 54)

the Comintern was sent to the last congress of this party (Communist Party of the United States). Afterwards for several weeks, there sat at Moscow a commission of the presidium of the executive committee of the Communist International which specially studied the situation in the Communist Party of the United States. The presidium of the executive committee of the Communist Party radically renewed the direction of the American Communist Party and created within it the conditions of a real Bolshevik development of the party and of a reinforcement of its authority among the working masses."

Formation of the Communist Party in America.—Immediately after the creation of the Communist International at Moscow, in March, 1919, a call was issued for the organization of the Communist Parties throughout the world and their adhesion to the Communist International. A convention of extreme American radicals was called in Chicago, in September, 1919, made up of left-wing members of the old Socialist Party and other radicals. It was here that the Communist Party of America was founded as part of the Communist International.

It might be interesting to know that a Japanese, Sen Katayama, has represented the American Communist Party and has been its spokesman at Moscow as president of the American section of the Communist International, from 1919 until recently. Katayama has had an interesting career. He was born in Japan in 1859, and being driven out of his own country he came to the United States in 1916, where he formed the left Socialist group, which later became affiliated with the Communist International. He is also member of the executive committee of the Comintern and a member of its presidium. He is still in Moscow, employed as adviser on oriental affairs, but presumably on account of his age has given way to others. William W. Weinstein is the present head of the American section of the Communist International.

Political Activities in the United States.—The Communists in the United States openly admit their allegiance to the Communist International at Moscow, and glory in the fact that they obey all the orders issued from there immediately and implicitly.

The Communist Party in the United States was first organized in Chicago in September, 1919, and was composed mostly of foreign-born workers, and had but little contact or influence with the great masses of the workers in American industries. Its principal function then was that of a propaganda organization for the Communist International, in support of a communist society to be achieved by means of a proletarian revolution and dictatorship.

Almost as soon as the American Communist Party was organized it was driven under cover on account of its legality. In December, 1921, the Workers' Party of America was formed as a camouflage for the real Communist Party of America, which maintained its existence underground. In 1925 the official name was changed to Workers' (Communist) Party of America, and at a convention held in March, 1928, the communists finally threw off all camouflage and boldly came out into the open as the Communist Party of the United States of America, section of the communist international, which is their present name.

The Government, by use of the provisions of the war-time legislation, drove the Communist Party underground, where it remained in an illegal status until 1924, when the repeal of the war measures and the consequent halting of Government activities by the agents of the

Department of Justice, permitted it to reappear. The communists came more and more into the open until today they flaunt their revolutionary activities throughout the country. Since 1925 the Department of Justice has had no power, no authority, or no funds from the Congress to investigate communist propaganda or activities. During the period that the Department of Justice had actual authority the Communist Party was driven underground where it could not function successfully. Just so long as the agents of the Department of Justice were active the movement remained comparatively stationary and innocuous. At the present time the Communist Party of the United States is thoroughly and highly organized, nationally and locally, and is extremely active.

The following is part of the testimony of William Z. Foster, twice candidate of the Communist Party for President of the United States, before the committee, in which he explains some of the principles of his party:

The Chairman: Would you mind stating to the committee the aims and principles of the Communist Party?

Mr. Foster: The aims and principles of the Communist Party, briefly stated, are to organize the workers to defend their interests under the capitalist system and to eventually abolish the capitalist system and to establish a workers' and farmers' government.

The Chairman: Now, can you tell us more definitely if the principles of the Communist Party, as advocated in this country, or anywhere else, are the same?

Mr. Foster: Yes.

The Chairman: Does the Communist Party advocate the confiscation of private property?

Mr. Foster: The Communist Party advocates the overthrow of the capitalist system and the confiscation of the social necessities of life; that is, the basic industries and other industries for producing the means of livelihood for the people. By the property of individuals, personal belongings, and so on, no; that is, in the sense of their personal property.

The Chairman: When you refer to the capitalist system, just what do you mean?

Mr. Foster: I mean the system under which the industries of society are owned by private individuals and are used for the exploitation of the workers employed in those industries, for the profit of those who own the industries and that this system is maintained by the government as the major central function of the government.

The Chairman: Does your party advocate the abolition and destruction of religious beliefs?

Mr. Foster: Our party considers religion to be the opium of the people, as Karl Marx has stated, and we carry on propaganda for the liquidation of these prejudices amongst the workers.

The Chairman: To be a member of the Communist Party, do you have to be an atheist?

Mr. Foster: In order to be—there is no formal requirements to this effect. Many workers join the Communist Party who still have some religious scruples, or religious ideas; but a worker who will join the Communist Party, who understands the elementary principles of the Communist Party, must necessarily be in the process of liquidating his religious beliefs and, if he still has any lingerings when he joins the party, he will soon get rid of them. But religion, that is, atheism, is not laid down as a formal requirement for membership in the Communist Party.

The Chairman: Have you been to Russia?

Mr. Foster: Yes. Eight or nine times.

The Chairman: You are familiar, then, with the workings of the Communist Party in Russia?

Mr. Foster: Reasonably.

The Chairman: Well, can members of the Communist

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Party in Russia be married in the church and maintain religious beliefs of that nature, and practice them?

Mr. Foster: My opinion is that a member of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union who would be married in a church wouldn't be of value to the Communist Party.

The Chairman: Could he maintain his membership in the party?

Mr. Foster: He would not.

The Chairman: He would be put out of the party?

Mr. Foster: Eventually, if not for that specific act.

The Chairman: Would it be the same in this country?

Mr. Foster: As I stated before, workers who would be so imbued with religious superstitions that they would be married in a church would be of no value to the Communist Party.

The Chairman: And the same thing would happen to them in this country that happens to them in Russia?

Mr. Foster: Of course.

The Chairman: Does your party believe in the promotion of class hatred?

Mr. Foster: This is a peculiar question. What do you mean by "class hatred?"

The Chairman: I mean stirring up and exciting class antagonism and hatred of the working class against the other classes, so called?

Mr. Foster: Our party believes in developing the class consciousness of the workers; to educate the workers to an understanding of their class interests and to organize them to defend that class interest which, inevitably, brings them into conflict with the capitalist class in its whole system of ideology.

The Chairman: Do the communists in this country advocate world revolution?

Mr. Foster: Yes; the communists in this country realize that America is connected up with the whole world system, and the capitalist system displays the same characteristics everywhere—everywhere it makes for the misery and exploitation of the workers—and it must be abolished, not only on an American but on a world scale.

The Chairman: So that they do advocate world revolution; and do they advocate revolution in this country?

Mr. Foster: I have stated that the communists advocate the abolition of the capitalist system in this country and every other country; that this must develop out of the sharpening of the class struggle and the struggle of the workers for bread and butter.

The Chairman: Now, are the communists in this country opposed to our republican form of government?

Mr. Foster: The capitalist democracy—most assuredly. We stand for a workers and farmers government; a government of producers, not a government of exploiters. The American capitalist government is built and controlled in the interests of those who own the industries, and we say that the government must be built and controlled by those who work in the industries and produce.

The Chairman: They are opposed to our republican form of government?

Mr. Foster: Most assuredly.

The Chairman: And they desire to overthrow it thru revolutionary methods?

Mr. Foster: I would like to read from the program of the Communist International at this point. The Communist International Program says—

Mr. Bachman. From what page are you reading?

Mr. Foster: Page 34.

The conquest of power by the proletariat does not mean peaceful capturing of ready-made bourgeois state machinery by means of a parliamentary majority. The bourgeoisie resorts to every means of violence and terror to safeguard and strengthen its predatory property and po-

litical domination. Like the feudal nobility of the past, the bourgeoisie can not abandon its historical position to the new class without a desperate and frantic struggle; hence the violence of the bourgeoisie can only be suppressed by the stern violence of the proletariat.

The Chairman: Just what is the Third International?

Mr. Foster: The Communist International is the world party of the communist movement.

The Chairman: Is the Communist Party of the United States connected with it?

Mr. Foster: It is.

The Chairman: In what way?

Mr. Foster: It is the American section.

The Chairman: You take your orders from the Third International, do you?

Mr. Foster: The question "Do we take our orders from the Communist International?" is a question which reveals the utter distance of the capitalist conception of organization from that of the worker. The Communist International is a world party, based upon the mass parties in the respective countries. It works out its policy by the mass principles of these parties in all its deliberations. It is a party that conducts the most fundamental examination of all questions that come before it and, when a decision is arrived at in any given instance, this decision, the workers, with their customary sense of proletarian discipline, accept and put into effect.

The Chairman: Then you do take the orders and carry them out, as decided in Moscow by the Third International of the Communist Party?

Mr. Foster: I stated it is not a question of taking orders.

The Chairman: Well, putting them into effect?

Mr. Foster: It is a question of working out policies with the Comintern, in the Comintern, as part of this proletarian organization.

The Chairman: Well, they have to carry out those orders, do they not?

Mr. Foster: Carry out the policies?

The Chairman: Carry out the orders and policies as initiated by the Third International of the Communist Party over in Moscow?

Mr. Foster: We carry out the policies in the way I have stated.

The Chairman: You believe that by advocating the substitution of the soviet system of government for the republican form of government you are operating under the law?

Mr. Foster: I, of course, do not say we derived our theories from the Declaration of Independence, but the Declaration of Independence says that when a government demonstrates that it no longer represents the interests of the masses, it is not only the right but the duty of these masses to dispose of that government and to establish one that will represent their interests—to abolish that government.

The Chairman: That is, what you advocate is a change of our republican form of government and the substituting of the soviet form of government?

Mr. Foster: I have stated that a number of times.

The Chairman: Now, if I understand you, the workers in this country look upon the Soviet Union as their country; is that right?

Mr. Foster: The more advanced workers do.

The Chairman: Look upon the Soviet Union as their country?

Mr. Foster: Yes.

The Chairman: They look upon the soviet flag as their flag?

Mr. Foster: The workers of this country and the

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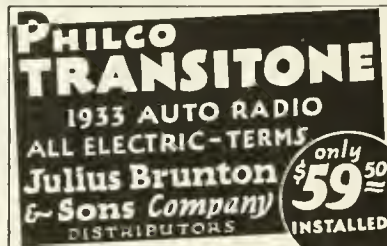
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workers of every country have only one flag and that is the red flag. That is the flag of the proletarian revolution; it was also, incidentally, the flag of the American Revolution in its earlier stages. The red flag has been the flag of revolution for many years before the Russian revolution.

The Chairman: Well, the workers of this country consider, then, the Soviet Government to be their country. Do they also consider the red flag to be their flag?

Mr. Foster: I have answered quite clearly.

The Chairman: Do you owe allegiance to the American flag; does the Communist Party owe allegiance to the American flag?

Mr. Foster: The workers, the revolutionary workers, in all the capitalist countries are an oppressed class who are held in subjection by their respective capitalist governments and their attitude toward these governments is the abolition of these governments and the establishment of soviet governments.

The Chairman: Well, they do not claim any allegiance, then, to the American flag in this country?

Mr. Foster: That is, you mean the support of capitalism in America—no.

The Chairman: I mean if they had to choose between the red flag and the American flag, I take it from you that you would choose the red flag; is that correct?

Mr. Foster: I have stated my answer.

The Chairman: Could not you answer a little more definitely and specifically whether they owe any allegiance to the American flag?

Mr. Foster: I have stated my answer.

The Chairman: I do not want to force you to answer if it embarrasses you, Mr. Foster.

Mr. Foster: It does not embarrass me at all. I stated very clearly the red flag is the flag of the revolutionary class, and we are part of the revolutionary class.

The Chairman: I understood that.

Mr. Foster: And all capitalist flags are flags of the capitalist class, and we owe no allegiance to them.

The Chairman: Well, that answers the question.

Political Activities—In 1924, the Workers (Communist) Party had the names of their presidential candidate, William Z. Foster, on the ballots in 14 states, but not on one of the Southern or border States, and polled 33,361 votes. In 1928 Foster and Gitlow, the presidential and vice-presidential candidates, respectively, of the Communist Party of the United States of America, were on the ballot in 34 States and received a total of 48,770 votes. In 1930 the Communist Party candidates for state-wide office were on the ballot of 16 States, and although the off-year vote is fully 30 per cent less than during a presidential campaign, the communist candidates received approximately double the Presidential vote of 1928, or about 100,000 votes. The following schedule shows the votes cast for communist candidates during 1930 in 16 States and the corresponding vote in the same States in 1928:

STATE	Communist Votes Cast in 1928	Communist Votes Cast in 1930
New York	10,876	19,539
Minnesota	4,853	14,719
Pennsylvania	4,720	8,950
Massachusetts	2,464	8,730
North Dakota	936	5,754
Michigan	2,881	3,988
South Dakota	232	3,974
Tennessee	111	3,392
Wisconsin	1,528	3,155
Illinois	3,851	3,118
New Jersey	1,257	1,700

Connecticut	730	1,523
Iowa	328	1,471
Maryland	636	1,432
Colorado	675	924
Texas	209	282

Total (16) 36,017 82,651

Increase in 16 States in which Communist candidates appear, 1930 over 1928, 229 per cent.

In the State of Ohio, 15,000 signatures were filed for Communist candidates, but 25,000 signatures are required under the law. Approximately the same proportion signed petitions in California. Cleveland (Ohio), Los Angeles, San Francisco and Oakland are active Communist centers. In testifying before the committee, Foster stated that the local Communist candidates in two counties in Ohio received a total of 3,488 votes this year, or over 600 votes more than the entire vote the ticket received in the State in 1928.

There was no election for governor or United States Senator in the State of Washington, where there is an active Communist organization, and there were no Communist candidates in Oregon, where there is likewise considerable Communist agitation.

In the city of New York alone there were 16,462 votes cast for the Communist State ticket; in Buffalo, 727 votes; and in Rochester, 586 votes.

In the Southern States of North Carolina, Georgia, Alabama and Florida, no Communist candidates succeeded in getting on the ballot, although there are active Communist party workers in all these States, forming nuclei in the factories and spreading revolutionary propaganda among the Negroes. The important centers for Communist activities in the South are Charlotte, Chattanooga, Birmingham and Atlanta. A Communist weekly, known as the Southern Worker, with a circulation of about 3,000, is issued from Birmingham, but where it is written or published is not definitely known to the committee.

The chief center of all Communist activities, including political, is in New York City. The Daily Worker, the official organ of the party, was founded in Chicago but moved to New York in 1925, when headquarters were transferred there, obviously to be in closer touch with the Communist International and its agents arriving from Russia. The Daily Worker, with an alleged circulation of 35,000, is the political adviser and spokesman for the Communist party, and will be referred to in more detail later on.

The central committee (formerly central executive committee), with headquarters in New York City, dominates the policies of the Communist party in the United States, although the real control is through the Communist International at Moscow. The central committee is composed of approximately 28 members, of which a smaller group of 14 of its members constitutes the political committee, which in turn is divided into the secretariat, a small executive committee of seven members, of which William Z. Foster is the recognized leader.

There have been several splits in the Communist party, owing largely to opposition to taking orders from Moscow regarding purely American problems. However, the objectors, such as Lovestone and Gitlow and their following have been ousted, or, in a Communist term "liquidated," and the party is more than ever a mere tool in the hands of Stalin, Molotov, Losovsky and the rest of the presidium of the Communist International.

The district organizers are responsible for Communist activities throughout their districts, such as forming nuclei among factory workers, conducting political campaigns, arranging mass demonstrations, circulating Communist literature, and in raising funds. A large percentage of all the known Communist district organizers are of the Jewish origin.

In the United States there are 20 Communist districts, with district organizers as follows (the list of organizers and districts is constantly changing, and consequently needs to be carefully checked):

Dist. No.	District Organizer	Headquarters	States Included in District
1.	Nat Kaplan or Roy Stephens.....	Boston.....	Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Maine, Vermont, New Hampshire.
2.	Israel Amter	New York.....	New York City, Yonkers, New Jersey (Hudson and Essex Counties)
3.	Emil Gardos	Philadelphia.....	Washington, D. C., Delaware, Eastern Pennsylvania, Maryland, Western New Jersey.
4.	A. Mills or J. Donald.....	Buffalo, N. Y.....	Northwest New York State, Erie, Pa.
5.	Pat Devine or Max Salzman.....	Pittsburgh.....	Western Pennsylvania, West Virginia
6.	J. Adams or Herbert Benjamin.....	Cleveland.....	Ohio.
7.	Jack Stachel	Detroit.....	Lower Michigan, Indianapolis, Ind.
8.	Bill Gebert	Chicago.....	Northwest Indiana, St. Louis, Mo., Illinois and Lower Wisconsin.
9.	Karl Reeves	Minneapolis.....	Minnesota, Wisconsin.
10.	David Gorman or Paul Cline.....	Kansas City, Mo.....	Missouri, Iowa, Texas, New Mexico
11.	Alfred Knutson (northern agricultural).....	Bismarck, N. D.....	North Dakota, Montana, South Dakota, Kansas.
12.	Sidney Bloomfield	Seattle, Wash.....	Washington, Oregon.
13.	William Simons	San Francisco.....	California, Nevada and Arizona.
14.	Unknown or unassigned (Southern Agricultural).....		
15.	Peter Chaunt	New Haven.....	Connecticut.
16.	Jennie Cooper or M. H. Powers.....	Charlotte, N. C.....	North Carolina, South Carolina, Virginia.
17.	Tom Johnson	Birmingham, Ala.....	Alabama, Tennessee, Louisiana, Georgia.
18.	Fraternal		
19.	Wm. Dietrichs	Denver, Colo.....	Colorado.
20.	Unknown	Butte, Mont.....	

In addition to the district organizers, the party has many national organizers who travel from one place to another, making speeches and staging demonstrations, and who are always ready to take charge of any Communist strike that may have been instigated, or try to seize control of any strike that may have been started by legitimate unions or groups and divert the strike into communistic channels in furtherance of their own revolutionary plans. These organizers, as well as most of the district organizers, make numerous trips to Moscow to secure proper instructions as to procedure and methods.

It is impossible to state, with any exactness, the number of Communists and active sympathizers there are in the United States. Estimates by the various witnesses have ranged from 50,000 to 2,000,000. It is the consensus of opinion of the witnesses that 70 per cent of the Communists in this country are aliens and, therefore, can not vote. The record also shows that there were over 100,000 votes cast for the various Communist State-wide candidates in 18 States, which included about 30,000 signers to petitions filed in Ohio and California in addition to the tabulated votes shown above. Excluding such States as Washington, Oregon, Montana, Missouri and Indiana, the other States are not organized effectively, excepting a few in the South, and would not be likely to poll in excess of 20,000 votes altogether. Based on this data, therefore, it is the belief of the committee that there are probably 500,000 or 600,000 Communists and active sympathizers in the United States. This would, of course, include several hundred thousand in the youth movement, under voting age, among whom there has been the greatest effort to build up an active Communist movement. The sworn daily circulation of Communist newspapers of 262,000 also clearly indicates that the number Communists and active sympathizers is not less than a half million, and probably far more. A conservative estimate in New York City alone, including the Young Communist League and the Young Pioneers, would not be far from 100,000.

The total number of dues-paying Communists in the United States does not exceed 12,000, but that does not indicate their real strength any more than dues-paying Socialists, which totals about the same, indicate the Socialist strength in the country. The number of contributing members of both the Republican and Democratic parties is small.

In the State of Minnesota the Communists polled this year an average of approximately 10,000 votes for their State candidates, which is a large number in such a predominantly agricultural State.

The Communist party only uses the election laws to place its candidates on the ballot, in order to conduct open campaigns for their revolutionary principles. It advocates the overthrow of the Government by direct means, through force and violence, and despises the evolutionary method of democratic governments. It seeks to destroy our republican form of government, guaranteed by the Constitution, and to set up a dictatorship of the proletariat.

The program of the Communist party, as established by the Comintern by a decision of the Sixth World Congress, September 1, 1929, at Moscow, as appears in the International Press correspondence (Inprecor), an official organ of the Comintern, includes the following paragraph:

"The Communists consider it unworthy to dissimulate their opinions or their plans. They proclaim openly that their designs can only be realized by the violent overthrow of the entire traditional social order."

When W. Z. Foster, Communist candidate for Presi-

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dent of the United States, made his acceptance speech on May 25, 1928, he said in part as follows:

"Our party, different from the Socialist party, creates no illusions amongst the workers that they can vote their way to emancipation, that they can capture the ready-made machinery of the State and utilize it for the emancipation of the working class. On the contrary, we must utilize this campaign to carry on widespread and energetic propaganda to teach the workers that the capitalist class would never allow the working class peacefully to take control of the state. That is their strong right arm, and they will fight violently to the end to retain it. The working class must shatter the capitalist state. It must build a new state, a new government, a workers' and farmers' government, the Soviet government of the United States. No Communist, no matter how many votes he should secure in a national election, could, even if he would, become President of the present Government. When a Communist heads a government in the United States, and that day will come just as surely as the sun rises, that government will not be a capitalist government, but a Soviet government, and behind this government will stand the red army to enforce the dictatorship of the proletariat."

Subsidiary Organizations—The Communist Party of America has a great many subsidiary and auxiliary organizations, through which it endeavors to function and penetrate into almost every field of human activity. The principal organizations affiliated with the Communist party are as follows:

Trade Union Unity League (T.U.U.L.) (section of the Red International of Labor Unions):

1. Agricultural Workers' Industrial Union.
2. Amalgamated Clothing Workers' Industrial Union.
3. Building Maintenance Workers' Industrial Union.
4. National Construction Workers' Union.
5. Cleaning and Laundry Workers' Industrial Union.
6. Food and Packing House Workers' Industrial Union.
7. National Food Workers' Union.
8. Jewelry Workers' Industrial Union.
9. National Metal Workers' Industrial League.
10. Marine Workers' Industrial League.
11. National Railroad Workers' Industrial League.
12. Needle Trades Workers' Industrial League.
13. National Auto Workers' Industrial Union.
14. Lumber Workers' Industrial Union.
15. National Textile Workers' Union.
16. Shoe Workers' Union (now Independent Shoe and Leather Workers).
17. National Leather Workers' Union (now Independent Shoe and Leather Workers).
18. National Miners' Union.
19. Rubber Workers' Industrial Union.
20. Painters' Industrial Union.
21. Furniture Workers' Industrial Union.
22. Miners, Smelters and Oil Workers' Industrial League.
23. Unemployed Councils.
24. Children's Trade Union League.
25. Workers' Ex-Service Men's League.
26. Negro Section.
27. Women's Section.
28. Youth Section.
29. Shop nuclei, local unions, etc.

(CONTINUED IN NEXT ISSUE.)

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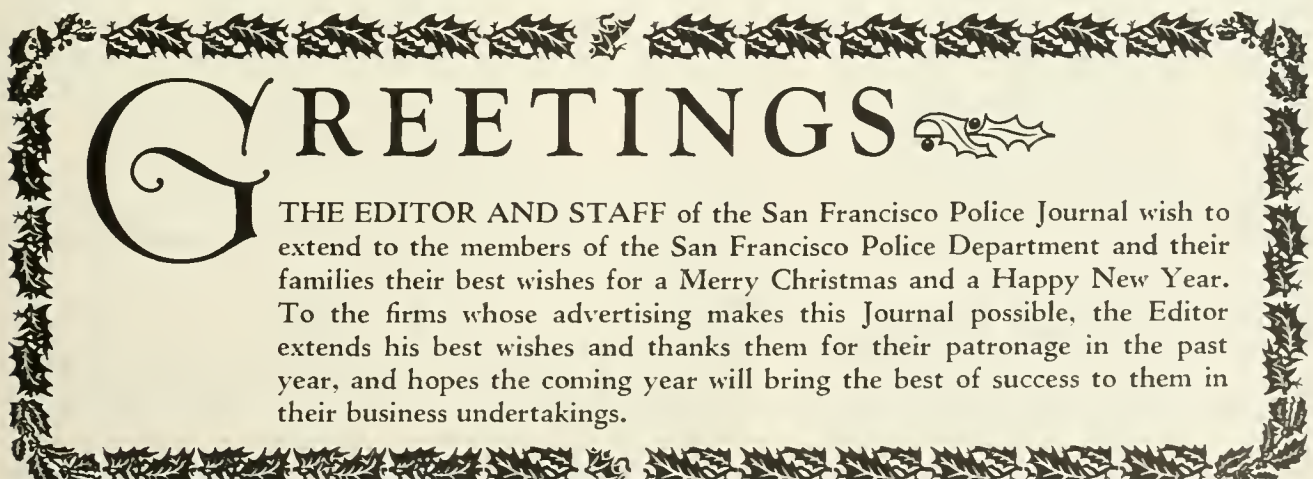
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JUVENILE CRIME DECREASED BY HARMONIOUS HOME CONDITIONS

The importance of the home and its effect on the individual cannot be overestimated. Substantial buildings, expensive furniture and beautiful surroundings play a relatively small part as they in themselves are worthless, insofar as creating the real home spirit.

The home is a haven of refuge in times of stress or sorrow, within the confines of which the members of the family may retire from the curious and the public generally when it is necessary to recuperate and gain strength and poise to carry on. At other times it is the place par excellence where kindred spirits may commune and enjoy the festivities contingent on birthdays, anniversaries and the development of friendships of the various members of the family with their chosen friends.

Taking it all in all, it is the fount and mainstay of that particular group of persons who are bound by ties of relationship, and it requires love and understanding hearts to create the proper atmosphere in which to mold stalwart, courageous young men and women.

Children are born imitators and their parents are their gods, at least for the first few years of their lives. It therefore behooves parents to be extraordinarily careful of the example they set, for every child imitates its parents, either consciously or unconsciously, and in the eyes of their children parents are always right—in fact, they can do no wrong.

HOMES CREATE LAW RESPECT

An innate feeling of respect for the laws of our country should be the basic principle of all parents' conduct, and this coupled with a high regard and consideration for the property and rights of his neighbors and the people whom he contacts should be inculcated in the mind of each child from the very day of its birth.

The Boy Scouts of America and the Campfire Girls are two of the best character building organizations our country can boast and they should be staunchly supported by everyone, whether parents or people who are interested in the youth of our country from an educational or welfare standpoint. These organizations develop a sense of responsibility and a love of fair play in the boys and girls that remains long after their adolescent years have vanished.

Ambition, or the desire to achieve or to win something solely by his own efforts is an inherent quality of every normal child. It is usually quickened in the younger boys especially, by the spirit of braggadocio displayed among themselves when relating their adventures or telling of their prowess, their triumphs or possessions. This bragging is the first evidence of the kindling fires of ambition and should not be discountenanced or frowned upon by the parents. It should, on the contrary, be fostered and directed toward the right channels by suggestion and wise counsel, never by coercion.

RECREATIONAL CENTERS GREAT HELP

Recreational centers are a great help to both parents and children, as the time spent by the boys and girls in their neighborhood centers is a good investment, from both a mental and physical standpoint. The libraries maintained at these places are graded according to the age and understanding of the children who congregate there, and are always of a high standard. The gymnasium facilities at such places are generally superior to any home equipment a family may provide, and the skill exhibited by some of the children is an incentive to try and do likewise in an effort to excel the performances of their play-

mates—this seems to be a universal desire among the younger children.

In San Francisco juvenile delinquency has decreased as a result of the harmony existing between the various law enforcement agencies all working together for the common good of the city as a whole.

TONG WAR SEEMS TO FADE AWAY

Chief Quinn knows what a tong war means. He has in his career seen several of them burst out in our Chinatown. And this month, when the killing of a member of a prominent family tong started things moving, and many noted figures in tongdom of the two families involved hit for cover, the Chief got very active.

He shot fifty men into Chinatown. He called for conferences with leaders of the warring factions. Told them there was to be no hostilities, no shooting, for at the first sign he would close Chinatown tighter than a bridge cable.

He assured the Chinese that the law would serve any purpose, and to show he meant it, through Inspector Manion the suspected assassin was apprehended in New York, and is on his way back to San Francisco.

The latest information and assurance given by the families tongs is that there will be no trouble here, and it is unlikely that a general war will be declared elsewhere. In the meantime, Chinatown is being watched by plenty of experienced officers, who know all the ins and outs of that once mysterious sector of San Francisco.

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That's how many cars were stolen in seventy-two American cities during the first six months of 1932. The proportions of the auto-stealing racket, controlled by "master minds" and utilizing all the aids of science, are now conservatively estimated to have reached fifty million dollars a year.

"Ingenious 'jump wire' devices—pocket ignition sets—enable thieves to start and steal cars whose ignition switches are locked," says W. M. Packer, Pacific regional manager, Chevrolet Motor Company. "Stolen cars are driven off in huge vans, inside which trained crews of crooked mechanics are busy changing wheels, license plates, and—by means of a quick-drying paint—the color of the car. Sometimes a number of cars of the same make and model are stolen, taken to an underworld garage, and 'scrambled.' 'Scrambling' is done by interchanging motor parts and even bodies.

"Of course the first rule for foiling the efforts of auto abductors is never to leave your car unlocked. Lock doors too. Close windows all the way—hooks on cords can open doors from within. Second, do not park in the same place every day. This gives the thief a chance to study your habits and get keys made to fit your lock. To avoid purchasing a stolen car, beware when the seller seems in a hurry or wants cash, or when the price seems too low."

BANDIT SLAIN BY INSPECTOR

Bandits who think this is an unprotected town and that they can use a gun on anyone and get away with it don't seem to realize that they are bound for the jute mill or the morgue when they fare forth in San Francisco.

The other day, Inspector Richmond Tatham, veteran of the Bureau of Inspectors, cruising about the city seeing what he could see, observed a young man enter a food store on Polk Street. He knew it was about closing time, and he didn't like the appearance of the gent who went inside. So Tatham parked his car, and followed. As he entered the door he saw the man who preceded him with gun in hand, herding employees into a back room.

Calling on the holdup to surrender, and firing a shot into the ceiling, Tatham was somewhat astonished to see the bandit whirl on him and levelling his gun, pulled the trigger. The pistol jammed as Tatham let three go. Every bullet hit the thug, and he fell, mortally wounded.

He was identified as Joe Pinto, alias Giulio Patente.

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JANUARY

1933

NEW YORK

Herald  Tribune

TEN PAGES

SUNDAY, DECEMBER

Budget Fights Face Nation's Leading Cities

9 of 10 Municipalities
Next Largest to New
York Struggle to Make
Receipts Equal Costs

Surplus Is Shown In San Francisco

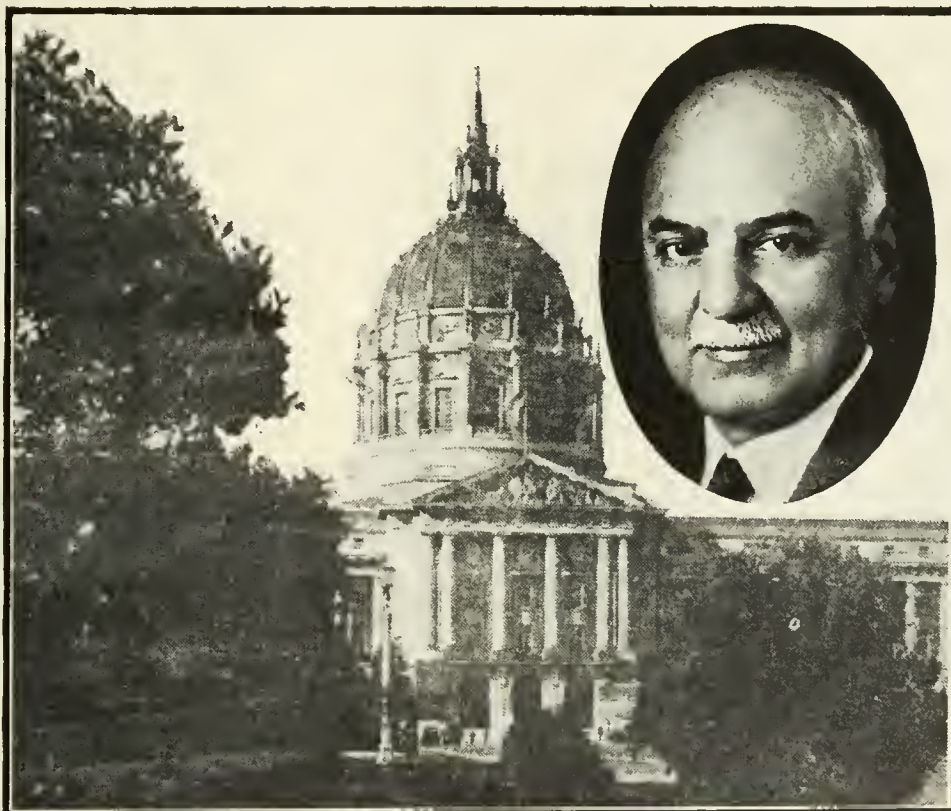
Coast City Cuts Taxes as Result of Economies Under Its New Charter

Like New York most of the other great American cities are facing grave financial problems. Ranging in degree from payless pay days for city employees in some instances to battles over increased taxes in others, these problems confront the administrations of nine of the next ten largest municipalities.

The exception is San Francisco, which has a surplus in its treasury and has reduced taxes. Its favorable position is attributed to economies in administration under a new city charter and to the fact that it escaped a real estate boom.

The following dispatches, listed according to population, describe the situation in the chief American cities.

City Hall Which Escaped Financial Problems, and Mayor



San Francisco's Municipal Building, where a surplus in the city's funds is reported, while many large cities of the country are confronted with deficits. Inset: Mayor Angelo Rossi, of San Francisco

Moscow
New
Arch

'Capitalist
control Are
breaker'

Socialis

Feasibili
Stirs

By R.

Copyright, 1933.
MOSCOW, Dec. 10.—Socialists from the first ship to the Great Northeast passage through the Bering Pacific Ocean in one enthusiastic population its members were week from Japan expedition, including Schmidt, chief of Institute, were Lenin, and the were acclamation, "who science and 1933." Three meteorologist, party.

In a brief speech professor Schmidt said enthusiasm and the Socialist competition gading made it possible the task set by the Communist leader, St.

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GOVERNOR'S CHAMBERS
Sacramento, California

January 15, 1933.

Dear Mr. Warner:

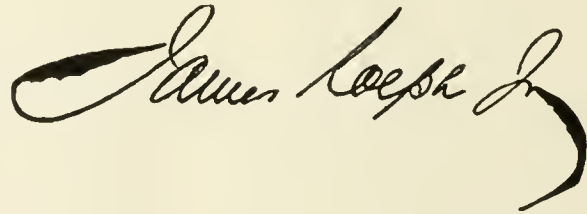
I am glad of this opportunity to extend once more my heartiest greetings to the members of the San Francisco Police Department and their friends, readers of your fine journal.

The San Francisco Police Department always has been charitable and generous. May I suggest that that generosity so characteristic of you all be unstinting during the coming festive season? There are many in your city who will need a helping hand this year. There are many who will go cold and hungry unless the great heart of San Francisco be opened for them.

Let us help each other this year as we have never before, so that true Christianity may prevail and all share in a happy New Year.

With my compliments and Season's Greetings to you and all the members of the San Francisco Police Department,

Very sincerely yours,

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read "James K. Hahn". The signature is fluid and cursive, with a large, sweeping flourish at the end.

Governor of California.

Mr. Opie L. Warner,
Editor of the San Francisco Police Journal,
San Francisco, California.



Vol. XI.

JANUARY, 1933

No. 1

SAN FRANCISCO "SITTING PRETTY"

By OPIE L. WARNER

ON the front page of Section 2 of the December 11 issue of the New York Herald-Tribune is a large reproduction of San Francisco's City Hall, with an inset of San Francisco's Mayor, and this caption: "San Francisco's Municipal Building, where a surplus in the city's funds is reported, while many large cities of the country are confronted with deficits; inset, Mayor Angelo J. Rossi."

Accompanying the illustration is a discussion of the fiscal condition of the ten leading cities of the nation and their struggles to make receipts equal costs of municipal government.

Here is some indication of the high opinion San Francisco has won as the result of a survey of the municipal problems of our first ten cities:

"Like New York, most of the other great American cities are facing grave financial problems. Ranging in degree from payless pay days for city employees in some instances to battles over increased taxes in others, these problems confront the administrations of nine of the next ten largest municipalities.

"The exception is San Francisco, which has a surplus in its treasury and has reduced taxes. Its favorable position is attributed to economies in administration under a new city charter and to the fact that it escaped a real estate boom."

San Francisco enjoys the lowest tax delinquency of any comparable city in the United States. For many years past she has had the lowest tax rate of any city in the same bracket.

While the new charter is justly credited with causing certain economies, making possible this enviable position, a considerable degree of accord is due to Mayor Angelo J. Rossi, Chief Administrative Officer A. J. Cleary, Controller Leonard Levy, City Attorney John J. O'Toole, the Board of Supervisors and all other officers of San Francisco whose duty it has been to change or adjust the machinery of the city government in readiness for the proper operation of the new organic law. The faithful performance of these arduous duties entitles these efficient and faithful public servants to the commendation of their fellow citizens.

To this date, San Francisco has not cut city salaries. Officials and their employees, over a year ago, pledged a voluntary cut in their pay, which creates a saving of roundly \$1,400,000 per annum. San Francisco's employees have shown a well-tempered desire to do their part in the readjustment that is proceeding in every large municipality in the nation. That they will do their part in further consideration of the interests of the burdened taxpayer is beyond question, according to their duly qualified spokesman.

In San Francisco, and in the Bay District generally, prospects for the betterment of present-day fiscal conditions are brighter than those in any similar region in the world. Plans for projects requiring thousands of unemployed are well in hand. Work on the Golden Gate Bridge approaches is beginning. The Senate and Assembly roads and highways committee are having hearings with Mayor Rossi, the judiciary committee of the San Francisco Board of Supervisors and officials of the East Bay cities to actuate speedily legislation looking to the beginning of the San Francisco-Oakland Bay Bridge. These two great engineering undertakings, which will be eagerly watched by the scientific world for the next several years, will call for over 8,000 men over a period of at least four years. Other projects for the absorption of large bodies of unemployed will soon begin operations.

San Francisco's building permit statistics lead the Pacific Coast today, and in so far as figures from other cities are available, the whole nation. Nearly \$4,000,000 more will be added in the next three months.

As the New York Herald-Tribune indicates, San Francisco has not been faced with the distressing problems confronting other great American cities. Los Angeles, somewhat over-populated by means of glamorous appeal through cumulative advertising, looks with envious eyes upon her old, more plodding sister by the Golden Gate.

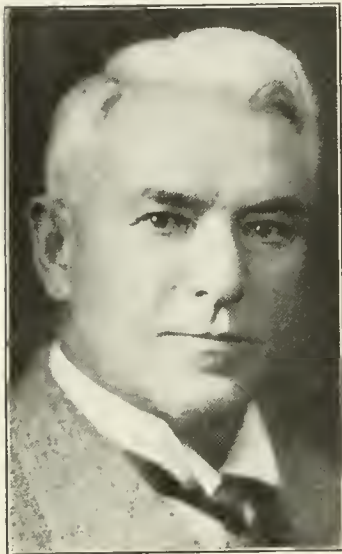
We have much with which to be satisfied. Let us encourage our leaders when they deserve recognition. It is a tough time, and criticism is easily levelled at those who are the servants of the people.

This is no time, however, to look serenely toward the future and wait to ride with the tide. We can anticipate good times only by bringing every ounce of energy and optimism we possess to bear on the job in hand.

Operations Of Burglars And How Insurance Rates Have Been Reduced

What J. B. HAUER, well known San Francisco insurance broker, who has been in the insurance business in this city for over forty years, has to say about the operation of burglars in times past and how during the administration of CHIEF WM. J. QUINN burglary insurance rates have been reduced.

STYLES in crime vary much as do those in fashions. Burglary, robbery and theft in their importance as a crime are directly dependent upon the returns with which they profit the criminal.



J. B. HAUER

Early in the 20th century safe cracking was a popular pastime among the criminal element, but with the improvements in safe manufacture, together with the growing use of checks and other commercial paper, the return from this form of activity became less certain and today the professional "pete" man has almost disappeared.

In the years immediately following the war, goods were at a premium and criminals were able to make a better living by means of forcible entry into loft buildings to appropriate stocks of furs and silk than in any other fashion. With 1929 and the beginning of the depression the demand for furs and silks fell off, it became a problem for the original owner to dispose of them and consequently they no longer afforded a quick source of ready money to the criminal.

Through all the years one source of crime always afforded ready money to the lawless and with changing conditions it was only natural that a growing number should turn to holdup and robbery as a means of living. The skill and experience so essential to opening safes or successful loft work were not prime requisites for a "stickup," a steady nerve being the prime requirement.

With this setup, and the increasing losses from robbery, it was only natural that the companies writing insurance on this type of losses should be anxious to put their house in order and place holdup rates countrywide on an adequate basis. It was known that the losses in San Francisco

had been much smaller than in certain other sections of the country, but few people expected that there had actually been an improvement upon the experience of past years. Much of this was undoubtedly due to the use of radio patrol cars, stationing of policemen in locations which in the past had proven to be unusually susceptible to holdup, and to Chief Quinn's policy of keeping men with known criminal records out of San Francisco.

Insurance companies do not render praise where it is not due nor are they inclined to reduce rates when a reduction is not justified and consequently the reduction of 25%, which was made in the holdup rates in San Francisco, is more of a credit to the Police Department of San Francisco than several columns of praise in the newspapers. In striking contrast to the decrease in rate in San Francisco was an increase of 35% in the rates prevailing in Los Angeles, making the rate at present applicable to our Southern California 80% in excess of those for our city by the Golden Gate. While the rates in Detroit showed an improvement over what they were in past years, they are still 80% in excess of those here. A few years ago Brooklyn had a holdup rate 25% less than that in San Francisco, but now their rate is 80% in excess of ours.

Chicagoans have in time past stated that reports of gangsters, appearing in the newspapers, were grossly exaggerated but the rates which were formerly 65% in excess of those of San Francisco are now 233% higher, clearly indicating that all is not quiet in that city.

A careful study of the above should convince any fair-minded person that there must be a very good reason why rates on burglary insurance have not gone "sky high" in this city, as they have in many other localities. The real reason is that we have a fearless Chief of Police in San Francisco, who has the respect of all of the police officers under him. And his one motto is "The Law Must Be Obeyed." Not only do the staff under Chief Quinn know this but that the crooks and holdup men are well advised is proved by the low rate for burglary insurance in San Francisco.

San Francisco is, therefore, to be congratulated in having at the head of its Police Department such an able executive as Chief Quinn, who has my sincere best wishes in keeping our wonderful city a place of homes and families.

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On the Air



with
Chief William J. Quinn

TONIGHT my subject will be "Selling the Police Department by Radio." Of course, it is unnecessary to state that I am using the word "selling" here in the sense of creating a favorable impression of police departments as a whole, and a better understanding of the actual functioning of a police department, rather than in the sense of a transfer of ownership.

During the past twenty years, inventions have come so rapidly that people have become accustomed to looking on each new marvel of science as something merely commonplace. Thus, not the slightest attention is paid to Zeppelins majestically encircling the world, or to airplanes, electric trains and automobiles, virtually annihilating dis-

upon as members of the witch class, using black magic.

The most fanciful tales of Jules Verne never included "canned music." The "canned music," as graphophone records were once classed, has ceased to be something to be wondered at. In fact, that class of entertainment is old today, in comparison with the radio.

When I was of school-going age, I remember reading on one occasion that a day would come when we would

be able to get our graphophone music through tubes, from a central producing station, by merely pressing a button like an electric light button. It read like any pleasant scientific fiction—and, to my youthful imagination, seemed plausible enough to be realized some day. But the radio was invented before that not impossible invention was perfected.

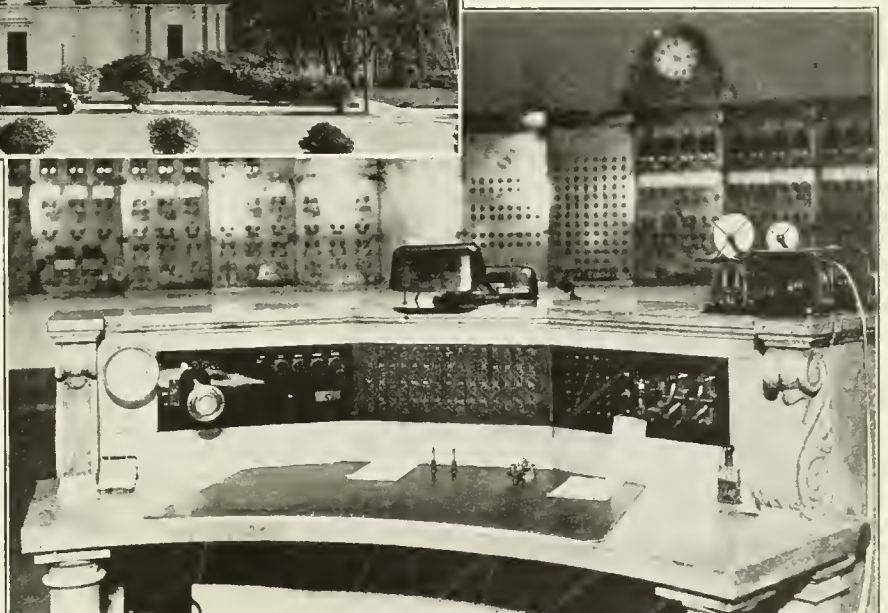
For over twelve months, I have been using the radio to give our good citizens some behind-the-scenes pictures of police stories and,

(Continued on Page 24)



tance, ironing out the mountains and making it senseless to apply the word "boundless" to deserts, forests or oceans.

Neither do people seem to think there is any mystery about the teletype, when standing in an office in which a teletype machine is typing, letter by letter, a message which is being sent from a city one thousand miles away. The average person of today does not pause long enough to consider that, not so many years ago, the parties to the sending and receiving of such a message would be looked



Ralph W. Wiley, Chief of City Department of Electricity, and Broadcasting Station of the San Francisco Police and Fire Departments

History of the Bay Counties Peace Officers' Association

ORGANIZATIONS of great moment generally have humble beginnings. A few men of determination and having a fixed purpose sit down and plant the seed that grows eventually into an immense tree. It is exactly thus with the Bay Counties' Peace Officers' Association, which in three short years has grown to be of untold value to the citizens of our bay counties.

On January 30, 1930, the following named met at the Palace Hotel and formed this organization which makes for better police protection, closer cooperation and more efficient handling of crime problems within the bay counties:

William J. Quinn, Chief of Police, San Francisco.
Donald L. Marshall, Chief of Police, Oakland.
Daniel Cox, Chief of Police, Richmond.
H. A. Zink, Chief of Police, Palo Alto.
Thomas Burke, Chief of Police, San Mateo.
John J. Harper, Chief of Police, Burlingame.
F. W. Heere, Chief of Police, Piedmont.
C. D. Lee, Chief of Police, Berkeley.
W. H. Wahmuth, Chief of Police, Alameda.

The Bay Counties' Peace Officers' Association could very well be said to have a national aspect, inasmuch as it makes it impossible for organized crooks to gain a foothold in the police jurisdictions embracing the territory from Santa Rosa to San Jose. The original founders were really Chief of Police William J. Quinn, of San Francisco; District Attorney Earl Warren, of Alameda County, and Chief of Police Donald L. Marshall, of Oakland, who had met previously in Oakland and discussed the formation of the organization.

And so it was in a spirit of reciprocity that Chief Quinn invited the peace officers above mentioned to the second meeting, which was held at the Palace Hotel, on January 30, 1930. On that occasion he outlined to the guests present the possibility of bringing the minions of the law into closer association, where they could discuss their problems and make valuable suggestions for the proper handling of exigencies that constantly confront the upholders of the law in these trying times when everything is changing and the old order is rapidly giving place to the new in social, political and economic lines.

Chief Quinn pointed out that there would be developed out of the new association a body of serious minded men who, in accordance with their profession, would

think only of the suppression of crime and the apprehension of criminals within the bay region. He also pointed out the immense advantage to be gained through a more perfect cooperation between police departments and sheriffs of the densely populated district included in the bay counties, and pledged the whole-hearted support of the San Francisco Police Department to all neighboring cities towards the achievement of this end. He pointed out the immense advantage of a system of quick intercommunication between local cities, which makes it possible to cover every exit through each city or county and thus offset the best efforts of either organized or unorganized criminals.

Due to the determined public movement against gangsters and racketeers in midwest and eastern cities, Chief Quinn showed that one certain result would be the driving out of criminals and undesirables from those sections, which would thus have a tendency to encourage them to come to the Pacific Coast and continue their criminal operations. The only way to prevent the establishment of this class of undesirables and criminals, he stated, was to organize and thus present a solid front in forestalling any attempt to establish the terrible criminal conditions which have existed in the east and middle west for some time.

The organization established on that eventful day has grown in strength and in usefulness. It has, through its legal committee, kept watch on legislation that would militate against effective policing. It has successfully petitioned for a teletype system, which virtually makes one police department out of the whole state. It has brought into its fold the other two factors of our state machinery for successfully combatting crime—namely, the sheriffs' offices and the bench. It has also embraced within its members the mayors, city managers and councilmen of the bay cities.

At its monthly meetings, police chiefs, sheriffs, district attorneys and city officials sit as one group to discuss ways and means of combatting crime and making the bay counties crimeless, as nearly as possible.

Chief of Police James Drew, of Oakland, is Vice-President of the organization, while Chief Quinn and Chief Harper still retain the positions of President and Secretary, respectively, to which they were elected when the association was formed.

Traffic Court Experiences

By JUDGE GEORGE J. STEIGER

(From a radio talk given by Judge Steiger of the Municipal Court over KPO Radio Station Monday evening, December 19, 1932.)

IT is my privilege to address you, under the auspices of the California State Automobile Association, upon the subject of Traffic Safety. May I state at the outset, as the Judge presiding over the Traffic Court in San Francisco, that the carelessness and recklessness of automobile drivers upon the streets and highways throughout the nation has brought about untold misery and sorrow to a vast number of our people, the greater part of which could have been avoided by the exercise of care and the use of that great American asset, so well known to our people, courtesy and fair play.



Judge George J. Steiger

In the past 18 months there were more people killed by automobiles in this country than there were Americans killed in the world war, to say nothing of the hundreds of thousands who have been permanently injured and maimed, and when I reflect upon the dire consequences of all this I almost lose faith in the American people when they get behind the wheel of an automobile. Each day there are presented to me in my court dozens of pictures of destitute families

whose breadwinner has either been killed or permanently injured by some thoughtless driver who forgets the right of the other fellow upon the road.

We have just completed in San Francisco our annual drive for the Community Chest, and each city throughout our nation is making a similar drive in the hope of alleviating the sufferings of those in need. Our hearts go out to those less fortunate than we are, and it is amazing to note that there are thousands upon thousands of these families with heartbroken wives and tiny, unfed, suffering children, praying for help because the husband and father, the breadwinner of the family, has been struck down by some reckless speeder, some man or woman who was in a hurry, some delivery boy who had his mind on other things and cut around a machine or drove through an arterial stop, or tried to beat the other fellow out at the intersection.

Recently, a warrant was returned to me unanswered against a speeder who traveled forty-two miles an hour on one of our streets. The police were searching for him, and they reported that they could not find him, the rea-

son for which was that he had been killed by another machine which was driven by another thoughtless driver. This brings home to us what I am driving at, namely, that sometimes the man who endangers life and menaces others on our streets later falls the victim of the very thing which he himself is guilty of.

Automobile driving is a privilege given to us under recognized authority and not an inherent right. Each and every individual is expected to obey our laws, rules and regulations with regard to driving, and greater than this, is expected to use the same common courtesy while at the wheel of an automobile as he or she would expect in any other action in our lives. In other words, if you will show me a careful driver, considerate of the rights of others, I will show you in that same individual a lady or a gentleman who is considerate of the rights of others in all things. When it comes to the road hog, I am frank to say, that I would hesitate to sit down with him at the dinner table, since while I am eating my soup he would probably be gobbling up all of the dessert.

Life is a precious thing, and if we can save life by being a little thoughtful of the rights of others and taking just a few moments longer to arrive at a given distance, we should do so. Is this asking too much of a great American people? Nations have gone to war over the death of an individual, and yet we, as a people, read daily throughout the nation of thousands being mowed down by the automobile. Drive as you would have the other fellow drive when you are the pedestrian. Women and children have the same right to use our streets as have the drivers of the automobiles, and there is not a day that passes but what I have in my court several cases in which women or children are hit at a pedestrian crossing by some automobile, and, oh, how often do I see cases before me where women or children have been struck down by a machine and it subsequently develops that these unfortunate people are members of the immediate family of one who has himself been arrested for violating our traffic laws.

Each day there appears upon my calendar one or more cases of defendants charged with driving while under the influence of intoxicating liquor. We all know that a man or woman under the influence of liquor is devoid of those faculties so necessary to proper driving and that a drunken person at the wheel of a machine is in fact creating an infernal machine, running a path of death through our streets and highways. Only the other day a defendant stood up in my court charged with driving while drunk and stated that inasmuch as the Wright Act was repealed he thought it was no longer an offense to drive while drunk. While this is funny in a sense, yet it is also tragic. To think that anyone should gather such an impression! I only hope that our citizens will realize

(Continued on Page 22)

Extract from House Report 2290, 71st Congress, 3d Session

Investigation of Communist Propaganda

January 17, 1931—Committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union, and ordered to be printed.

(Continued from last issue)

WORKERS International Relief (W. I. R.)
All-America Anti-Imperialist League (A. A. A. I. L.)

National Council for the Protection of Foreign Born Workers (N. C. P. F. B. W.)

American Negro Labor Congress (A. N. L. C.) (now known as The League of Struggle for Negro Rights).

United Farmers' League (U. F. L.)

Friends of the Soviet Union (F. S. U.)

Labor Sports Union (L. S. U.) (section of Red International of Sports Unions.)

John Reed Club (J. R. C.)

United Council of Working Class Housewives (U. C. W. C. H.)

United Council of Working Class Women (U. C. W. C. W.)

Workers' Library Publishers (W. L. P.)

International Publishers (I. P.)

Young Communist League of America (Y. C. L.)

Young Pioneers of America (Y. P. A.)

Russian Cooperative Association (R. C. A.)

Jewish Freiheits, Daily Worker, Uj Elore, etc.

Bezbozhnik (Russian Godless Society) (R. G. S.)

United Workers' Cooperative Association (comps Nit-gedaiget, or workers camps) (U. W. C. A.)

Russian Mutual Aid Society (R. M. A. S.)

Hungarian Sick and Death Benefit Society (H. S. D. B. S.)

International Workers' Order (I. W. O.)

Proletarian Dramatic Association of America (P. D. A. of A.)

Soviet Union Information Bureau (S. U. I. B.)

Amkino—American branch of Sovkino (Amkino).

Workers' Schools.

International Labor Defense (I. L. D.) (section of International Red Aid):

1. Sacco and Vanzetti branch.

2. Mooney-Billings branch.

3. John Porter branch (negro.)

4. Foreign-language groups; i. e., Russian, Japanese, German, Lettish, South Slav, Greek, Hungarian, Italian, Mexican, Lithuanian, Scandinavian, Armenian, Russian-Ukrainian, etc.

Emergency Committee for Southern Political Prisoners.

Independent Workers' Order (left wing group of Workmen's Circle):

1. Lenin branch.

2. Olgin branch.

3. Freiheit (and similar branches, named after well-known communist individuals or organs.)

Composition of communist membership of foreign origin in the United States, estimated from foreign-language press and evidence submitted before the committee, on membership strength and not on percentage, is as follows: Jews, Russian (Slavs); Lithuanians, Hungarians, Finns, Czechoslovaks, Ukrainians, Yugoslavs, Poles, Germans, Scandinavians, Italians, Mexicans, Greeks, Rumanians, Armenians, Portuguese, Spanish, South Americans, Eng-

lish, Irish, Scotch, French, Estonians, Lettish, Chinese, Japanese.

Publications

The communist press has a paid circulation of approximately 350,000 in the United States, exclusive of hundreds of shop papers and local publications.

The Daily Worker, published in New York, is the national official organ in the English language of the Communist Party of the United States. It has an alleged daily circulation of 35,000 and a paid circulation in 1,118 American cities and towns. The cost of maintaining this communist daily is estimated at \$170,000 a year, according to their own statement. Its articles are of a revolutionary nature, consisting of attacks on our capitalist government and on every institution or ideal associated with our republican form of government. It has considerable influence among the communists, particularly in New York City, and is the mouthpiece that prepares the mass demonstrations and meetings in New York and throughout the United States.

Last October, under the leadership of the Daily Worker, over 20,000 people paid admission to the communist rally in Madison Square Garden arranged in honor of the release from prison of William Z. Foster and several other communist leaders for inciting to riot. Several thousand more were turned away at the doors.

In August, 1923, the Workers' Party of America announced a drive to raise \$100,000 among the rank and file of the party to establish an English-language daily. In four months' time, with the help of a loan of about \$17,000 from the Garland Fund, a total of \$90,000 was raised. Accordingly, on January 13, 1924, the Weekly Worker, which had been published since February 2, 1922, at Chicago, became known as the Daily Worker, the first communist daily newspaper to be printed in English. It moved to New York the following year when communist headquarters were moved there.

Communist Moore, alias J. Ballam, a prominent communist, in speaking of the Daily Worker, says it "belongs to the working class and will lead them into battle for the final overthrow of capitalist society." Another communist, Sam Hammersmark, had this to say about the Daily Worker:

"If you have any money you can't afford to be without the Daily Worker. The only revolutionary communist daily newspaper in the English language in the United States. * * * It will not be so long, we know, before we right here in the United States will celebrate our victory over capitalism."

The Garland fund has loaned the Daily Worker a total of \$40,000, about half of which has been paid back. Harry Gannes, the acting editor of the Daily Worker, testified before the committee that Robert Minor was the editor, but that he was ill, having undergone an operation in jail, where he served a 6-months' sentence together with Foster and Amter for participating in the March 6 demonstration. Mr. Gannes states that the paper was run by the Communist Central Committee, which determined its policies, and that the circulation was over 30,000. He further stated that "the Daily Worker is an organ of the American section of the Communist International." Mr.

(Continued on Page 17)

The Grateful Killer

By OLD TIMER

IN the police records down at the Hall of Justice there are many cases that to say the least, are peculiar. But perhaps there is none more striking than the story of one Julio Gomez. Julio Gomez was charged with murder, was found guilty and was given twenty years in San Quentin prison.

Now, the peculiar point in this story is the fact that he can see only one benefactor in the whole world—that benefactor being Inspector Tom Conlan of the San Francisco Police Department.

Briefly, this is how Tom Conlan came to be the eternal friend of Louis Gomez.

In the old Barbary Coast of San Francisco it was customary for sea-faring men to frequent their favorite saloons and dance halls on arriving in San Francisco. Generally the various nationalities had their own particular favorite places to eat, drink and be merry in the Barbary Coast. Men of Mexican and Central American birth frequented a certain saloon and dancehall on Broadway, and, like all sailormen, they had their differences once in a while. Sometimes they went pretty far with these differences.

Thus it happened that Louis Gomez went to the extent of fighting a knife duel with one Itarbo as a termination to a drinking quarrel.

It seems, Itarbo told Gomez he would cut him to pieces in a knife duel. The statement was made in the presence of many friends of both men. His honor was at stake, so Louis Gomez declared in the presence of the excited audience that he would go immediately to his room and secure his trusty knife. Itarbo tauntingly told Gomez to be sure to sharpen the knife properly, because he would certainly need the best knife in San Francisco.

Gomez went to his room, sharpened his knife, and returned to the saloon. The duel was fought with knives in real Mexican style. The half-drunk sailors and the usual hanger-ons became silent and serious as the slashing and cruel jabbing of sharp steel knives was carried on to an inevitably fatal conclusion.

Both duelists were bleeding. Murder lurked in their brown glassy eyes. The clothing on Louis Gomez hung in shreds because Itarbo was an adept with a knife and had taken part in many such grim battles. Gradually terror settled on the saloon audience. There was not a whisper as the bartender quietly and quickly locked the door to further patrons or sightseers. He knew exactly what the outcome of the duel would be.

As the duellists worked slowly and cautiously back and forth, with the blood covered knife blades ever pointed towards each other, and ready to end the deadly combat the only sound that kept the audience alive to the fact that the whole performance was not a ghastly dream

was the occasional growl of pain and anger that issued from the swollen lips of Gomez or Itarbo.

Both men were beastlike in appearance and beastlike also in their intent watchfulness of each other. Neither asked for quarter for neither expected any. Loss of blood and the tenseness of the struggle had a telling effect on both men, and the fight was dragging along in a dull return of parries. The faces of both men were pallid with the pallor seen only when life is ebbing out. It would only be seconds until one or both men would fall.

Youth will be served. Gomez was the younger man by many years and thus victory went to him regardless of lack of skill and experience. Immediately he fled. His audience on that occasion had excellent memories for forgetting. Inspector Tom Conlan and his partner James Mackey worked hard on the case but, owing to the fact that to all concerned on that fatal evening the killing of Itarbo was a closed incident, they did not get very far with their investigation.

The inspectors knew every angle of the San Francisco waterfront and in addition knew all the skippers of the various craft entering the port of San Francisco in addition to having a personal acquaintance with a goodly portion of the vast army connected with the shipping business of this port. It was thus they were able, every once in a while, to get on the trail of Louis Gomez.

They knew he would leave this city by boat and they also felt he would not sail for northern ports so they carefully checked every boat leaving for southern ports.

Accordingly Inspectors Conlan and Mackey searched tirelessly for the missing Gomez. Thus it was that one afternoon Inspector Conlan was systematically searching the "City of Panama" when he suddenly learned that the boat would put out into the stream. His examination was not complete so, with the captain's permission, he remained on the boat, it being necessary to anchor in mid-stream for a short time.

He had completed his search but had not found a trace of his man. He received a scowl from the boatswain when he asked to take a look into the only remaining part of the "City of Panama" which he had not searched. However, the locker was opened at his persistent request. With the aid of his flash light he found Louis Gomez crouching in the darkness amidst the rusty anchor chains. Louis was armed with a gun as well as with a knife but came out from the locker without any show of wishing to use either weapon on the inspector. He was handcuffed immediately. The boat was scarcely moving. Some sharp orders were given to the seamen. The inspector took his prisoner by the arm, pointed to the open chain locker and told him to take a good look.

Instantly there was a roar and a grinding of chains in

(Continued on Page 15)

The Oldtimer's Fall

As Told to the Police Journal Reporter By INSPECTOR FRED BOHR

IT WAS just the same old tale of too many errors, with the next slip meaning a life term under the habitual criminal act. The next time the cops landed him it meant, in the language of the underworld "The Glass Key," which seals a convict's liberty forever.



Inspect. Fred Bohr

The veteran, Howard Elliot, pondered his life of crime, and marked it as one of failure. Here he was, fifty years of age, and the greater part of his life since he was fourteen had been spent in the prisons of the country. Now was the time to overcome the handicap of having the cops always at his heels. Therefore, like any ordinary business man who had found his business fading away because of his errors he decided to remedy these mistakes, he had enough brains and experience to beat the rap and the cops would not catch him again.

Under this new scientific mode of operation the balance of his life would be devoted to cheating the law with the Elliot system of Insurance as the method of remaining safe from the law.

The policy holder under this system of insurance must bind himself by the few following laws: Don't get caught pulling the job. Don't be seen in the neighborhood of the crime. Don't be caught with the goods in your possession and finally, Don't Talk.

After adopting the new policy he was free for the longest period in his long career and he must have gained great confidence in himself and his new system. A man of about fifty, natty dresser and a quiet, well informed individual, he posed as the Pacific Coast representative of an Eastern shirt manufacturer. His luggage consisted of a brief case and a suitcase, the former contained order blanks, samples and letters, both to and from the sales

manager of the firm, the other contained the clothes of an ordinary traveling man, except that in the bottom of the grip were two master keys which would open all the doors in ninety-five per cent of the hotels in the country.

He never concealed his identity, nor did he advertise his presence in the ho-

tel, he was always open to any questions by the officers of the law, he boasted in a dignified manner of his success as a shirt salesman and gave the listener to believe that crime does not pay. In his many visits to the city the police tried to be as careful as possible in their activities of investigation and were very sure of him because with his visits a trail of four or five hotel jobs was found. The police adopted the patient plan of waiting for him to trip himself up.

The opportunity came one morning at about six o'clock when the room of a guest at one of the large commercial hotels was held up. The guest had a room without bath and this necessitated his using the public bath. As he left the bath he saw a man just leaving his room, he was about fifty years old, 5 ft. 9 in. tall, 160 pounds, small, brown mustache, tan overcoat, grey cap and light leather gloves. The guest asked the intruder what he was

doing in his room, he did not answer, but walked down the hall toward the rear stairs; the guest followed and as the intruder reached the head of the stairs, he turned and pointed a pistol at the guest and continued down the stairs, and as he reached the second floor, he disappeared down the hall. The victim ran down the hall just in time to see the intruder disap-



Howard Elliot, at present

pear through the door of the room at the end of the hall. He ran back to his room and summoned the room clerk who in turn called the police. Police Officers Frank Corby and Mike McDonald responded and were shown the room in which the thief had entered. As they rapped on the door it was opened and a man appeared in his night dress, he showed his wardrobe and his effects and declared that he had not moved from the room since retiring the evening before. A careful search of the room revealed no trace of the disguise or the loot, the officers, however, were not satisfied and took the intruder to the city prison, after a hearing in the Municipal Court he was released for lack of evidence.

So when the veteran was released he appeared at the property clerk's office and demanded the return of his

(Continued on Page 28)



Howard Elliot, at 30



I Want a Policeman

Among the police news of the past month are found these interesting facts:

DETROIT POLICE AID UNEMPLOYED

The Detroit police are very popular with the citizens of that city at this time. They have been using their radio cruising cars as contact between the employers and the unemployed. When the welfare agency gets a call for a worker the call is at once relayed to the police cruising cars. The police cars then speed to the home of the worker sought. In many instances the worker has responded to the call less than an hour after the call to the agency by the employer.

* * *

OLDER FOLK LACK APPRECIATION

According to an eastern paper, little children like policemen. They know that if they get lost the big bluecoat will get them home safely and quickly. Daily they have experience with his aid in crossing the streets safely. With other folk the police problem entails other things, grappling with thugs. Although these things earn praise still it never earns the hero-worship which children have for the policemen. This is wrong and the older folks should have the same feeling for the cop as the children have because he serves them as faithfully as he does the children.

* * *

THE COP ON THE CORNER

He tags your car and whistles "Annie Rooney" as you explain that the hydrant was not there when you parked. He gives you a shove in the chest and deprives you, a free citizen of a free country, of your inalienable rights to stand inside fire lines where a wall is sure to fall on you. He rings your bell and says "how's for some ashes on that slippery sidewalk before some one breaks his neck." He brings you a story that your angel child has been breaking windows. He is the target of every feeble-minded editor of a "yellow journal" because he breaks up a Communist meeting by tapping the orator on the head with his club. He is a pest and a nuisance. He is the cop on the corner, the limb of the law, the ever-present fly in the ointment of daily life. He is, is he?

* * *

In New York City a few weeks ago, Memorial Day was held to honor the ten policemen who gave their lives in the service of that city during 1932. The total number of officers who give their lives in action each year all over the country would run into the hundreds. The officer who tags your car, although you were not parked over five minutes, would give his life to protect yours, if he is called upon. This is his duty and the long list of police heroes bespeaks faithfulness. These are good things to remember when you get warm under the collar because the cop on the corner gives you a tag.

* * *

PROTECTS POLICE SHORT WAVE RADIO

Representative Ludlow has introduced a measure into

Congress, aimed at criminals who use the police short wave radio to evade arrest, to make it unlawful for an unlicensed person to install a radio in an automobile that can pick up the messages sent on the police short wave.

The bill is designed to fill a gap existing in Radio Laws. Up to the present the Federal Radio Commission has dealt only with the sending of radio messages, not the reception of them.

* * *

CHICAGO POLICE HAVE NEW CARS

One hundred and thirty swift Nash Cars have enabled the Chicago Police Department to decrease the number of common crimes in Chicago by fifty per cent. The cars are the big eight sedans, which are equipped with radios, machine guns and all the other supplies necessary in the patrolling of a large city.

* * *

ROBBER STEALS SINGING GROUP

The robber who held up the home of Ike Rogers, stole what is perhaps the noisiest loot on record in this country. He stole forty prize canary birds and a persian cat who was their guardian. He bribed the cat with a dish of rich cream, entered the aviary and escaped with the contents and the guard.

* * *

VOICE IN CAR WARNS THIEF

A Chicago burglar was walking along the street the other day when he saw a gray car parked at the curb, he leaped in and drove off very proud of himself. He had driven just three miles when a voice from the back of the car announced, "Calling all police cars, watch for a stolen gray sedan, police car number fifty-five is reported stolen."

He pulled over to the curb, stopped the car and departed for parts unknown. Imagine his embarrassment; of all the cars in the city of Chicago, he had to pick a police car.

* * *

SHELTER FOR HOMELESS BOYS

Senator Couzens, worried about the fate of the 200,000 homeless boys who wander over the country from the Atlantic to the Pacific, has proposed that the unused Army barracks and posts throughout the country be made available as living quarters for them.

Senator Couzens says, "if we allow these young fellows to go uncared for we will pay heavily for our folly in the future."

* * *

ONE OF THE WORLD'S MEANEST THIEFS

Jim Kiliby, the veteran bailiff at San Diego, had a hard time getting the court ready for His Honor the other morning as some thief had stolen the gavel. Kiliby used a makeshift one and sent the case to the Inspector's Bureau of the San Diego Police Department.



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No. 1

THE POLICE DEPARTMENT AND CHILDREN

"As the twig is bent so the tree shall grow," says the
old proverb.

Believing in this old saying, the leaders of the con-
stant war on crime, are beginning to follow out its say-
ing by educating the youth of the nation to trust, respect
and consider the policeman the friend of youth. By this
is meant, that instead of the rough treatment of the
youngsters by the cop as used to be the case, they are cul-
tivating the friendship of the young ones by taking an

interest in their work, clubs and games. The day of the
old bully cop who terrorized the kids of the district by his
inhuman treatment and his mean tricks, has passed, in
his place a new efficient officer, trained in public service,
and dedicated to the service of all and the instruction of
the young, has appeared.

As an example we might note the following article
about Johnnie De Scala, who sells newspapers in front
of the Hall of Justice; he was probably the proudest 12-
year old boy in San Francisco recently.

Dressed in his Sunday best, Johnnie went to lunch at
the Palace Hotel with Chief of Police Quinn, gold star
and everything.

To the envy of a score of other youngsters present he
sat next to the Chief at the speakers table.

The occasion was the Annual Christmas luncheon of
the San Francisco Rotary Club.

This serves as an example to show the trend toward
educating the younger members of the citizens to respect
the police departments and their members.

In this case the luncheon with the Chief of Police made
a great impression on little Johnnie, he probably went
home to tell the different kid friends of his "what a swell
guy the Chief is," and that impression will in the years
of his childhood grow to include all policemen, the sight
of the star and blue uniform will from now on denote a
friend not an enemy to Johnnie and his friends.

The education of the youth of the nation to respect
the officers of the law will at the same time build up in
them a respect for the laws these men enforce. If this can
be accomplished, the coming generations will be saved the
pain of seeing the country disgraced by its lawless mem-
bers.

The principle reason for the crime in this country is
the disrespect for the law and the enforcers of the law. If
the child can from the days of his youth be taught to
respect the law and to look upon the policeman not as one
who will hinder him in his play but as one who is will-
ing to aid him in his games, to help him in his difficulties
and to instruct him in the law then the huge sums of
money being expended to defeat crime will not be spent
in vain.

The Police Departments of the nation should continue
the good work they have started, and the citizens who are
always ready to criticize the work of the police should
cooperate by obeying the law themselves, teaching the
children to do likewise and teaching the young ones that
the "Cop on the Beat" is their friend ready and eager to
serve them in any emergency, in any weather and at any
hour of the day or night.

Remember that the things taught a child are the things
he remembers throughout his life. *Teach your children
and all children respect for the officer of the law and by
so doing teach them respect for the law itself.*

THE GRATEFUL KILLER

(Continued from Page 11)

the hiding place of Gomez. Like a whirlwind brown snake the immense chain roared its way into the waters of the bay after the ship's anchor!

The prisoner threw himself at Conlan's feet and whimpered like a child. He even fervently kissed the feet of his captor.

As the inspector with his prisoner left the boat the whole crew voiced their appreciation of Conlan's act in saving a fellow seaman from being ground to death by the cruel chains.

Gomez was tried for the murder of Itarbo. At that time Assistant District Attorney John O'Gara prosecuted the case. It was a peculiar case in every sense of the word. Gomez had Attorney Campbell, who was a well-known figure around the police court, as his defense attorney. Daily the attorney appeared in court with gloves, tall silk hat and the latest in haberdashery. The prisoner did not at all like the manner of the defense put up for him by attorney Campbell—and repeatedly told Campbell so.

When the case came towards an end the prisoner took all the play of the defense out of the hands of his attorney and made his own plea. Dramatically Gomez stated to the astonished court:

"Itarbo, he challenge me to a duel with knives. He said he would kill me. I accepted his challenge. I went to my room. I sharpened my knife. I came back. I thought he would kill me because he was a great knife fighter. I made up my mind I would do the best I could with my knife. We fought and I killed him. Now the people of San Francisco say I committed murder. I committed no murder. I killed the man who would kill me."

The case was tried in Judge Lawlor's court before a jury. After quite a long session, the jury returned a verdict of murder in the second degree.

Gomez was sentenced to a twenty-year term in San Quentin.

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Geo. Kopman, Rec. Secty.
J. W. Boyle, Fin. Secty.

General Chairman Lemon Appeals to Members to Push Sale of Tickets

TO THE MEMBERS OF

THE WIDOWS' AND ORPHANS' AID ASSOCIATION,
SAN FRANCISCO POLICE DEPARTMENT.

Brothers:

As Chairman of your 1933 Annual Concert and Ball Committee, I desire at this time to direct your attention to the following facts, which affect not only your coming Concert and Ball, but also the finances of our organization.

During the year ending December 31, 1932, there were thirty-one (31) members of our Association who died, and on account of which ninety-three thousand dollars (\$93,000.00) were paid out of our treasury in death benefits.

The yearly receipts of our Association, excluding our Annual Concert and Ball, are approximately as follows:

Dues	\$40,000.00
Interest on money in bank and bonds.....	21,000.00
Total	\$61,000.00
The 1932 Concert and Ball netted approximately	33,200.00
Total Receipts.....	\$94,200.00

Anticipating a similar death rate in 1933, it is clear that the 1933 Concert and Ball should net at least \$32,000.00, if we are to maintain our present reserve fund, or possibly add slightly to it.

The responsibility for the financial success of your 1933 Concert and Ball rests upon every member of our Association, and not upon any particular individual or group. Under the present economic conditions, it is not an easy matter to dispose of tickets, but if every member of the Association puts forth his best efforts we will be able to reach our goal.

Remember this is your organization, and the only persons who benefit from your efforts are those who are provided for after we are gone. So let every member put his



F. LEMON

shoulder to the wheel and make our 1933 Concert and Ball the financial success that it should be.

F. LEMON,

Chairman, Executive Committee of the 1933
Concert and Ball, San Francisco Police
Department, Widows' and Orphans' Aid Assn.

In Memoriam

WILLIAM MANNING

January 2, 1932

WILLIAM H. SHEAR

December 16, 1932

WALTER J. LYNOTT

December 27, 1932

THOMAS DOYLE

January 3, 1933

JAMES B. CAVANAUGH

January 7, 1933

COMMUNIST ACTIVITIES

(Continued from Page 10)

Gannes claimed that the Daily Worker was financed by party workers and subscribers. Other witnesses testified that money was raised by direct appeals conducted by constant drives by the Daily Worker for funds.

Mr. Gannes testified that the circulation of the Daily Worker had doubled in the last 10 months.

The Daily Worker of December 31, 1930, contains the following statement: "Circulation increases 7,427 since start of campaign; subscription list growing.

"The Daily Worker has increased its circulation a total of 7,427 since the start of the campaign for 60,000 readers. The figures in these tables for November 1 revealed a total of 22,311. In today's figures the tables show a daily circulation of 29,738. This is an increase of 7,427. This figure does not include foreign and miscellaneous circulation. As a matter of fact the average press run of the Daily Worker during the past week was 35,000.

The testimony of Louis Behrits, editor in chief of the Uj Elore, a revolutionary communist daily printed in Hungarian in the city of New York, is interesting and illuminating. Mr. Behrits is an alien, who came to the United States in 1923 from Roumania and testified before the committee, by affirmation, that he was a communist. Part of his testimony is as follows:

Mr. Behritz: I am always fighting against capitalism and seeking to overthrow capitalism and to get a Soviet government.

Mr. Bachmann: Yes; and you would go to the extent of using force and violence the same as they did in Russia when the Russian provisional government was overthrown and the Communist took control?

Mr. Behrits: I can not imagine a revolution without the same methods as the Russian workers and farmers used.

The Hungarian Uj Elore is an extremely revolutionary and dangerous paper, with a circulation of 30,625, according to the sworn statement submitted to the Post Office Department.

The largest daily communist newspaper is the Morning Freiheit, published in Yiddish in New York City. It has a paid circulation through the United States mails of only 5,617, but a total sworn circulation of 64,067, largely in New York City and vicinity. The editor, Moissaye J. Olgin, testified before the committee that he was a communist and a naturalized citizen, coming to the United States from Russia in 1914. He stated that "our paper (Morning Freiheit) is a paper owned and controlled by communists."

There are 12 daily communist newspapers, only one of which is printed in the English language. The total daily sworn circulation is as follows:

Summary, by cities, November 1 to January 1								
CITIES	Subscribers Nov. 1	Bundles Nov. 1	Subscribers Dec. 28	Bundles Dec. 28	Total Nov. 1	Total Dec. 28	Increase	Percent. Quota
Boston	67	66	79	95	133	174	41	6
New York City*.....	853	5,197	957	6,677	6,012	7,634	1,622	20
Philadelphia	380	149	414	648	529	1,062	553	26
Buffalo	52	232	58	188	284	246	38	10
Pittsburgh	129	78	150	156	207	306	99	19
Youngstown	24	46	26	41	70	67	3	1
Cleveland	279	173	314	419	452	733	281	25
Detroit	752	1,172	860	1,689	1,924	2,558	684	23
Gary	23	—	29	40	—	69	—	—
Milwaukee	80	203	107	412	283	519	236	59
St. Louis	101	110	115	185	211	300	89	26
Chicago	723	1,494	907	2,083	2,222	2,995	773	30
Minneapolis	57	180	71	191	237	262	25	4
St. Paul	64	59	84	75	123	159	36	27
Kansas City	18	29	23	51	47	74	27	38
Seattle	65	321	80	453	386	533	147	24
Portland	46	—	46	50	—	96	—	—
Los Angeles	248	397	289	443	645	732	87	10
San Francisco	122	99	120	332	221	452	231	55
Oakland	79	75	86	164	154	250	96	22
Denver	63	42	74	162	105	236	131	72
Oklahoma City	—	—	8	100	—	108	—	—

* Due to technical difficulties latest figures for New York are not available. Figures used are those for the preceeding week.

Location	Name of Publication	Language	Sworn Circulation
New York	Morning Freiheit	Jewish	64,067
New York	Daily Worker	English	35,308
New York	Uj Elore	Hungarian ..	30,625
Chicago	Vilnix	Lithuanian ..	29,558
Chicago	Rovnost Ludu	Slovak ..	24,340
New York	Russky Golos	Russian ..	23,614
New York	Ukrainian Daily News	Ukrainian ..	15,225
Superior, Wisconsin	Tyomies	Finnish ..	11,240
Brooklyn	Laisve	Lithuanian ..	11,140
Chicago	Radnik	Jugoslav ..	10,500
Worcester, Massachusetts	Eteenpain	Finnish ..	7,641
Astoria, Oregon	Toveri	Finnish ..	3 093
(Continued on Page 19)			
Total.....			266,351

Adoption of Standard Classification of Criminal Offenses

By W. A. RORER, *Special Agent in Charge, United States Bureau of Investigation*

THE United States Bureau of Investigation announces that it has adopted a standard classification of offenses for police, penal and judicial statistics, as recommended by a committee of outstanding experts in criminal statistics in a report recently submitted to J. Edgar Hoover, Director of the Bureau.

This committee consisted of Professor L. C. Marshall of the Institute of Law of the Johns Hopkins University; Professor Raymond Moley of the School of Law, Columbia University; Mr. Bruce Smith and Miss Audrey Davis of the Institute of Public Administration; Professor W. E. Mikkell of the University of Pennsylvania Law School; Dean Justin Miller of the School of Law, Duke University; Dr. Thorsten Sellin representing the Bureau of the Census; and Mr. James J. Waters of the United States Bureau of Investigation.

This committee was selected at a general conference of experts in the field of criminal statistics convened at the invitation of the Director of the United States Bureau of Investigation and at the offices of said Bureau, at Washington, D. C., in December, 1931, the purpose of that conference being to determine the practicability of adopting a classification of offenses which might be used in the three fields of criminal statistics—namely, police, judicial and penal.

While no Federal agency had yet attempted to collect judicial statistics on a national scale, the United States Bureau of Investigation has, for some time past, collected, compiled and published offenses known to the police, using a uniform classification of offenses which had been approved by the International Association of Chiefs of Police. The Census Bureau of the United States Department of Commerce has likewise been collecting, compiling and publishing penal statistics, based upon a classification of offenses which, although not essentially different from that used by the United States Bureau of Investigation, was not susceptible of ready comparison.

It was the consensus of opinion at the conference of experts that a standard classification of offenses might be devised which would permit of comparison among the three groups of criminal statistics.

The report which has now been received from the special committee appointed by this conference, of which Professor L. C. Marshall was chairman, sets up a standard classification of offenses which, it is believed, essentially meets the problem. This report, which is the result of nearly a year's study on the part of the special committee, and which was recommended only after consultation with men prominent in penology, the judiciary, and foremost police administrators, urged the adoption of a

classification of 15 major groups which are as follows:

1. Criminal homicide.
2. Robbery.
3. Assault.
4. Burglary—breaking or entering.
5. Larceny—theft.
6. Forgery and counterfeiting.
7. Sex offenses.
8. Violations of narcotic and drug laws.
9. Carrying deadly weapons.
10. Non-support or neglect of family or children.
11. Violations of liquor laws.
12. Violations of traffic or motor vehicle laws.
13. Disorderly conduct, drunkenness and vagrancy.
14. Gambling.
15. All other offenses.

Each of the above classifications is susceptible to subdivision to meet the exigencies of local needs.

In addition to recommending a standard classification for national use, the committee recommended, in the interest of accurate statistics, that each state would do well to prepare for the guidance of reporting and compiling officers, a manual which will correlate the offense classification suggested with the other types of classification requisite to competent criminal statistics. A complete manual of this nature is available for use in police statistics, and is distributed by the United States Bureau of Investigation to police officers for their use and guidance. It was also recommended that steps be taken to secure a standardization of local records sufficient to make possible more precise and significant data.

The committee's plan marks a distinct improvement in criminal statistics, because it places the work of the two existing national agencies upon a comparable basis, and makes possible the integration of judicial statistics with police and penal statistics.

The adoption of the standard classification by the United States Bureau of Investigation will not necessitate any adjustments or changes in the national system of police reporting which has been under development by that Bureau for the past several years.

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COMMUNIST ACTIVITIES—(Continued from Page 17)

In addition to the dailies above enumerated, the following is a list of the principal communist publications in the United States:

Location	Name of Publication	Frequency	Language	Copies Circulated in Mails Per Issue
New York	Labor Defender	Monthly	English	20,870
Philadelphia, Pa.	Prarda	Semiweekly	Russian	12,892
Worcester, Mass.	Young Worker	Weekly	English	7,500
Superior, Wis	Punikki	Semimonthly	Finnish	7,483
New York	Il Lavoratore	Weekly	Italian	7,296
New York Mills, Minn.	United Farmer	Monthly	English	6,752
Superior, Wis	Tyolaisnainen	Weekly	Finnish	6,444
New York	Labor Unity	Weekly	English	5,328
New York	Working Women	Monthly	English	5,290
New York	Novy Mir	Weekly	Russian	4,074
Chicago	Nytid	Weekly	Scandinavian	4,000
New York	Empros	Weekly	Greek	3,147
Brooklyn	Il Proletario	Semiweekly	Italian	3,100
Birmingham	Southern Worker	Weekly	English	3,000
Brooklyn	Darbininkiu Balsas	Monthly	Lithuanian	2,600
New York	Obrana	Weekly	Bohemian	2,298
New York	Militant	Semimonthly	English	2,133
Detroit	Trybun Robotnicza	Semiweekly	Polish	1,875
New York	Liberator	Weekly	English	1,568
New York	Panvor	Weekly	Armenian	1,520
New York	Der Arbeiter	Weekly	German	1,527
New York	Eritasard Hayastan	Biweekly	Armenian	1,504
Los Angeles	Nyugat	Weekly	Hungarian	1,400
Detroit	Saznanie	Weekly	Bulgarian	1,187
Detroit	Desteptarea	Weekly	Rumanian	1,250
New York	Communist	Monthly	English	1,050
New York	Amerikas Zihna	Semimonthly	Lettish	837
New York	Uns Ilm	Weekly	Estonian	472
New Bedford	A Vanguarda	Biweekly	Portuguese	Unknown
San Francisco	Rodo Shinbun	Monthly	Japanese	Unknown

The above does not include local and street sales.
The following communist publications are not entered as second-class matter, but are distributed in the United States through various channels and no check has been obtained as to the total circulation:

Location	Name of Publication	Frequency	Language
New York	Negro Champion (official organ of A. N. L. C.)	Monthly	English
New York	Young Pioneer	Monthly	English
New York	Young Worker	Weekly	English
New York	Der Hammer	Monthly	Yiddish
New York	Vida Obara	Weekly	Spanish
New York	Revolutionary Age	Weekly	English
New York	Vanguard	Bimonthly	Chinese
New York	Cultura Poletaria	Weekly	Spanish
New York	Workers Sports	Monthly	English
New York	Young Comrade	Monthly	English
Detroit, Michigan	Voice of Working Women	Monthly	English
San Francisco	Rodo Simbo	Bimonthly	Japanese
Berlin, Germany	International Press Correspondence (Inprecor)	Weekly	English
Moscow	Pradva	Daily	Russian
Moscow	Izvestia	Daily	Russian

The following remark of Mr. Moissaye J. Olgin, editor of the Morning Freiheit, before the committee, is a typical communist statement:
Mr. Olgin: I agree perfectly with what Marx said about religion; that religion is the opium of the people.
The Chairman: Do you believe in abolition of all religion?
Mr. Olgin: I believe in enlightening all the people so they may stop believing what doesn't exist. * * *
Mr. Bachmann: Since 1922 you owe no allegiance to the American flag?
Mr. Olgin: Since 1922 I am a communist, and that is a revolutionist.
Mr. Bachmann: You are fighting to displace the American flag; is that not true?
Mr. Olgin: I am fighting under the red flag to displace American capitalism by a government of workers and farmers.
Later Mr. Olgin said: "I know of no changes in history that have ever been accomplished without violence and struggles."
The statement of Mr. Bebrits, editor of the Uj Elore, is interesting in this connection:
Mr. Eslick: If your idea of the new state would come into being at once, a change from our form of government to the soviet form of government, would you pay the landowner and the merchant and the other property owner anything for his holdings?
Mr. Bebrits: The landowner, the property owner, will not get anything. I told it that property owning, in my opinion, is the result of robbing generations of the people.
Mr. Eslick: You would take away lands, merchandise, banking?
Mr. Bebrits: Yes.

Mr. Eslick: All of these forms of industry?

Mr. Bebrits: Yes.

Mr. Eslick: You would make no compensation whatever to the owners?

Mr. Bebrits: No.

Mr. Eslick: But suppose the capitalist class and individual corporations refused to give it up, then how would you take it away from them except by force?

Mr. Bebrits: All revolutions are working with force.

Mr. Eslick: And you would go to the extent of killing him in order to take his property, would you not, if it became necessary?

Mr. Bebrits: I guess he will be wiser than to say he will stand and get killed.

(Continued on Page 38)

POLICE JOURNAL TEN YEARS OLD

Nineteen thirty-three marks the tenth year of the San Francisco Police Journal. Ten years of help and progress! Begun under the sponsorship of Chief Daniel O'Brien and the San Francisco Police Commission, the Journal has gradually fulfilled its original aims—to form a better understanding between the public and its employees, the police, and to form a cooperative spirit among the various departments in other cities.

The record of the organ is an enviable one. Witness the part played in the capture of the sun-tan bandits who were recognized from a picture on the cover of the Police Journal. In further carrying out our program of public service, we have exposed the criminal methods of the Bunco-men, fake Stock Salesmen—have advocated safe-driving campaigns. Our columns have always been open to any appeal for charity and relief.

Though advertising has not been our objective, we feel that through the medium of our journal the name of the San Francisco Police and the names of its chiefs, have been spread far and wide. We think our publicizing had some part in the international recognition by International Chiefs of Police, making Chief O'Brien their president and last year in Paris, France, Chief Quinn was elected First Vice-President, International Police Chief of the World.

When the Police Officers of the Bay Region united they saw the necessity of an exchange through the press. The printed word had been instrumental in drawing them together and they realized that it would be an important factor in preserving their union. Consequently *Police Journal* became the official organ of the association. Thus we present to you a brief survey of our existence. We leave it for you to judge whether or not our record has been a worthy one.

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Commissioners Elected for Another Term

AT the meeting of the Board of Police Commissioners, January 16, Theodore J. Roche was re-elected President of the Board for another term. Ever since he was appointed a member of the Commission by Former Mayor James Rolph Jr., on September 30, 1912, Commissioner Roche has been the Board's President.

It is a tribute to his leadership that the San Francisco Police Department has achieved the high place in the country it enjoys today as being a modern, up-to-date and efficient law enforcement body. Throughout his long tenure of office, over 20 years, he has had the hearty cooperation of his associates on the Board, and Dr. Thomas E. Shumate and Frank J. Foran, who complete the present personnel of the Board, are no exceptions.

With the harmonious spirit existing between the Com-

missioners and Chief of Police William J. Quinn and his subordinates, the San Francisco Department has been able to cope with all crime problems, do more than its share to relieve the suffering of thousands who are victims of the present economic conditions, and has kept pace with modern progress in police equipment and inventions for suppressing crime.

Fortunate, indeed, is this city that they have serving the people three men of such high character, possessed of such sincere desire to give the community the maximum of police protection at a minimum of cost.

It is doubtful if there is a city in America where there is such a feeling of trust and friendliness as exists between the citizens and the members of the Police Department in San Francisco.

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TRAFFIC COURT EXPERIENCES*(Continued from Page 9)*

the grave danger in driving, or attempting to drive, while in the slightest degree under the influence of intoxicating liquor.

In these times of need and stress it is brought home to us what this unnecessary killing of people by automobiles means. They cannot be brought back. They are taken away from their families and their firesides. The breadwinner who is the victim leaves a dependent family to be cared for at the expense of our charities. The loss suffered by people permanently injured also represents a fabulous sum and brings about more human suffering. Fifty thousand people killed by automobiles in the past eighteen months! Wives, husbands, fathers and mothers torn from each other, children killed or crippled, whose deformities are parading through the little households day in and day out.

In our own State of California during the year 1931, 2,591 deaths were caused by automobiles and 48,077 people suffered serious injuries. Most of these, investigation shows, ladies and gentlemen, could have been avoided. Is it not worth while to use a little care, I repeat, to save human life? In my opinion, speeders and those who cut in upon others, reckless drivers and drunken drivers, should be dealt with more severely and those who persist in violating the law in this connection should have his or her license to drive suspended in addition to suffering punishment. This would take care of a goodly percentage at least of the persistent violators of our laws. People who appear before me each day present a problem that it is sometimes hard for us to understand. Out of the automobile they seem fair-minded, rational, courteous and often are most highly respected people in the community, and yet, when at the wheel of an automobile, they assume a different attitude and I would almost say a different shape. We of the West are proud of our great land of opportunity and scenic beauty. We speak of the land of sunshine, fruit and flowers. We are proud of our great highways and we invite the world to come to the west, and then when we get the people here we are no different from the other automobile drivers all over the United states—we forget our guests and we proceed to see how much damage we can do them with our automobiles.

It is also my opinion, speaking from my own experiences, that more care should be exercised in the matter of examining prospective drivers when granting licenses to drive, since it has come to my notice that many accidents are caused by people who are incompetent from physical or mental defects manifested in the driver behind the wheel. What chance has anyone in front of a machine weighing a few thousand pounds, driven by one who is not alert in mind or physically fit to apply the brakes or steer the machine on a proper course in a moment of danger? Only a few days ago I had before me the case of a lady, charged with reckless driving, who was of the age of seventy-two years. She had been driving one day, had just

purchased a new automobile and was told by the salesman that she was an expert driver. He took her money, she proceeded up the road, her hearing was defective, her eyesight very poor, and she had driven the distance of one block when she struck down a pedestrian at a pedestrian crossing, sending him to the hospital, and I have just learned today that he is to be a cripple for the rest of his life.

It has also come to my attention, in presiding over the Traffic Court for a period of years, that a great proportion of the traffic violators and speeders are youthful people. It is natural for youth to do things in a hurry, but people must be made to realize that indifference toward the traffic laws will not be tolerated. By the training of our children in the laws of safety we will accomplish much towards reducing death and injury. In San Francisco the school department is helping admirably. The system invoked by me of compelling the parents of all drivers who violate the traffic laws, between the ages of eighteen and twenty-one to appear in court with them is having a splendid effect. In most of these cases, just as I suspected, the parents did not even know that their child was endangering the lives of others. Each day I have high school and university students in my court who are arrested for speeding and reckless driving. The schools are notified of the violation by its respective students and a contest is being waged between the schools and colleges to keep down traffic violations. This should be continued throughout the State of California and elsewhere. The Boy Scouts are also trained in the necessity of careful driving on our streets and highways for the protection of life and limb. In San Francisco we have at the present time a traffic patrol made up of boys of school age, patrolling 450 school crossings and protecting over 100,000 school children in San Francisco on every school day. This is an activity organized and sponsored by the California State Automobile Association.

Let us reflect and we will see that in addition to saving lives, great moral benefits to the training of these boys also follows. In the northern part of the State of California we have 6,000 boys doing school traffic patrol duty. May I for a moment call attention to the record as it affects young drivers? Statistics show that the most dangerous age is under the age of twenty. Out of one thousand drivers under the age of twenty, thirty-nine were involved last year in accidents. For ages under thirty, the statistics show that accident experiences were sixty-four per cent worse than young drivers beyond that age last year. We had in the year 1932, 26,410 drivers, under the age of eighteen, involved in accidents of which 1,270 caused deaths and 25,140 caused serious and permanent injuries. It is astounding to know that from the ages of eighteen to twenty-four there were over 326,000 drivers in accidents which killed 13,000 people and injured 313,690 people.

May I appeal to the parents to emphasize the dangers of carelessness and the need for careful driving and may

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I also remind the parents of their duties toward other people and that when one is at the wheel of an automobile he or she should consider the aged father or mother or the young children as though they were their own.

Remember, friends, that life is sweet and that no one has the right, whether through carelessness or otherwise, to cause injury or death. Let us all be more mindful and courteous and we will do much to bring down the ever-increasing number of fatalities caused by one at the wheel of an automobile. Let us in these times have a greater respect for our laws and institutions. Unnecessary death and injury, like all other misfortune, of which unemployment in our great nation is so big a part, perhaps makes us prone to lose respect for the great privileges with which we are blessed in this great nation. Be fair with the other fellow, fair with yourselves, fair with your city, your state and your nation and please remember that in Judge Steiger's court the wilful violator of our laws will find neither patience nor sympathy.

I desire also to call to your attention the fact that the law enforcement agencies, including the police, the highway patrol, the California State Automobile Association, the Traffic Law Enforcement Board and all other constituted authorities are doing their best to educate the people towards safer and saner driving.

May I beg of you, in the spirit of one who loves his fellowmen, as a citizen who is proud of the record of his City, State and Nation and as a Judge who hears hundreds of traffic cases daily, to drive carefully with a proper regard for the rights of others and in conformity with the laws and ordinances of the place in which you are privileged to drive and live.

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CHIEF QUINN'S RADIO TALK

(Continued from Page 7)

when I pause to consider this fact, I really marvel at the up-to-dateness of the age we live in. From the numerous expressions of appreciation of these matter-of-fact police radio talks which I have received, I have not the slightest doubt of the absolute efficiency of the radio as an educational factor—politically, socially or from a business standpoint.

During the past year I have attended conventions and meetings of police chiefs and sheriffs, representative of the entire United States, and I admit I have felt both pleased and flattered on being informed by many of these gentlemen that they take a personal interest in the weekly police talks over the National Broadcasting Company's network.

Now that the police department has radio equipped police cars and a sending station, and considering the marvelous results which we have achieved from the inception of the radio into our department, I sometimes ask myself how our department could possibly function without the radio.

The radio is the very heart of an official metropolitan police department; in fact, it is the combined heart and nerve center of a department. How wonderfully it replaces the old hue-and-cry system of "Stop, thief!", no one but a person actually engaged in police department work can appreciate.

Just imagine a call going out to each car within the forty-six square miles embraced by the jurisdiction of the San Francisco Police Department, ordering all radio cars to assemble at once at the City Hall to quell a riot; or, "All radio car crews report at once at the Hall of Justice for secret instructions!" What a saving of time, and what increased efficiency results from the possibility of being thus able to pull the strings connecting the various police units with the executive offices of the department! Such orders would take several hours in their transmission just a few short years ago.

The radio is used in every phase of police activity. It is a daily occurrence in our department to broadcast for little children lost locally. Think of the mental torture thus saved to frantic parents by this modern, instantaneous method of locating such little ones! Then, again, consider the frantic messages we broadcast for people all over the state who wish to locate some member of their family in case of a family death or disaster.

I could go on soliloquizing on the untold advantages of radio to our department, but instead of this, I will try to bring home to my hearers how the status of our San Francisco Police Department and police departments throughout the entire country have become better known, better understood, and consequently more appreciated through the use of the radio.

To do this, I will briefly sketch the history of the radio in our department from the date on which the local stations volunteered to let us have certain short periods

daily for the broadcasting of police matters.

San Francisco police radio history begins in October, 1926, when local broadcasting stations interrupted their program one evening to send this dramatic call out upon the air:

"Every police officer in San Francisco—whether on or off duty—will immediately report to his respective police headquarters for orders. Neighbors and friends hearing this broadcast, will confer a great favor on the police department by notifying all police officers of this message."

This call, coming as it did, on the evening the second day our city had been held in a grip of terror occasioned by the daring lawlessness and murderous cruelty by one Buck Kelley and his gang who were on a rampage of crime, immediately linked our whole city with police headquarters and both citizens and police joined hands to end the reign of these "Terror Bandits."

Within a few moments of that radio message, the streets near the various police headquarters were thronged with reporting officers and with volunteer civilians. In an almost incredibly short space of time the entire San Francisco Police Department was on the street looking for the bandit gang, whose crimes during the preceding forty-eight hours ranged from daring hold-ups to wanton, cold-blooded murders.

This police vigilance, which never relaxed one moment during the ensuing few days, forced the bandits under cover. Officers finally trailed them to their lair, however, and after a terrific gun battle, the gang was rounded up. Kelley, the ring leader, was later hanged in San Quentin after conviction for murder committed during their orgy of crime in San Francisco; and his two youthful confederates are serving life sentences in San Quentin.

In August of 1931 the radio, as an actual unit of the forces fighting crime, was recognized, when radios were installed in some of our patrol cars. Messages were broadcast from a local station, which interrupted its programs to flash warnings and instructions over the air to cruising radio equipped police cars.

Dramatic, indeed, it was at that period to be calmly listening to the broadcast of lovely music, and suddenly hear the voice of the announcer interrupt to inform the cruising police cars that a hold-up was taking place at a certain location and instruct the officers to go to the scene! One wonders how many peaceful citizens have thus had their peace shattered to realize that the grim battle between the forces of crime against the order of the law is waging relentlessly, day and night! As a matter of fact, I have it on reliable information that the installation of our Police and Fire Department short-wave station created a loss that was keenly felt by many thousands of San Francisco's radio listeners who tolerated any and every kind of broadcast to be in on the "police thrills," as our messages came to be known.

I am reminded of an instance where such a call went out over the air. Three men were in the act of robbing a

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hotel, we were informed over the telephone. The broadcasting station was immediately flashed and the message relayed over the air to the cruising cars. Immediately it was picked up by officers in a patrol car cruising near the hotel, and they sped to the scene. The officers had to batter down the door to gain entrance, and were met with a rain of lead from the guns of the robbers, who were facing them at the top of the stairs leading from the downstairs door. A fierce gun-battle followed, during which one of the thugs was killed and the other two captured.

During this grim battle a radio located in the hallway of the hotel was still loudly broadcasting:

"Station such-and-such calling on radio car No. 5 to proceed immediately to hotel so-and-so, which is being held up!"

The thieves had heard the call and were trying to make their escape when the crew of radio car No. 5 arrived to batter down the door and shoot it out with the lawbreakers, even as the call was still on the air.

The radio demonstrated itself so often as a valuable ally to the police that it was determined to install our own broadcasting station, and thus keep the patrol cars in even closer touch with police activities. Accordingly, under the supervision of Ralph W. Wiley, Chief of the City Department of Electricity, Station KJPD was built for the sole purpose of broadcasting news of importance to members of the Fire and Police Departments. Due to the fact that Ralph W. Wiley personally took charge of the construction of this police and fire department radio station, the entire cost to each department was only \$10,000.

Inasmuch as this station is on a low-wave length, its messages are not easily picked up by the public and there is little chance of the law breakers being informed of police moves to catch up with them.

The new station went into operation in March of 1932 and there are countless instances on file of its marvelous efficiency. There is a microphone in the Bureau of Inspectors at the Hall of Justice and thus, when a message of danger is telephoned to headquarters, it is immediately flashed on the air to be picked up by the cruising cars. In this fashion, time after time bandits have been surprised while still at work. In this fashion, also, cruising cars, warned by radio to be on the look-out for certain cars seen leaving the scene of a crime, have actually picked up such cars and apprehended the criminals before they have had time to even leave the vicinity.

Possibly in the whole vivid history of our police department radio success, there is none more outstanding than the case of the hold-up of a grocery store which occurred in this city recently. The proprietor of the store, one Nick Kanis, was a valiant man, who sprang to fight a duel with the hold-up man, rather than allow his cash register to be rifled. A pistol duel resulted.

A passerby telephoned the police department during the struggle. In another fraction of a moment the call was on the air for a radio car. Before the good citizen

had left the telephone, the Mission District police radio car was at the door of the grocery store and the radio police car officers had the hold-up man handcuffed ere the smoke had ceased to pour from his gun. Instead of taking him to prison, they drove him to the Central Emergency Hospital, where his victim in a dying statement, identified him as the man who a few minutes previously had attempted to rifle his cash register.

Police officers—particularly those on patrol—become alert to persons or cars. Thus, they often find themselves watching an automobile which, for some mysterious reason they themselves cannot define, has aroused a latent suspicion that that particular car and its occupants should be investigated.

It was in response to some such a feeling that two of our cruising officers one evening stopped an automobile containing two men. The officers had just begun to question the men when the police radio gave its two signal blasts and the four tensed to listen to the message that came over the air. Imagine their surprise to hear this: "All patrol cars be on the look-out for two men who just held up and robbed an oil station," and there followed a description of the two men listening with the officers, together with a description of their car. The message ended with the words, "License number of the car not known."

Significant glances passed between the officers—glances which were thoroughly understood by the two men being questioned. The officers smiled broadly when one of the men said to the other: "What's the use of stalling any further. The jig is up. That radio message sure put the finger on us!"

From these stories of radio efficiency, I trust my listeners have thoroughly grasped the importance of cooperation of citizens with the police. When you have information that may be of value to us—when your suspicions are aroused upon seeing persons enter a building or emerge from one in which you believe they have no legitimate business to be, won't you please take your telephone, call SUTter 2020, ask for the Bureau of Inspectors and give your report to the officer answering the telephone.



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The Oldtimer's Fall

(Continued from Page 12)

luggage. He was refused and he demanded to see the captain and cried about the unfairness of the Police Department not giving him a chance. While thus talking, a young man came into the Inspectors Bureau and presented a package which he had found on the street; he told that he was a truck driver for a water company and that he had seen a man throw it from the fourth floor of a hotel window. The time was checked and the Old Timer was re-arrested, tried, found guilty and given life.

He had made another error, he had hung around too long, whether because he valued the luggage or to secure an alibi for the future we will never know.

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THE rain beat down, the thunder roared, the lightning flashed and the wind howled on the lonely Hillside Drive. The drive was deserted except for a small coupe which climbed up the drive fighting its way through the wind and water. The lone occupant of the car sat hunched behind the wheel, peering through the storm and guiding the little car through the storm.

As he drove along, the very elements seemed to be accusing him. "You Cain; you murderer; you knew you killed that child, why didn't you stop?" The windshield wiper, with its constant wig-wag seemed to be pointing an accusing finger at him; the tires whirring beneath him were mocking him as a coward; the roar of the motor seemed to be telling him that he must pay for his crime.

He could see it all now. The quiet, sunny street, lined on both sides with neat houses, gardens in front of them, and the happy laughter of children at play. He remembered the excessive speed of his car, the darting form of a little girl, her yellow locks shimmering in the sunlight; the squeal of brakes as tire met pavement; the shatter of broken glass; the dull thud as the cruel wheels passed over that little body; the moment's hesitation, then the burst of speed; the mad dash through downtown traffic; the ride out the parkway; and the coming of the storm.

He could see the tears of a heartbroken mother as the lifeless body of her child was placed in her arms; he could hear the curses of a grief-crazed father as he came home from his labors to find that some fiend had broken up his home, and not even paused to aid his victim.

Then the scene changed. He saw his own home; his little blue-eyed, curly-headed youngster, waiting for his dad. Suppose someone had run him down and continued on his way! He could see the grief of his wife if the accident and happened to her own child. O, God! Why had he not stopped?

Then he could see the office of the metropolitan papers, the banner lines, HIT-RUN DRIVER KILLS LITTLE GIRL; then the editorial room, the cry of the writers there, "Get this fiend—bring him to justice—hang him for his crime."

On and on he drove through the night, the car climbing steadily through the storm. As he drove, the face of that sweet, innocent child kept appearing through the mist of the storm; then the face of his own son. Was there no escape from this awful haunted feeling. Faster and faster he drove; the car swerved dangerously through the night. Suddenly—a white fence loomed up in front of the car; a squealing of brakes; a frantic clutching of the wheel; a loud crash; a muffled explosion; a burst of flames lighting up a storm tossed gully; a dying out and ceasing of the crackle of the flames and—silence.

The Hit-Run Driver was beyond the reach of the human courts. He was answering for his crime before the Supreme Judge. There he would get his sentence.

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JUDGE QUINN PASSES TO HIS REWARD

The little town of Pleasanton has lost one of its most distinguished citizens and the Bench of California one of the oldest men in point of service. Judge Patrick C. Quinn venerable justice of the peace in the town since its wild and woolly days of '98 ended his long years of service to the State of California with his death on December 29, 1932.

Judge Quinn who was 83 years of age, came to this country from Ireland while still a youth, he lived in the east for a short time then came to San Francisco. Fifty-three years ago he took his young wife and moved to Pleasanton. In those days Pleasanton was a typical wild west town. In 1898 the people elected him Justice of the Peace, a post he held without opposition until ill health caused him to resign in 1928. Since then he had lived quietly in his home surrounded by his numerous old friends from the district.

Judge Quinn is an uncle of the present Chief of Police William J. Quinn, having been a younger brother of the Chief's father. He is survived by two daughters, Mary Quinn of Pleasanton, Mrs. Edward Grover of Richmond, and a son, Matt Quinn, also of Richmond. The death of the Judge removes another of the oldtimers who helped develop the present system of jurisprudence in California.

POLICE TEST AUTO BRAKES FREE

In his unceasing campaign to keep down traffic accidents, Chief William J. Quinn this month has inaugurated a feature in accident prevention that is bound to have a salutary effect.

Detailing experts from the Traffic Bureau, he has had established two stations in this city for brake testing. One of the stations is at Fulton and Larkin Streets, and the other at Harrison and 17th Street. Here automobile drivers may have their brakes tested, and if the stopping gear is found to meet official requirements a sticker is placed in the windshield proclaiming this fact.

In addition to testing brakes, Chief Quinn has his men busily engaged in looking after defective headlights. This is a procedure that is carried on throughout the year. Many motorists get careless as regards headlights, and allow them to become glaring or get so dim that they are of no value. Others have tilted brackets that do not permit of the proper distribution of the lamp rays.

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HOLDUP BEATS FICTION

New York.—Real life detectives today were faced with a half million dollar mystery, with which no fiction writer would confront his imaginary sleuths on the ground that the plot was far too improbable. It lacks—this mystery of the disappearance of five \$100,000 liberty bonds from a teller's cage of the Continental Bank, near the Stock Exchange—what the fictioneers call verisimilitude. In simpler words, the words no doubt of the puzzled detectives engaged in the fevered hunt, it just couldn't happen. But it did happen just the same. In full view of half a dozen tellers in other cages, of vice-presidents at their polished desks, of customers, of two uniformed special policemen, someone reached into the cage assigned to Robert W. Drummond, a trusted teller, and with hook of gummed stick withdrew the five bonds.

The fortune in five crisp papers had been delivered to Drummond. He knew another half million was coming shortly and he put the first batch on a ledge in his cage. When the second batch came he looked for the first five. They were gone.

CRIME GAIN REPORTED

Sacramento.—Crime continues to increase in California. A report of the State Bureau of Criminal Identification reveals the bureau has received reports of 37,612 crimes for the first 10 months of the year, as compared to 32,168 during a similar period last year. The report for October of this year maintained approximately the same ratio. Last month 2657 crimes were reported, as compared to 3335 the previous October. Burglary remained the most popular activity of the "criminal set," the report revealed with 23,488 crimes listed under this classification. Robbery and fictitious checks were next.

"HUNGER MARCHERS"

Police Chief Quinn has ordered his men to be on the lookout for radicals among the so-called "hunger marchers" who are mailing thousands of letters advising depositors to withdraw their savings from banks throughout the state. These letters, some 15,000 of which are said to have been issued, are designed, according to Chief Quinn, solely to foment trouble by causing runs on banks. Recipients of such letters were urged by Quinn to turn them over to the police. More than 100 radicals left here by automobile yesterday for the concentration in Sacramento January 10.

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QUINN REMINDS OF AUTO DANGER

Accident records show that failing to give a hand signal is a direct cause for many traffic mishaps, the Winter Traffic Safety Champaign authorities say. The campaign is being conducted by the Police Department and Traffic Law Enforcement Board, assisted by educational activities of the California State Automobile Association.

"Proper Signals Prevent Confusion," is offered as a slogan for motorists.

Chief of Police William J. Quinn, in a statement reviewing the subject of hand signals, said: "The law requires motorists, before turning or stopping, first to make sure that they can do so in safety and then to give a plainly visible hand signal. They must not wait until the last moment to signal. The law says that a signal shall be given continuously during the last fifty feet before stopping or turning.

"Too many drivers merely droop a hand barely outside the car in such a way that other drivers have to guess what is meant. For safety, as well as courtesy, no motorist should neglect to signal and signal properly."

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S. F. RADIO PATROL SAVES BAY PLUNGE VICTIM

Ed Williams, 2054 Jones Street, was recovering from shock and submersion after a fall into the bay at Marina boulevard and Baker Street. He was taken to Central Emergency Hospital.

Williams was dragged from the water by J. Toomey and Ed Handley, radio patrol car officers.

BUNCO RACKET WARNING GIVEN

Friend W. Richardson, State Building and Loan Commissioner, issued a warning recently against "bunco operators with a new racket canvassing the State in a well organized attempt to rob certificate holders of the North American Building-Loan Association now in liquidation."

"They are preying on investors, collecting a percentage for mythical law suits, trading worthless oil stock for certificates and exchanging valueless real estate for pass-books," the Commissioner said.

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Nineteen men, including twelve who were sheriffs and deputies in five southern Idaho counties, will share \$1,000 reward which the St. Louis Metropolitan Police Department offered in July, 1929, for capture and conviction of Earl Reed, alias Reid, wanted for murder of a St. Louis police officer, according to a judgment which Judge W. A. Babcock entered in the district court here. Reed, who was known here as Earl Ross, was taken with Philip Dutch Simona from a freight train at Minidoka on June 16, 1930, their capture marking conclusion of several days' hunt for bandits who robbed the Wendell State Bank of approximately \$1,400. Both men pleaded guilty to the bank robbery charge and were sentenced to serve terms in the State prison.

X-RAY SLEUTS SOLVE THEFT

John Joseph Combs and one diamond ring were taken to Patton Hospital today. But Combs was not wearing the ring upon his finger. Instead, it reposed inside of Combs. Combs was declared to have taken the ring from another person in the psychopathic ward. He denied having it. An X-ray showed differently, however. Doctors said Combs had swallowed the diamond.

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9 CRIME BASES ARE LISTED

Frank J. Loesch, veteran foe of lawlessness, says he believes there are nine specific causes for present day crime and he includes among them "dishonesty in high finance."

He listed the other eight causes as:

"The financing by prohibition and the prohibition enforcement laws of ordinarily petty criminals on a gigantic scale.

"The decline of religion and authority.

"Largely unassimilable foreign immigrants from eastern and southern Europe.

"The existence of the slum districts.

"Incompetent and corrupt police.

"The automobile, providing a new arm for criminal activities.

"Incompetent and inefficient prosecutors.

"The negro lawbreaker, operating largely as an individual and unsuited for gang crimes, who is largely a victim of improper living conditions in the large cities."

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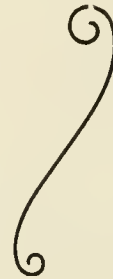
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These motorcycle traffic officers can do other things besides chasing speeders and handling out tags. They are extremely handy with their six-shooters, and they are ready to prove it.

The San Francisco Police Department is pretty proud these days of the showing made by Officer Arthur Burk of the traffic bureau against the Los Angeles champion, Officer James E. Davis, who, in 1930, at Camp Perry, won the championship for revolver shooting.

Davis was here a few days ago attending a meeting of traffic officers. Captain Charles Goff, commander of the San Francisco Traffic Bureau, asked him if his eye was as good as ever? "We have a new youngster here in the department who can make it interesting for you," Goff explained. Officer John Ahearn wanted to get in, too, so they made it a three-cornered match. Result: Arthur Burk, 279; Davis, 276; Ahearn, 268. These scores were out of a possible 300. Burk has been a member of the San Francisco department less than a year.

THIEVES LOSE BUS

A twenty-six passenger bus stolen from the Pacific Greyhound garage at Seventh and Harrison streets was found stuck in the mud near Livermore recently. Officials of the line believe thieves stole the stage to strip it of tires and other accessories. The vehicle was undamaged.

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Saturday, February 25, 1932

CITY CLERK FINED

Imagine the surprise of City Clerk D. G. Williams of Hanford when he came out to find a tag on his auto for overparking. Since the tag was in duplicate the City Clerk was obliged to pay a dollar fine to keep the city books in order.

2 \$1,000,000 DAMAGE SUITS FILED

Two damage suits for \$1,000,000 each were filed in city court here today against Warner Brothers Pictures, Inc., and Vitaphone, Inc., as producers and distributors of the film "I Am a Fugitive From a Chain Gang," based on the book of Robert Elliott Burns, fugitive from Georgia. The suits were filed by J. Harold Hardy, warden of the Troup County chain gang, from which Burns last escaped, and Paul Phillips, warden of the Campbell County chain gang, from which Burns made his first escape after serving only a short time following a conviction for robbery. The petition says incidents in both the book of the fugitive and the film are "viscious, untrue and false attacks upon Warden Hardy" and "upon his camp."

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COMMUNIST ACTIVITIES

(Continued from Page 20)

ACTIVITIES OF COMMUNISTS IN AMERICAN INDUSTRY

History and Organizations.—Industry in the United States has been the principal point of penetration by the communists; they have announced that if world revolution is to take place it must originate among the masses of the workers, and that in order to assure revolution and the ultimate success of their aims they must create discontent and dissatisfaction among the working people, with the hope of winning them to the cause.

The communists believe that it is necessary that they control the organizations of the working classes for the final success of the communist movement in the United States, and it has been their avowed purpose, supported by specific and exacting instructions from Moscow, to capture and control all the larger labor organizations and organize the unorganized workers.

At the First World Congress of the Red International of Labor Unions, held in Moscow in July, 1921, a definite program was drawn up placing William Z. Foster at the head of the American section of the Red International of Labor Unions, with instructions to organize all the class-conscious workers in America and to have them carefully drilled in methods and procedure, as set forth specifically in resolutions passed at this congress. The procedure as outlined in this congress was the forming of minority groups in the unions and trade groups in the United States and boring from within by opposing the conservative officials in the established labor organizations.

Trade Union Educational League.—The Trade Union Educational League, which was organized in February, 1922, by William Z. Foster, was the official American branch of the Red International of Labor Unions, with headquarters in Moscow and closely affiliated with the Communist International. Its object was to align the organized labor movement in the United States with Moscow. The Trade Union Educational League did not make any real progress, due to the uncompromising position taken against it by Samuel Gompers, head of the American Federation of Labor, and other union-labor leaders in the United States.

Trade Union Unity League. — After failing to make any appreciable progress with their revolutionary aims in the organized labor unions in this country, the Trade Union Educational League was abandoned and, on August 31, 1929, at Cleveland, the Trade Union Unity League (T. U. U. L.), was organized in its place. Foster was also the guiding spirit in this movement, following orders from Moscow.

William Z. Foster was at one time an active organizer in the American Federation of Labor, particularly in connection with the steel strike, but when he was found out to be a communist he was expelled. He is a member of the executive bureau of the Red International of Labor

Unions, twice candidate of Communist Party for President, and is now secretary general of the Trade Union Unity League.

The purpose of the Trade Union Unity League was to create a revolutionary organization of workers to combat the American Federation of Labor and to broaden strike struggles and give them more of a class and political character in their fight against the capitalist state and against the employers. Its predecessor, the Trade Union Educational League, had placed its main stress on the organization of a revolutionary minority in the established trade-unions, whereas the Trade Union Unity League has its main task in organizing workers into independent industrial unions opposed to the American Federation of Labor.

Skeleton forms of affiliates have been set up, none of which appears to have a large local membership, comprising workers in many of the major industries in any locality. Certain of these craft organizations maintain small headquarters in New York, Chicago, and elsewhere, deriving their support from collections made and assessments imposed on its scattered membership.

The Trade Union Unity League receives the cooperation of the Workers International Relief and the International Labor Defense, whose local secretaries or representatives act as organizers in their respective localities.

Most of these alleged unions, affiliated with the T. U. U. L., a list of which has been submitted under the subtitle of "subsidiary organizations," under the History of Communism Section of this report, have adopted names which correspond closely with those of established labor organizations. As an example, the United Textile Workers is a veteran organization affiliated with the American Federation of Labor, and the name adopted by the communists for a rival organization, affiliated with the Trade Union Unity League, is the National Textile Workers' Union. Wherever located, communists almost invariably attempt to confuse the public and newspapers into believing that their organizations are a part of the legitimate trade-union movement.

Imitative titles are used to take advantage of a natural tendency of a potential contributor to a fund to help strikers by confusing the bad with the good. It was asserted that the average person solicited remembers that there is an established and responsible textile union, with a name that seems like that used in communist appeals, and it is assumed to be worthy. Appeals are made by the Workers' International Relief, and the International Labor Defense to "help feed and clothe" the children of strikers "who are fighting under the banner of the National Textile Workers' Union." Such appeals do not explain or inform the person solicited that the alleged strike is conducted by communists, whose movements and activities are directed by a committee in Moscow. None of the appeals submitted in evidence and made a part of the record states that communist leaders have ever won a major strike in the United States, nor do they admit that they deserted the workers after the strikes were lost.

(CONTINUED IN NEXT ISSUE)

For a Good Dinner
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Topsy's Roost
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One Hundred and Thirtieth Half Yearly Report

THE SAN FRANCISCO BANK

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Assets—**DECEMBER 31st, 1932**

United States Liberty and Treasury Bonds, State, Municipal and Other Bonds and Securities (total value \$64,171,686.00), standing on books at.....	\$61,081,697.82
Loans on Real Estate, secured by first mortgages.....	73,596,959.27
Loans on Bonds and Stocks and Other Securities.....	1,278,738.75
Bank Buildings and Lots, main and branch offices (value over \$2,135,000.00), standing on books at.....	1.00
Other Real Estate (value over \$500,000.00), standing on books at.....	1.00
Pension Fund (value over \$800,000.00), standing on books at.....	1.00
Cash on hand and in Banks and checks on Federal Reserve and other Banks	21,507,228.09
Total.....	\$157,464,626.93

Liabilities—

Due Depositors.....	\$151,114,626.93
Capital Stock actually paid up.....	1,000,000.00
Reserve and Contingent Funds.....	5,350,000.00
Total.....	\$157,464,626.93

GEO. TOURNY, President

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 31st day of December, 1932.

(SEAL) O. A. EGGERS, Notary Public

*The following additional statement may be of interest to the Depositors of the Bank:**The Earnings of the Bank for the entire Fiscal Year ending December 31st, 1932 were as follows:*

Income.....	\$7,564,580.66
Expenses and Taxes.....	906,735.60
Net Profits.....	\$6,657,845.06

The above does not include Interest due on Loans but not yet collected.

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San Francisco

POLICE

AND

PEACE OFFICERS' JOURNAL
OF THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA

FEBRUARY

1933



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William J. Quinn

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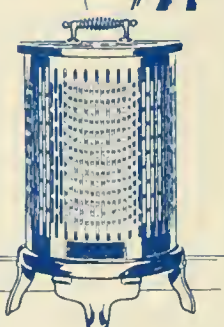
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Vol. XI.

FEBRUARY, 1933

No. 2

All Stars to Shine on Saturday Night, February 25, by Order of Chief William J. Quinn

By JACK LAWLOR

RAIN or snow, the stars will shine on Saturday night, February 25, by order of Chief William J. Quinn. They will gleam on the manly chests of San Francisco's "finest" at the annual charity ball of the police department at the Civic Auditorium.



Mayor Angelo J. Rossi, Guest of Honor



The Scots' famous Libyan patrol will drill and there will be other entertainment and dancing.

Captain Casey is trying to induce Lieutenant John Fitzhenry and Sergeant Pat McGee, to settle that long standing controversy as to which is the best waltzer, in Larkin hall. Captain Barney Judge will be appointed referee if the event goes on, Barney having some reputation as a deciple of Terpsichore himself.

The chairman of the various committees are—Speakers and invitation to Mayor: Chief William J. Quinn; Hall: Captain Layne; Entertainment: Captain Casey; Concessions: Sergeant Wm. Flinn; Printing: Sergeant Hinrichs; Publicity: Captain DeGuire; Old Time Dancers: Sergeant McGee; Invitation to Governor: Captain Chas Dullea; Badges and Programs: Captain Healy; Flowers: Officer Wm. I. Burns; Token to Outgoing President: Corporal Gilmore; Tickets: Captain Hoertkorn; Transportation: Captain Chas Goff.

Other stars will also shine in the grand march.

They will be movie stars from Hollywood, including Joe Brown, of the funny face, who will be in town the night of the ball. Governor Rolph will be there.

The entertainment will be the most varied and thrilling ever presented at any affair in this city for years, Captain Fred Lemon, general chairman, said yesterday. He appointed Captain Jack Casey impresario of entertainment, to arrange a futuristic pageant with one hundred and fifty pretty girls. A mannequin ballet, with thirty more, a burlesque football game, played by college co-eds, forty singers and twenty dancers.

Developing Latent Finger Prints in Grease

By C. M. TUTEUR, Major, Field Artillery (DOL)

THE STORY as to how the writer discovered a method of developing latent finger prints made in lard, butter or other grease may prove to be of interest and may, at some time, be of help to the readers of the San Francisco Police Journal.

In July, 1924, I was detailed by the Secretary of War as Parole Officer at the United States Disciplinary Barracks on Alcatraz Island in San Francisco Bay. In this capacity it was necessary to obtain complete records of an inmate before he could be considered for parole or clemency. After having been on duty on the "Rock," as it is called by members of the military establishment, for several months I was called upon to investigate the case of a prisoner named Brown, who was about to become eligible for either clemency or parole.

During a perusal of his record, I found that he had been in the hands of the authorities of a province in Canada. Upon learning this, I corresponded with the Chief Constable of the province in question, sending him a description of the man, and as much of his history as was available. In a few days I received a very polite note from this officer stating that they had records of several thousand law breakers by the name of Brown, and the description I had forwarded corresponded to more than one of that name. He asked that finger prints be sent to identify this particular subject.

I thereupon requested the psychiatrist, who then was custodian of finger print records, to furnish me with the necessary card, and after some delay it was sent to my office. I wondered at the cause of the delay, because up to that time, while I knew little about the method of handling finger prints, I did know that they should be furnished in a matter of minutes, and not days.

I thereupon started to look over the system of keeping these finger print cards, and found that they were filed with the psychiatrist's write-up of the prisoner, and with what was known as his "double record card." Furthermore, the prints were not classified, and when a card was wanted it had to be dug from these folders, which were filed by the inmate's number and name, and not by finger print classification.

After one or two experiences similar to that I encountered in the Brown case, I began to study the method of classifying and filing finger prints, and obtained much information and help from the Identification Bureau of the San Francisco Police Department—Sergeant Hogan being then in charge—access to which was given me by former Chief Dan O'Brien, and present Chief William J. Quinn, who was at that time the Executive Officer of the department.

After I had spent some weeks studying the business of

the finger print system and had acquired a fairly good knowledge of the subject, I approached the Commandant of the Disciplinary Barracks with the proposition of establishing a Bureau of Identification at Alcatraz. I informed him that inasmuch as I had located some unused filing cabinets in a quartermaster storeroom, I could establish such a bureau with but little or no cost to the Government, and that I would be more than willing to do any work connected with it in addition to my regular duty.

My request, for some unknown reason, was refused. Shortly after my enthusiasm received this set-back, this commandant was relieved from duty and another officer took command. I broached the subject of bringing order out of the chaotic condition of the finger print record situation to the new commandant, and he immediately directed that an identification department be established, and that I be placed in charge.

For several months I was occupied in organizing, classifying and filing prints, and the bureau was beginning to produce results.

Some time later, the sentry on duty on the post adjacent to the ordnance storeroom, located in the old casemate under the guard company barracks, noted that the lock to the door of this room had been forced. He immediately called the officer of the day and an investigation disclosed that three calibre .45 automatic pistols and two hundred rounds of calibre .45 ammunition for these guns were missing. As soon as this was discovered, all prisoners were turned in and locked up, and for two days every available officer and enlisted man on the island was detailed to make an intensive search for the missing weapons.

Finally the guns and the ammunition were found buried in the ground in the vicinity of the rock quarry at a point where it would be comparatively easy to recover them. Had they gotten into the hands of the men determined to escape, the results might have been disastrous to the garrison.

Three long term prisoners who had been at work cement pointing the front of the guard company barracks were suspected; but as a number of others were at work on the building, it was difficult—if not impossible—to prove them to be the culprits.

When the pistols were found, on the left side of a loaded magazine in one of them was a most beautiful whorl pattern impressed in the heavy grease used to coat the magazine when it was placed in storage. This whorl, as far as could be learned at the time, resembled that of the thumb pattern of one of the suspects. An endeavor

(Continued on Page 25)

On the Air



SUBJECT:

with

Safe Streets Mean Less Sorrow

Chief William J. Quinn

IN the State of California, during the year 1931, the total deaths caused by automobiles amounted to 2,591. During the same period, 48,077 people suffered serious injury in automobile accidents. To many people, statistics are just figures that sound interesting for the moment and are quickly forgotten.

Nevertheless, even to the most callous, the consideration of 2,591 such deaths conjures up immeasurable sorrow and vast suffering. To the thoughtful person, these figures are shocking. They bring vividly forth young people in the prime of life being stricken at a moment's notice, and, what is more painful still, they paint a picture of orphaned babies and homes suddenly deprived of a breadwinner.

It is shocking to think that in this modern age human holocausts are offered in immense numbers to the demon Speed. It is saddening to think that while we consider ourselves the greatest nation in the history of the world, we flagrantly and persistently ignore the Golden Rule in the matter of playing fair on our highways, thus virtually strewing them with wreckage and death.

It is true the automobile came upon us almost overnight, after our cities had been built, and thus we are, to some slight degree, excusable for a small percentage of automobile accidents due to the cramped space through which the immense flow of modern vehicular traffic is forced. But on our shoulders rests the responsibility of the pall of sorrow that has darkened the entire country because of the speed mania of motorists.

In despair social leaders and well-meaning legislators have cried out for a remedy for the terrible conditions which the common use of automobile has brought about. Apparently the only hope of remedying conditions seems to be in the making of what are called "traffic laws."

In speaking of these traffic laws, I might explain that if the motorist of today were true to himself and genuinely desirous of living up to the Golden Rule, the result would be a ninety per cent drop in the shameful automobile casualty list which is a heinous blot on American civilization.

In considering traffic laws, I often wonder whether or not the people think of traffic regulations and laws and what they are; or the reason for their formulation. I often wonder if serious thought is ever given to these laws by either motorist or pedestrian. It is rather difficult to

differentiate between motorists and pedestrians. Both have equal rights on our streets and highways. We are generally both—motorists at one time and pedestrians at another. Therefore, there is no excuse for neglecting to live up to the Golden Rule, because all of us have daily experience in the proper use or abuse of our streets and highways.

The automobile is a necessity, so much so that, were its use suddenly to cease, chaos would result in the ordinary business of our country, and certainly it would take years to get back to normal with use of horse-drawn vehicles. We have to realize that there is really no available substitute for the automobile, and consequently, we must make the best provisions possible for its proper use, with due consideration to the safety of the pedestrian, as well as the motorist.

If everybody would pause long enough to think seriously of the reasons for traffic regulations, I feel people would come to but one common conclusion—namely, that all traffic regulations are for the safety of the general public, of which each one of us is an individual unit.

If sufficient thought were given to the vital necessity of traffic regulations, the official records of our national vital statistics would not be stained by the gruesome entry of 30,000 deaths caused during the year just ended, by citizens who drove automobiles in a reckless or careless manner. When I say in a reckless or careless manner, I say so feeling that in a majority of cases the motorist who dealt out death to his fellow citizen could in reality be classed as a murderer.

One who sits at the wheel of an automobile should be sane enough to thoroughly sense the truth of the fact that he is manipulating an instrument of death; that he should be at least as careful in his handling of this instrument of death as an animal trainer would be in leading through the streets a vicious and ferocious jungle beast; and, sensing his responsibility, the motorist should act accordingly.

I have before me figures showing the recorded deaths through automobile accidents in this country for the past four years, and find that they total the appalling number of 121,110, or virtually the population of a good sized city. When we read of catastrophes caused by the breaking of dams or by volcanic eruptions, or by earthquake, we seem to be able to grasp the reality of the suffering so

(Continued on Page 24)

BAY COUNTIES' Peace Officers' Association

MEETINGS EVERY MONTH

CHIEF WILLIAM J. QUINN, *President*

CHIEF JOHN J. HARPER, *Secretary*

The monthly meeting of the Bay Counties' Peace Officers' Association was held on January 26, 1933, at the Blue Rock Inn, Larkspur, with Chief of Police W. V. Nicholson of Larkspur as host. The following members were present:

Wm. J. Quinn, Chief of Police, San Francisco.
John J. Harper, Chief of Police, Burlingame.
W. V. Nicholson, Chief of Police, Larkspur.
James T. Drew, Chief of Police, Oakland.
A. S. McCurdy, Chief of Police, Mill Valley.
H. F. Treanor, Chief of Police, Ross.
W. T. Stanford, Chief of Police, Vallejo.
H. A. Zink, Chief of Police, Palo Alto.
Dan Cox, Chief of Police, Richmond.
T. F. Burke, Chief of Police, San Mateo.
J. A. Greening, Chief of Police, Berkeley.
R. E. Peters, Chief of Police, Petaluma.
C. B. O'Neal, Chief of Police, Santa Rosa.
Chas. Dullea, Capt. of Inspectors, S. F. P. D.
Earl Warren, District Attorney, Oakland.
W. W. Crane, Deputy Sheriff, Oakland.
R. C. Doherty, Deputy Sheriff and Marshal, Larkspur.
Albert Kent, Deputy Sheriff, Kentfield.
M. B. Driver, Sheriff, Oakland.
Henry E. Greer, District Attorney, San Rafael.
Mike Flohr, Sheriff, Santa Rosa.
J. F. Lynch, Captain of Police, Oakland.
P. J. Murray, Lieutenant of Police, San Francisco.
Ignatius H. McCarty, Special Officer, S. F. P. D.
R. M. Robinson, Chief Special Agent, Key System, Oakland.
George Martin—Sergeant of Police, San Mateo.
J. M. O'Brien, Detective Sergeant, Burlingame.
W. B. Everson, Chief Fire Dept., Larkspur.
John G. Reynolds, Police Officer, San Anselmo.
James A. Neely, Inspector, San Francisco.
Paul St. Sure, Sec. Calif. Crime Commission, Oakland.
Wm. S. Nock, Mayor, San Rafael.
Francis J. Robinson, Probation Officer, San Mateo.
F. W. Ammann, City Judge, Larkspur.
G. David Kelker, M. D., Visiting Occulist, Cal. State Prison, San Rafael.
Leo. L. Stanley, Surgeon, San Quentin.
L. S. Lawrence, Inspector, Palo Alto Police.
A. W. Hoy, Board of Safety, Palo Alto.
A. J. Cundy, Inspector, Richmond.
S. G. Olson, General Foreman, P. G. & E., San Rafael.
J. D. Keller, Bank Manager, Larkspur.
Harry Lutgens, Publisher San Rafael Independent, San Rafael.
Virgil E. Dickson, Director of Research, Berkeley.
W. A. Rorer, Spec. Agt. in Charge, U. S. Bureau of Investigation, San Francisco.

The following were elected honorary members of the Association:

O. F. Snedigar, Probation Officer, Oakland.
W. G. Weaver, Publisher, Larkspur.

Edmund T. Blum, Under-Sheriff, San Rafael.
G. C. Mayer, City Judge, Ross.
J. C. Meinbress, Supt. Pinkertons, San Francisco.
F. H. DePue, Finger-print Expert, Larkspur.

The usual business of the meeting was suspended, with a view of affording Mr. St. Sure, Secretary of the California Crime Commission, an opportunity of briefly summarizing the various bills now before the Legislature in which the Bay Counties' Peace Officers' Association is vitally interested.

In a very clear cut manner, Mr. St. Sure outlined the proposed changes, which are substantially as follows:

1. COMMENT ON EVIDENCE BY COURT:

Judges shall not charge juries with respect to matters of fact, but may state the testimony and declare the law, and in felony cases, make comment on the evidence.

2. DEPOSITIONS:

The Legislature shall have power to provide for the taking, in the presence of the party accused and his counsel, of depositions of witnesses in criminal cases other than cases of homicide where there is reason to believe that the witness, from inability or other cause, will not attend at the trial.

3. ALTERNATE JURORS:

Providing, that Section 1089 on alternate jurors be amplified to have its final paragraph read:

"If at any time, whether before or after the final submission of the case to the jury, a juror die or become ill, so as to be unable to perform his duty, the Court may order him to be discharged and draw the name of an alternate, who shall then take his place in the jury box or in the jury room, as the case may be, and be subject to the same rule and regulations as though he had been selected as one of the original jurors."

4. COMMENT ON DEFENDANT'S FAILURE TO TESTIFY:

The proposal in this case is that the prosecution might be at liberty, under the Code, to comment on the fact that the defendant failed to give any testimony in court.

5. RECEIVERS OF STOLEN PROPERTY:

In this connection, a new section is asked for, to provide that persons receiving stolen property without making diligent inquiry to ascertain whether the persons selling it had a legal right to it is guilty of a felony, and providing further that the burden be placed under the defendant to prove that he had made such an inquiry.

6. PROBATION:

Under this heading it is proposed to amend Section 1203 of the Penal Code so as to provide that probation shall not be granted to any defendant who may be found guilty of violating Section 288 of the Penal Code, or other sections of like import if the victim be a child under the age of fourteen.

7. BAIL AND MISDEMEANOR CASES:

Under this head it is proposed to amend the existing statute, so as to prohibit a magistrate in a county where

(Continued on Page 33)

Police Rescue 5 Men from Death

*Thrilling account
of the rescuing of
five men from
death in Icy
Bay Waters*



Center: CHIEF LOUIS BELLONI

Left: OFFICER AUGUST TERRAGNO

Right: OFFICER VINCENT BIANCHINI

MANY people think that the days of knightly bravery and chivalry are passed. This belief is undoubtedly fallacious. Only last month two modern knights, officers in the South San Francisco Police Department risked their lives and safety to rescue five men adrift offshore in an uncontrollable sailboat. What makes this deed all the more admirable is the fact that the policemen swam a quarter of a mile in an icy bay to effect the rescue.

The heroes are Vincent Bianchini and August Terragno. True to their service, their first thought was for the safety of others. As a second boat could not be launched in time to reach the capsizing vessel, the officers plunged in, bearing with them a rope attached to the shore. By means of this rope the five men, followed by the officers, dragged themselves to land.

This incident alone indicates the caliber of the Policeman. While Chief Belloni's force is not remarkable for quantity, we surely feel that he has established an enviable standard of quality among his men. These policemen are the knights of the day; they represent the chivalry and bravery of the age.

It was in the prowess of a knight residing in their midst that people of the Middle Ages placed their trust; thus, today the people look to their police force to protect them against the onslaught of present-day crime. Our peace officers perform acts for our safety every day in unobtrusive ways. We are brought to the realization of this fact only when extraordinary circumstances present themselves.

Anything which is not complained against must be good. If, in addition to preserving a clear record, it can claim points in its favor, it must be excellent. Now, the South San Francisco Police force is good according to record and reputation. It is also excellent by reason of the high type of deeds its high-minded members perform.

Its existence is a credit to its community; its members, in it. It illustrates the principle that smaller towns can administrate capably their governments. It evidences the fact that an individual sense of responsibility makes for the moral stability of the whole. Yet, more than this, it shows that a dependable police force is made up of men working together towards one ultimate end.

Extract from House Report 2290, 71st Congress, 3d Session

Investigation of Communist Propaganda

January 17, 1931—Committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union, and ordered to be printed.

(Continued from last issue)

In a resolution adopted at the Sixth Session of the Red International of Labor Unions central council, held in Moscow, on February 15, 1930, on "tasks of the Trade Union Unity League," the following is given with reference to the growth of the Trade Union Unity League since its organization:

"The economic depression in the United States of America, which precipitated the great stock exchange crash and which, in turn transformed the depression into a deep economic crisis, results—through wage cuts, speed up, unemployment, Government Fascist attacks, etc.—in accelerating the tempo of the radicalization of the masses and in giving it a more definitely revolutionary character. * * * The new situation in the United States of America presents a highly favorable opportunity for the growth of the Trade Union Unity League and its affiliated unions. The great task of the Trade Union Unity League is to mobilize the masses of workers in order to smash the offensive of the capitalists." * * *

Nuclei.—The Communist International had laid down the principle that communist parties must be organized on the basis of the shops and factories, in place of purely territorial branches. The problem of creating such an organization is complicated by the fact that there are some 17 language sections within the party, and the branches of the party consist largely of language groups. It was decided that shop units should be organized as an organization alongside of the existing party structure. This, during the work of building the shop units there would be no interference with the present branches, each member maintaining his relationship to the branch of which he is at present a member.

The formation of shop nuclei in manufacturing plants in the big industrial cities of the United States is the main objective of the Trade Union Unity League, and it has made considerable progress in its efforts. The communist leaders assigned by the organization, would plant within the selected factory two or three known communists. This nuclei is used to communicate any dissatisfaction or revolutionary symptoms which workers might have expressed to the main communist organizer, and in turn, he communicates such revolutionary propaganda as he might desire to the workers through the nuclei. The leader on the outside, using dodgers, or sometimes shop papers, endeavors to sow seeds of industrial discord and to cause situations in which it is not difficult to create strife, sabotage, riots and strikes. This personal contact so established by nuclei within the factories affords an easy opportunity to bore from within among dissatisfied workers and cause all kinds of disturbances and revolutionary activities.

Communist nuclei penetrate, to some extent, into practically all of our large industries. They constitute a real threat, however, among certain special industrial groups, such as textile workers, clothing, garment and needle workers, fur workers, food workers, shoe and leather workers, coal miners, metal workers, lumberjacks, building trades, and marine workers, and to a lesser degree among employees in rubber factories and in automobile and automobile-body plants.

The committee had before it reliable witnesses who described the skill of one communist organizer, which resulted in a strike in a Brooklyn shoe factory, where previously there had been no pronounced difference between the employer and employees in reference to work and wages. The effectiveness of the nucleus formed in this plant is typical of the communist activities in other factories and industries.

It is evident, through the establishment and influence of such nuclei at Passaic, New Bedford, and Gastonia, strikes involving 40,000 workers were consummated. The hearings before the committee establishes the fact that communists were active in all these strikes. The Gastonia mill strike was incited and led by communist organizers from northern states, such as Fred Beal, Alfred Wagenknecht, Ellen Dawson, Karl Reeve, and Albert Weisbord. The communist strike leaders pretend to be in sympathy with the aims of the strikers for higher wages and shorter hours and better working conditions, but invariably oppose any settlement or adjustment of the dispute, because they want to have the strike continue as long as possible to promote class hatred and a revolutionary spirit among the workers. The communist leadership has never won a big strike in the interests of the employees.

In the three big communist strikes, at Passaic, New Bedford, and Gastonia, every artifice was used to arouse public sympathy in order to raise a large campaign chest for the communist organizers, the larger percentage of which never reached or benefited the strikers, but was used for communist literature, propaganda and agitation.

During the Gastonia strike there was a bloody conflict between the communist-led textile workers and the police, in which the Chief of Police was shot and killed and two of his assistants wounded. Seven communists were sentenced to long terms in prison, but jumped their bonds and went to Russia, where they presumably are today. The International Labor Defense, headed by J. Louis Engdahl, a well-known communist, and the American Civil Liberties Union, cooperated in the defense of the convicted strikers and assisted in securing the money for the bail bonds from the Garland fund, which was forfeited.

Matthew Woll, vice-president of the American Federation of Labor, testified before the committee regarding this matter as follows:

Mr. Woll: The Labor Defender is an official publication of the International Labor Defense. It is edited by J. Louis Engdahl. In the Labor Defender for April it is reported that there was collected for the Gastonia case a total of \$99,827.16. This, if I may say so, is an amazing amount of money to be collected by an organization that is as weak as some of the apologists sometimes say the communist movement is in the United States. From the same source it is discovered that the expenditures in connection with the Gastonia case were \$89,793.29. This, it may interest the committee to observe, leaves unaccounted for the rather sizable amount of \$10,033.87. It is interesting further to observe the manner in which the International Labor Defense expended its money in connection with Gastonia. The Labor Defender offers the

(Continued on Page 17)

Work Starts on Golden Gate Bridge

*World's Longest Suspension
Span to be Completed in 1937*



Architect's drawing of \$33,000,000 Golden Gate Bridge. At left, P. G. and E. crew putting up first pole of power line into Fort Point to serve contractors during four-year construction period.

THE Golden Gate Bridge is under construction. Last month witnessed its beginning—the beginning of the longest suspension bridge in the world, a \$33,000,000 structure which will span the entrance to San Francisco Bay and extend from Fort Point, in San Francisco, to Lime Point, in Marin County. This steel and concrete masterpiece will be 8943 feet long, including approaches, and 90 feet wide, with a 60-foot roadway and two 10-foot sidewalks. It will open a new gateway to the North Bay counties, the Redwood Empire and the Pacific Northwest.

At the Marin end of the bridge, excavating has commenced for the massive anchorages for the cables which will support the span. Meanwhile vast quantities of cement, sand, crushed rock and reinforcing steel are being assembled in preparation for an early start on the northern pier. A road is being rushed through for transportation of these materials to the pier site. San Francisco's terminus also is a scene of ever-increasing activity. One construction firm is building a large trestle from the shore to the site of the span's southern pier, 1100 feet out in the bay. Over this trestle will run dump cars to carry the concrete and steel that will go into the pier and its protecting fender. Other contractors are massing equipment and putting up field offices, machine shops and storehouses. Work on this end of the bridge will formally begin on February 26, with elaborate ceremonies.

On both sides of the Golden Gate the first steps toward construction of the span were taken by the P. G. and E.

In December the company built power lines into Fort Point and Lime Point, to serve the contractors. These lines will supply current to operate derricks, hoists, pumps, concrete mixers, air compressors and other motor-driven equipment, to run machinery in the various shops, to light buildings and roads. Later permanent service will be installed for the lighting system on the finished structure.

The Golden Gate Bridge will be completed and ready for traffic in just four years, according to an estimate by Chief Engineer Joseph B. Strauss. The job will provide employment for 4000 men, including those in steel and cement plants, cable mills and other establishments, making materials.

The project stands out as one of the greatest engineering undertakings in history, so no wonder it took many years of patient planning. Each unit will be of record proportions and will mean unprecedented construction methods.

The cable anchorages, two at Fort Point and two at Lime Point, will be mammoth pyramids of steel and concrete, extending 200 feet into the ground. Each will be 80 feet square at the bottom.

The two reinforced concrete piers will be 280 feet in length and 150 feet wide at the base and will rise 135 feet above the water level. Surmounting them will be steel towers 136 feet by 60 feet at the base and 700 feet high,

(Continued on Page 15)

Captain Henry O'Day Retires

By SERGEANT P. H. MCGEE

CAPTAIN HENRY O'DAY, for the past sixteen years in command of the Potrero Police District, retired from the San Francisco Police Department on January 10, 1933, after thirty-seven years of active and honorable duty in the department.

The history of Captain O'Day's achievements while a member of the department is well known to everyone. His meteoric rise from the rank of patrolman to that of Captain set a precedent at which ambitious young officers

clung to him throughout his baseball career—"The Boy Phenom."

In 1887 he joined the Sacramento Ball Club. In his single season in Sacramento he created a sensation, while playing against the great Chief Borchers then pitching for Oakland, by making the longest hit on record on the Sacramento ball-grounds. As the result of his sensational playing ability, he was drafted to the Philadelphia team, but a serious illness prevented his fulfilling that contract with its wonderful opportunities.

He was a member of the Stockton Baseball Team, which in 1889 won the State Championship pennant, and in the same year he was signed over to the Minneapolis Baseball Club, with whom he continued his brilliant baseball career, until 1892, when he retired from active baseball to devote himself to managing teams. The Rock Island and Moline teams were two nines he piloted during those years, until he was appointed to the San Francisco Police Department in 1896.

The stories told of Henry O'Day during those ball-playing days are legion. A story, however, characteristic of his resourcefulness and determination is told of him in the period when he was a member of the Sacramento Ball Club.

They had been invited to come to San Francisco to play a game of baseball. Having just won an important game in Sacramento, the entire team, to celebrate its victory, was taken to the "Buffalo Brewery," a famed oasis of those days. Henry, a popular and idolized member of the team, was the center of an animated group of admirers and missed the call for the San Francisco train. There was no other train leaving that night and knowing that it was imperative that he be in San Francisco the following day, Henry, together with one "Peek-a-boo" Veach, chartered a locomotive to take them to Oakland immediately.

He brought to his duties as a police officer all those traits which had made him a brilliant and popular baseball player. Throughout his service in the San Francisco Police Department, he never lost his enthusiasm for sports, and particularly for baseball. He counted among his closest friends those comrades of baseball days—among them that famous fielder, Jimmy Fogerty; Jerry Denny, the great third baseman; Pop Anson of Chicago, and Bill Lange—all well-known names in the world of sports.

Practically all O'Day's service as a patrolman was put in the district south of Market Street. He was a popular and beloved officer in the district, reckoned for his friendliness and generosity. It was said that no family on his beat was ever hungry if he knew of their plight, and it

(Continued on Page 29)



Captain Henry O'Day

have ever since aimed. Appointed to the department on January 2, 1896, he earned the rank of Corporal, to be appointed on February 10, 1903; December 8th of the same year saw him appointed to the rank of Sergeant; he was made a Lieutenant on October 18, 1906, and a Captain on June 30, 1910. Tireless devotion to duty and intense study, coupled with the same enthusiasm and vigor that had marked his earlier career, carried him along in his determined stride to the goal he had set for himself.

Before coming into the police department, O'Day had already won fame in the world of athletics. A native San Franciscan, he was well known in the field of athletic sports—and particularly in baseball. Many were the games in which O'Day played at the old Recreation Park, then located at 25th and Folsom Streets.

In the year 1886, at the youthful age of nineteen, he broke into the ranks of professional baseball, when he played as a second baseman with the "Californians," one of the greatest teams of the state at that time. While he played every position on the nine-man team with skill, he was outstanding as a second baseman, and it was while playing in this position that he won the nickname which



I Want a Policeman

If a person can save only a minute going thirty miles per hour instead of twenty, and only twelve seconds going sixty instead of fifty, why does he speed? asks an official of the National Automobile Club. The gain in time is very slight and the cost of such a speed is three times as great. Therefore the Public Safety Department urges slower speed and saner driving.

* * *

DEAN OF PEACE OFFICERS DIES

The city of Salinas and the cause of law enforcement in California lost a great man when the veteran man of all Salinas Peace Officers W. W. Nesbitt died the other day. A veteran of many years service, Nesbitt was retired from active service in 1928. The Police Journal extends to the family and friends their deepest sympathy on the loss of this sterling character.

* * *

NEW POLICE RADIO CHAIN

The radio system of the San Francisco Police Department has been extended to cover the cities of Burlingame, San Mateo and other towns on the Peninsula. This hook up will cut down the chance of the criminals to escape the forces of the law in the Bay District.

* * *

PUBLIC ENEMY NO. 1 NOW IS GONE

Murray Humphreys who succeeded to the crown left vacant by Al Capone, has at last run afoul of the law and as a result is today serving sentence for carrying concealed weapons. The so-called king of the lawless has been sentenced to serve a year term in municipal court in Chicago the other day. This is another conviction in the long fight to rid Chicago of its lawless element by the opening of the "Century of Progress Exposition" this summer.

* * *

TICKETS TO AID POLICE WORK

Backed by Captain of Detectives Dullea of San Francisco and District Attorney Earl Warren of Alameda county, Northern California peace officers will discuss a proposed bill to register laundry marks and cleaning tags at coming session.

* * *

NEW CHIEF FOR NAPA

Eugene Riordan is Napa city's new Chief. Riordan had a most enviable record with State police and is well posted in police matters. Congratulations Chief.

* * *

The Police News, Los Angeles police magazine, is celebrating a birthday and as a result the current copy is a special edition containing numerous feature articles of interest to the peace officers and other law enforcement agencies. The feature articles this month are "Deporting Alien Criminals from the U. S." "Extradition—When and How it Operates," and "Proper Use of Chemical Agents." The other features are those dealing with the activities of members and organizations dealing with the Police Department.

* * *

DETECTIVE STORY TRAPS CRIMINAL

Inspector J. C. R. MacDonald of the Oakland police, addicted to reading detective story magazines, arrested

a suspected murderer recently as a result of his penchant. The prisoner, Virgil Goldme, 34, 2434 Grove Street, Oakland, was declared to answer the description and be strikingly similar to the picture of a killer suspect wanted in Illinois. A year ago Inspector MacDonald caught a Delaware Negro wanted for murder in the same manner.

* * *

CLEVELAND POLICE BATTLE JOBLESS

Three hundred persons stormed a branch office of the Associated Charities here and ten squads of police were called to quell the disturbance. Injuries were confined to fainting from tear gas and minor bruises. The police were called after speakers were reported by charities supervisors to have urged the crowd to action.

* * *

WHAT, NO EXAMINATIONS?

The \$2,000,000 deficit in the city's current budget has postponed the Civil Service Commission's scheduled examination for policemen for at least four months. The commission had issued a statement postponing the examination for ninety days and saying that another thirty days would elapse before the examinations would be held, if then, because of the city's fiscal situation.

* * *

IMAGINE HIS SURPRISE

For the second time within two weeks, two bandits tonight invaded the home of a prominent public official and staged a spectacular dinner-party holdup. Just as District Attorney Buron Fitt's dinner guests were menaced by gunmen and robbed, a similar party at the home of Assistant United States Attorney Gwynn S. Redwine was threatened tonight and five persons were stripped of jewels and cash totaling \$600. Ten persons were in the house when the two bandits entered—H. G. Redwine, father of the United States official; Mrs. H. G. Redwine, president of the Hollywood Women's Club; John McElheny, Mrs. E. H. Easton of the Women's Athletic Club, Mrs. Kent H. Redwine, wife of Assemblyman Redwine; Mrs. M. Botsford, the housekeeper; Gwynne Redwine and his sister, Olivia, and two children of Mrs. Kent Redwine. The bandits entered the kitchen while the Redwine family and their guests were at dinner. Brandishing guns, they forced Mrs. Botsford to precede them into the dinner room. All the victims, ordered to remain seated, were searched. Loot also was obtained from upstairs rooms.

* * *

PROFESSOR OF BOMBS ARRESTED

Seville, Spain. A man known as "Professor" Manuel Rodriguez, was arrested today after police said they found him conducting a school in which he taught seven boys around 15 years of age how to make bombs and explosives.

* * *

WHISTLER BURGLAR

We have heard of the "Whistler and his Dog" but the whistler who was robbing a store in Chicago beats all. Sergeant Starr hearing a whistle coming from a drug store early in the morning on the outskirts of the city investigated and arrested Archie Allen, 17 years of age and a resident of Saint Louis, Mo.



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No. 2

WASHINGTON AND THE MODERN AMERICAN POLICE OFFICER

In the nation's Capitol at Washington, commanding an imposing view of the gardens and the buildings of the seat of a great government stands a huge shaft of white. High above the turmoil of a busy city's streets this monument stands—a symbol of love and a source of inspiration. The monument is the token of appreciation of a grateful nation to a man who did more to make the world a place for rich, poor, black, white, Christian or Pagan to share alike, than any other in the history of the world—he was George Washington. So in the course of the struggles of a depression-torn world, a nation pauses and

with bowed head asks the God of the world to send his spirit back to guide us in this time of need.

Washington was a leader, law giver and a just man, he saw his duty and he did it. Today more than ever before the country, the state and the city need men who will, as did this great man, see their duty and do it. If Washington were to return to the country today he would probably not recognize it as the country he freed from a cruel master. King George may have been a cruel master but today the country is ruled by a more cruel tyrant than any king could have been, that tyrant is Crime, and Corruption its first officer. The tyrant rules more securely because it is not something that a person can put his hand on but it is an undercurrent of secret conferences, of a passage of silver from the hands of the lawless into hands of trusted officials, of protection paid to the lawless by honest business men who are cowed by threats to pay or get out.

In Washington we had a fearless leader who was ready to die if necessary to preserve the peace and the happiness of the people, he asked no quarter and he gave none; he laid down rules and they were carried out and he saw that they were, he was a leader. Today in the city of San Francisco we have a group of loyal, true, fearless and honest public servants who are ready to serve any time, day or night in any way, they have rules and they obey them.

Washington received the fullest cooperation from the citizens and as a result accomplished great things against huge odds, today the modern police officer is up against greater odds than was Washington and he serves faithfully and well. Graft, gang fights, booze, dope, bribes and every possible temptation are thrown as a stumbling block by those who are determined to evade the law. Well-meaning outsiders who have no idea of police work, are always putting themselves in the way of the police, and a lack of cooperation on the part of the ordinary man in the street are a few more pitfalls.

What we as citizens owe the Police Department is full cooperation by obedience in matters pertaining to the law, a new spirit of friendship for the "cop on the beat," a feeling of pride in the accomplishments of the department—in short a return to the spirit of Washington. A respect for law and order, founded not on fear as to the penalty for infractions of it, but a spirit founded on the knowledge that respect for the law is a demonstration of patriotism and love of country.

When we attain this state then we will be truly representative citizens, entitled to stand at the base of the monument and with eyes raised toward the heavens offer a prayer for the future of the nation in order that "a nation conceived in liberty and dedicated to the principle that all men are equal shall not perish from this earth," but shall go onward and upward to attain the position intended for it by one who is "first in war, first in peace and first in the hearts of his countrymen."

Work Starts on Golden Gate Bridge

(Continued from Page 11)

which will support the cables from which the bridge will be suspended.

Each of the two cables will be 7700 feet long and 36½ inches in diameter, containing 27,600 strands of fifth-of-an-inch wire. Eighty thousand miles of wire will be used to manufacture them and their total weight will be 20,760 tons. The bridge deck will be secured to them by 500 pairs of suspender cables, 2¾ inches in diameter.

The bridge is designed to provide a maximum vertical clearance of 220 feet for ships. However, contraction and expansion of the cables, due to weather changes, will have the effect of raising and lowering the floor of the structure. A drop of 40 degrees from normal temperature will raise the center of the span about ten feet.

For the benefit of the statistically-minded, here's a partial list of the amazing quantities of materials required to build the bridge: 212,240,000 pounds of steel, 293,000 cubic yards of concrete, consisting of 162,252,000 pounds of cement, 380,900,000 pounds of sand, 738,360,000 pounds of crushed rock.

Out of all this will come one of the bridge marvels of the world and the realization of an old dream of spanning the Golden Gate.—P. G. & E. Progress.

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Inspector George J. McLoughlin

By A PAL

PROBABLY no member of the San Francisco Police Department has ever crammed more efficient action into twenty-six years of service than did Inspector George McLoughlin, who passed away on February 2, 1933, after a short illness.

George McLoughlin was my life-long friend—I knew him many years before he came into the police department; it was my privilege to break him into police work when he was assigned to his first patrol in the Mission District; we worked together during the exciting and dangerous time of the car strike; we served together on the Bunco and Pickpocket Detail; we faced death together—I was a member of the posse which George led to surround and shoot it out with Bad Bill O'Connor in a Sixth Street rooming house.

There is not a man in the Police Department—certainly not in the Bureau of Inspectors—who cannot tell stories in which the sterling character and cool courage of George McLoughlin shine forth. Wherever his duty called him, he was ready and willing to go. We who knew him intimately like to think that he answered his last call as gamely and as unflinchingly as he answered any call in life.

Prior to entering the city service, George had already had an interesting career and it was always said that a brilliant political future was before him. He was a mill man and very active in affairs of the Mill Men's Union, being in the fore of every movement for the betterment of the men of that trade. While a young man in his twenties, he was elected by a large majority to the Assembly of the old 30th District, where he served with honor and distinction. Later, he served as a delegate to the Building Trades' Council.

George was known to all his friends as an ardent sportsman and was known to be himself very proficient with the boxing gloves. As a matter of fact, in his younger days, he was a well-known amateur boxer and it was only at the request of his mother that he never turned professional. In the opinion of his many friends, the name of George McLoughlin would have become well-known

in the pugilistic world, for in this sport, as in everything that he tackled, he would have forged to the front ranks.

Forsaking the mill work, George became a member of the San Francisco Fire Department, where he served a short time before being appointed, on November 20, 1906, to the San Francisco Police Department. He won the rank of Corporal and later that of Sergeant. When he was appointed to the Bureau of Inspectors, he served in nearly every detail, thus thoroughly acquainting himself with every phase of police work. At one time he was in charge of the Robbery Detail and at the time of his death he was a member of the Pawnshop Detail.

He had several times won meritorious service, and his cool courage and daring in the face of danger were an inspiration to all the men who had the privilege of working with him.

In contrast to his valor as an officer, George McLoughlin showed to his friends a gentleness of disposition and depth of sympathy which endeared him to all who knew him. His tender and self-sacrificing devotion to his invalid mother through many long years is a story seldom equaled.



Inspector George J. McLoughlin

As he was in life—so he was in death. Always modest and unassuming, I am sure he would not like to have me extol his deeds or his virtues—they speak for themselves. In his untimely passing (he was not yet sixty years of age), San Francisco and the police department lost a valuable officer, and his host of friends lost one of whom they always said with honest pride, "He is my friend."

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COMMUNIST ACTIVITIES

(Continued from Page 10)

following tabulated statement of the expenditures except for the unaccounted for \$10,933.87. This tabulated statement is as follows:

<i>Expenditures</i>	
Strikers, prisoners and dependents' relief	\$11,959.64
Organizational expense	8,083.49
Stationery and postage	6,986.90
Printing	9,697.39
Publicity	4,525.85
Railroad and auto fare	5,324.37
Telephone and Telegraph	2,036.81
Tag-day expenses	1,059.13
Interest on bail bonds	388.00
Miscellaneous expenses	1,404.91
Defense:	
Attorney's fees	28,345.52
Court stenographers	1,560.75
Miscellaneous legal, labor, jury, premium on bail, special investigations, etc.	8,420.53
Total	\$89,793.29

The Chairman: How much of that went to the relief of the workers down there in Gastonia?

Mr. Woll: \$11,959.64 is what went to the strikers, prisoners and dependents' relief. The rest, of course, was spent as indicated except unaccounted for there is \$10,000. Of course, some of the missing money may be included in the \$3,766.06 reported by the Labor Defender to have been spent on the Mineola case, which probably means the case of Ben Gold and some communists who were on trial there for a murderous assault upon a union fur worker which took place while the communists were in control of the Fur Workers' International Union. In any event the expenditure of money by the communists is always determined by the exigencies of the communist situation and never by any ethical consideration having to do with the purpose for which money was given.

American Federation of Labor.—The principal strategy and aim of the communist was the penetration and capture of the American Federation of Labor, with the object of turning it into a mass revolutionary instrument for the overthrow of the Government of the United States and the building of a soviet regime in its stead. During this period the American labor movement has constituted the front line trenches between Americanism and communism, and the loyal American labor leaders, and rank and file of the American Federation of Labor, have borne the brunt of the attack and have been America's first line of defense.

If it were not for the fact that the American Federation of Labor, under the patriotic leadership of William Green and his predecessor, Samuel Gompers, have refused to compromise with the communists in the United States, who have been trying to bore from within in order to gain control of the labor unions, communism would be a serious threat to American industry. Great credit should be given to the American Federation of Labor for combating and exposing the aims of the communists to undermine our republican form of government and destroy our industries.

While the communists so far have been unsuccessful in their plans for "boring from within," and "capturing" the American Federation of Labor, they have succeeded in weakening and virtually breaking up and destroying a number of the important unions of the Federation, notably in the garment, needle, textile and mining trades. In the coal-mining fields of Pennsylvania and Illinois, in the gar-

ment and fur trades in New York City, in the mills at Passaic, N. J., in the woolen textile mills in New England, centering at New Bedford, and in the cotton mills of the South, centering at Gastonia, the communists have fomented strikes or gained the leadership of strikes already called. These strikes were most violent and destructive, culminating in riots, violence, destruction of property, assaults, and murders, necessitating the calling out of troops; and a virtual state of civil war in the various sections ensued.

The American Federation of Labor, by exposing the true aims of the communists against our Government and excluding them from their unions, have forced them to organize their own revolutionary unions, centering in the Trade Union Unity League, but their membership does not exceed 50,000 in all the revolutionary units combined.

Department of Labor.—In certain municipalities, such as New York, Passaic, Gastonia, Seattle, New Bedford, Philadelphia and others, where communist leaders rallied substantial followings among unorganized workers, the Secretary of Labor, acting through Commissioners of Conciliation Service, has endeavored to protect the workers from the pitfalls of such leadership. This service has been the sole defense offered by any administration branch of the Government against communist attacks on industry.

ACTIVITIES AMONG THE YOUTH OF AMERICA.

The communists in the United States have adopted a definite policy of conducting an intensive and extensive campaign among the youth of America for the purpose of spreading revolutionary doctrines and preparing the young generation for militant participation and leadership in the much-proclaimed revolution against our republican form of government, which is synonymous in the eyes of communists with capitalism.

The activities of the communists among the youth of America are at the present time among their most important objectives, due to the desire to train American-born and American-speaking boys and girls in the principles and aims of communism. It must be self-evident that the main obstacle to the growth of communism in the United States is the fact that approximately 70 per cent of the communists in this country are aliens and know but little of the history and government of the United States, and speak English with a foreign accent, if at all.

Young Pioneers of America.—The two most important communist organizations among the youth in this country are known as the Young Pioneers of America and the Young Communist League. The Young Pioneers is composed of boys and girls of grade-school age, and is built along the same lines as the Boy Scouts movement, but dedicated instead of hatred of American institutions and of the American flag. Eighth-grade school children may form a nucleus of Young Pioneers, and these nuclei or groups have been organized in our public schools in various cities throughout the country, including New York, Boston, Philadelphia, Chicago, Detroit, Los Angeles and other cities. They distribute communist publications such as the Young Spark, praising the red flag, and so forth. The following quotation is taken from one issue of the Young Spark, distributed to students of the junior high school, of New York:

"The Young Pioneers of America is a workers' Children's organization, and the red flag is their flag * * * we pioneers are proud to stand by the red flag."

Fortunately, the principals of the schools where there is any indications of communistic activities among the children have exerted every effort to prevent the infiltra-

(Continued on Page 19)

Officer John J. Cameron, Noted Athlete, Passes



POLICE CHAMPION TUG-OF-WAR TEAM OF 1910

Rear Row, Left to Right: John J. Cameron (deceased), Al Schmidt (deceased), Frank O'Connor, Michael Desmond, Dan Campbell. Front Row, Left to Right: Charles White, Captain Barney Judge (present Property Clerk), Patrick Phelan.

"John J. Cameron, born April 10, 1867, died November 30, 1932."

These few words write "Finis" to the life story of one of the most beloved officers of the San Francisco Police Department. But his memory will linger on in the hearts of old-timers in the department and his accomplishments will take their place in the brilliant saga of the city's "Finest".

John Cameron was born in Nova Scotia, Canada, and migrated to California when he was a very young man. He was appointed to the San Francisco Police Department on July 1st, 1902, and served honorably and faithfully during the tragic days of the 1906 fire, the gay days of the Barbary Coast and Tenderloin era, and the heart-breaking days of the World War. When, after an illness of several months, he answered his last roll call on November 30, 1932, he left a void in the ranks that will never be filled, for the color that was "Jock" Cameron's is of a day that is gone.

A powerful man, Jock quickly took his place as one of the outstanding athletes of the San Francisco Police Department. He was a member of the first police tug-of-war team in those early days of the twentieth century. Other members of that famous team were Jim Jordan, anchor man, with Dan Campbell, Mike Desmond and Al Schmidt on the line. Many are the triumphs told of these mighty men who pulled epic-making tug-of-wars against the Irish Team, the Firemen's Team and the Standard Oil Company's team. He was also a member of the Scotch-Canadian Tug-of-War Team, engaging in a number of contests in the old Mechanics' Pavilion.

Jock was a lover of all the Caledonian sports and excelled as a hammer thrower and caber tosser.

Athletic prowess in the Cameron family was not confined to Jock. His son is also an all-round athlete, but excelled in basketball, being a member of the famous all-American basketball team at St. Ignatius College, coached by Jimmy Needles. Young Cameron was also a brilliant student, winning a scholarship to Georgetown University. He is now basketball coach at the University of San Francisco and is carrying on his father's example of the finest ideals of sportsmanship and manhood.

Sports were not the only claim "Jock" Cameron laid to fame in the Police Department and in San Francisco. In his Scotch kilties and playing the bagpipes, he was a familiar figure at large gatherings in the city. The story is told of the occasion when he played from the stage of the Chinese Theatre, the Mandarin. Two ladies, visiting from Scotland, called on the then-Mayor of San Francisco, James Rolph. In those days, visitors from far-away Scotland were rare in San Francisco, and every effort was made to welcome and entertain the guests. At their request, they were taken to the Chinese Theatre. Imagine their delight and surprise when Officer Cameron paid them the graceful tribute of appearing on the stage and playing that beloved Scotch air, "The Campbells Are Coming!"

Stories of "Jock" Cameron are told by the score among old-timers of the department wherever they gather. But with one accord, they pay the simple but heartfelt tribute—he was a splendid officer, a great sportsman, a real man and a true pal.

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COMMUNIST ACTIVITIES

(Continued from Page 17)

tion of such insidious and dangerous propaganda among the public school children, and have been successful in preventing the Young Pioneers from getting an effective foothold in our public school system.

The Young Pioneers are encouraged to wage a relentless combat against all forms of religious belief and to hold their own parents in contempt and disobey them if they maintain any faith in God. It is not sufficient for the Young Pioneers to be merely irreligious, but they must be antireligious. In many instances the parents of these children encourage them and instill the doctrines of communism in them at home.

All kinds of instructions and propaganda for the teachers of communist children's groups, including the Young Pioneers and the Young Communist League, have been sent from Moscow for use here.

Communist Summer Schools—Many Young Pioneer summer camps, conducted by the Workers' International Relief, have sprung up in various sections of the United States since 1925, at which time there were two camps. In 1929 the number had increased to 20, located in eight different states. New York State predominates, with five such camps, all teaching hatred of God, of our form of government, and of the American flag. In New York State alone over 15,000 young communists are turned out each year from these camps, trained to promote class hatred and to urge the destruction of all American ideals and traditions. A very large percentage of these Young Pioneers are either aliens or foreign born—probably 80 per cent—and most of the remainder are children of foreign-born parents, with perhaps not more than 5 per cent of native-born Americans. There are also a limited number of Negroes, Japanese and Chinese who attend these summer camps.

In the vicinity of New York City the communist camps include a very high percentage of Jewish boys and girls, estimated to be as high as 90 per cent. There is no Federal law prohibiting such camps teaching disloyalty and practically treason to thousands of healthy and bright young future Americans, and they are permitted to exist and continue to warp the minds of immature children whose parents have fled from countries where they were oppressed to a land of freedom and equal opportunity.

During their attendance at these summer camps these children are educated in the principles and tenets of communism; antipatriotic and antireligious instructions are stressed, and they are taught hatred and contempt for the American Government, American institutions, and all religions. They render no respect or allegiance to the American flag—the Stars and Stripes—and it is never displayed. In fact, they are taught not to salute the flag or to pledge allegiance to it or to the Government for which it stands. They are, however, taught to reverence the red flag of communism and world revolution and to formally pledge allegiance to it. The red flag is displayed in the conduct of the daily camp programs.

Admission of children to these camps is not restricted to those whose parents are communists. An effort is made to draw into the camps children of working people, both white and Negroes, who are noncommunists, with the hope of making them converts to the doctrine of communism and through them influence other children and their parents.

The purpose of these camps is to prevent communist children being drawn into and attending summer camps of the Boy Scouts, Girl Scouts, Young Men's Christian Association, and Young Women's Christian Association, and citizens' military training camps, so that they will not

become "tainted" with patriotism and loyalty to the United States or with becoming attached to the Christian religion.

First International Children's Congress—The First International Children's Congress was held in Moscow on August 23 and 24, 1929. Mme. Krupskaya, the widow of Lenin, was one of the speakers. Children were sent as delegates from distant parts of Soviet Russia and from the United States, England, Germany, China, and all corners of the earth, and all races, white, yellow, brown and black, were represented. There were seven boys and girls, about 14 years of age, sent as delegates from the United States. Included in this number was a boy from Gastonia, N. C., and a young Negro by the name of Shelley, who had withdrawn from the Boy Scouts and joined the Young Pioneers. Harry Eisman, a Young Pioneer, who had been dismissed from a public school in New York for communist activities and later sent to a reformatory school for inciting a riot against the Boy Scouts, was another delegate, but was arrested before the departure of the delegation. Nevertheless, he was elected to the honorary presidium of the Children's Congress.

The American delegates have been used extensively to spread communist propaganda since their return among the Young Pioneers and school children. Miss Jessie Taft, whose parents were born in Russia and whose name is a recent acquisition, is the foremost spellbinder among the children delegates. She concludes her speeches by such remarks as: "Remember, comrades, the only country we have is Soviet Russia"; and "Remember, comrades, we children of today will be the leaders of the revolutionary movement a few years hence, when we will make this country another Russia."

The Children's Congress in Moscow shows the importance placed on developing the communist youth movement by the communist leaders in Soviet Russia.

The Young Communist League—The Young Communist League is the big brother of the Young Pioneers. They help to organize and furnish leaders for the Young Pioneers, and when the latter become 16 years of age they join the Young Communist League. Both the Young Pioneers and the Young Communist League join in bitter attacks upon the Boy Scouts and Girl Scouts, and continually proclaim their desire to smash both organizations.

The members of the Young Communist League are expected to join in all communist activities, such as parades, street demonstrations, and picketing.

The Young Communist League is the American section of the Young Communist International at Moscow, the central organization of the Revolutionary Youth of the World. In the United States the Young Communist League is bitterly hostile to and does everything it can to oppose and undermine military training in schools and colleges, civilian military training camps, the National Guard, Reserve Officers' Training Corps, including such nonmilitary organizations as the Young Men's Christian Association and Young Women's Christian Association.

The following are the "Ten Commandments of a Young Communist":

1. The life of a young communist is devoted to the fight for the emancipation of the working class from capitalist slavery. He must consider participation in this fight and the winning of new fellow fighters as his highest duty.

2. Every member of the Young Communist League must strive at all times to deepen his understanding of the political, economic and social conditions and to broaden his knowledge of communism.

3. Every member must take part in all the activities of his unit and of the respective local bodies to which he be-

longs. Punctuality, attentiveness, and active participation in discussion is the duty of everyone. Every young communist must be a member of his trade-union and work everywhere for the organization of the unorganized young workers into fighting unions.

4. Every young communist must attentively read and study the *Young Worker* in order to be informed of all league tasks. Everyone must become a contributor to the league papers.

5. Every member must work to become an active functionary and to further the work of the league by his self-activity.

6. Every young communist must be an agitator wherever he meets young workers, especially in shops, trade-unions, the armed forces and sports organizations.

7. It is the duty of every member to work for the building up of Young Communist League factory groups in the shops. Every member must belong to the Young Communist League faction or form one in trade-unions, workers' sports clubs, schools, etc., to which he belongs.

8. A young communist must at once bring to the knowledge of the leading body of the organization any important social, economic and political occurrences which he may observe.

9. The members of the Young Communist League must act as one in outside organizations and against the enemy. Criticism and differences within their own ranks must under no circumstances take place there.

10. In case of arrest a Young Communist League member must not give any testimony to the police which could be used against other comrades, even if the police tell him that other comrades have already testified. A young communist does not allow either police tricks or force to make him a traitor to his class comrades and his organization.

It is exceedingly difficult to ascertain even an approximate estimate of the membership in the Young Pioneers of America or the Young Communist League. It is evident that both organizations have been expanding rapidly throughout the country in the past few years and their activities have increased in proportion.

Workers Schools.—There are a dozen Workers or Communist Schools located in different cities, such as New York, Chicago, Philadelphia, Los Angeles, Cleveland, Seattle, Portland (Oreg.), Youngstown, Detroit, and Pontiac, and one claimed to be established in the south. The main Workers School is located in New York City in the same building as the *Daily Worker*, at 50 East Thirteenth Street. The director of the school is Max Bedacht, and it is the central training school of the Communist Party for the class struggle.

The communists attempt to defeat the Americanization of the children of the foreign born by the establishment of Communist Schools throughout the country. The primary purpose of such schools is to teach the principles of communism. Each year a number of promising young American communists are sent for a post-graduate course in communism to the universities in Russia.

According to the announcement of the courses in the New York Workers School for 1930-31, its main object is to supply trained militant cadres of leaders for the growing mass struggles against capitalist rationalization. This school, according to this year's announcement, is the largest school of its kind in the United States and is a national institution providing curricula and aid to Workers' Schools throughout the country. It claims a student membership of 1,500, but probably has not one-third that number. There are 13 different courses, beginning with Fundamentals of Communism, and including such courses as Program of the Comintern for World Revolution, by

Sam Darcy; Dynamics of Revolution, by Earl Browder; and Problems and Tasks of the Revolutionary Movement in Latin America, by Harrison George. The latter course is particularly offensive to those Americans who believe that we owe a moral obligation to South and Central American countries to protect them from the propaganda and revolutionary activities of the communists emanating from the United States.

New York City is a clearing house for communist activities directed against all Latin America, and the Workers School is an important factor.

Colleges.—The committee had difficulty in obtaining information on the activities of communists in colleges and universities, but a considerable amount of information was submitted on the general subject of education, from which it appears that with the exception of those universities situated in large industrial cities communist activities were of a negligible quantity.

It is apparent that there are quite a number of active communists in New York University, having their own Communist Club, but it would be difficult to ascertain with any accuracy their numbers or how far their activities are carried on in that university. Communists were also found to have infiltrated into the Universities of Chicago, Wisconsin, Washington, California, Harvard and Columbia. The evidence regarding communist activities in colleges and universities is not conclusive and the list is far from complete.

Communist Sports International.—Another branch of the Communist International, closely connected with the Communist International of the Youth, is the Communists' Sports International. The American branch of the Communists' Sports International was founded in New York on March 23, 1924. Its members have to do all they can to convert the young to communist doctrines. They have formed their own teams and leagues in various branches of sport, and issue a publication on workers' sports.

Workers International Relief.—The Workers International Relief is planning to establish 20 Young Pioneer summer camps for 1931. This organization has 15 Russian films that are being used for the revolutionary propaganda in the United States.

ACTIVITIES AMONG THE NEGROES

The communists for years have looked hopefully toward the negro residents of the United States as an element where they might gain recruits for the Communist Party. Work among the negroes is considered one of the major activities of the party.

Up until this time, the communist effort to interest and line up the negroes in this country has not met with great success, although a considerable number of negroes employed in the northern industrial centers have joined the movement. In the South efforts among the negroes have not been very fruitful, although some headway has been made in certain sections.

The Communist Party has a negro work department and a national negro organizer. This special department extends down through all communist units, including the district, the section, and finally to each unit or nucleus, with a responsible director.

The task of the communists among the negro workers is to bring about class consciousness, and to crystallize this in independent class political action against the capitalist class; to take every possible advantage of occurrences and conditions which will tend to develop race feeling with the view of utilizing racial antagonism. At every opportunity the attempt is made to stir up trouble between the white and negro races.

The negroes are made to believe that the communists

(Continued on Page 27)

The Mounted Man and His Horse

By INSPECTOR THOS. J. CURTIS

THE other day I was standing on Market Street, watching a parade come up that famous thoroughfare. At the head of the column, on a beautiful black



Inspector Thos. J. Curtis

horse rode our Chief of Police, William J. Quinn. Following him came three mounted officers bearing the colors, and then, from curb to curb, a row of mounted officers—members of the Mounted Patrol of the San Francisco Police Department.

Colors flying, martial music ringing out on the air and airplanes zooming

overhead, it was a scene to thrill the most jaded. It seemed to me that the horses had caught the infectious enthusiasm of the occasion, for with every movement of their sleek, well-groomed bodies, every toss of their handsome heads they seemed to say: "This is our triumph. The world may progress—you may discard relics of other days—press all modern mechanical devices into service for greater speed and efficiency—but you will never lose or discard us."

Through long years of service in the San Francisco Police Department, I have seen many changes. I have seen our city expand and have watched our department grow apace. I have seen the automobile replace the horse-drawn vehicles; I have seen the airplane supplant the automobile for speed; I have seen the advent into common usage of the telephone; I have seen the adoption of the teletype and the radio in police work; I have seen the motorcycle and automobile brought into service for speed and efficiency in our department. In all these changes I have watched old ideas cast into the discard to make room for the new.

But through all, there is one unit that has never changed—that has remained with us, unchanging in faithful service and loyal devotion, unit that has its place in every large gathering in our city—as an honor guard or as efficient police—the Mounted Patrol.

When I see those beautiful horses proudly leading parades up Market Street; when I see them at their work of keeping vast crowds under control, the muscles of their sleek, smooth bodies rippling, heads tossing, eyes rolling and their feet stepping daintily and precisely in proper place—I cannot help but feel stealing over me a warm

glow of fellowship with these noble beasts. I remember that they shared with me the earlier days of San Francisco; they, too, have watched the passing of those days, the coming of new days and the passing of old friends.

I find myself remembering again Big Bill Hanley who used to patrol, on horseback, the district that is now the Sunset, Richmond and the Ocean Beach. In those days, all that territory was vast sand dunes, and, day after day, Bill and his horse faithfully patrolled the miles of their beat—often engaging in tilts with the young hoodlums who liked to bait the policeman; often rescuing persons from the sea or from the loneliness of those miles of sand dunes. I have seen Bill and his horse in the thick of riots and seen Bill lean from the horse and, with one hand, take the most obstreperous rioter in a powerful grip and lead him off in custody.

Bill Hanley and his horse were a familiar sight in San Francisco. Never have I seen such a perfect understanding as they shared. Bill's love of horses seems to have descended to his sons, for Martin, Emmett and John Hanley are all members of the mounted patrol of our department today. Martin is one of the trainers in the School of Instruction, for the department's horses. Incidentally, Inspector George Merchant, in charge of the department's horses, says that his horses are trained in a school as thorough and exacting as any School of Instruction attended by young officers in the department.

Another well known pair of the Mounted Patrol were Arthur Dolan and his mount. Arthur Dolan is still a member of the Mounted Patrol, but I am sure he still remembers with real affection that splendid beast he used to ride along the Ocean Beach patrol a decade and more ago. Many were the thrilling rescues this pair effected—dashing into the surf to drag the near drowning to safety. Well do I recall with what genuine grief Arthur parted from his horse on the day when the faithful animal was retired to the peace of the grassy slopes of the Spring Valley Lakes, the sanctuary provided, through the thoughtfulness of His Honor, James Rolph, Jr., as a haven for the dumb beasts which had served the city long and well and were too old for further service.

As long as that horse lived, Dolan used to journey, on every day off, down to the field where his former mount was spending its last years. Climbing up on the fence surrounding the field, Dolan would give the low whistle which for so many years had been a signal between them. Without hesitation, the horse would trot to the fence, softly nuzzle his former master and receive the gift of candy or sugar Dolan had brought. They mused things over in those visits, and on leaving, Dolan was often heard to remark, "That old boy was my best pal!"

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as that between two humans often grows up between the officer and the horse he rides day after day. I have seen instances when a horse displays almost human intelligence and I have also seen horses cooperate with their riders in a fashion that would indicate that between the two there is an understanding so perfect that they work together as one.

Officers who have worked as partners for a number of years often find that they understand each other so well that each can anticipate the next move of the other. They find, also, that in sharing adventures, facing dangers and taking success — when it comes — together, they have formed a bond which is never broken. Thus it is with the mounted officer and his horse. It is no wonder that the mounted man feels as Arthur Dolan did—that his horse is his best pal and the passing of that horse is the passing of a true and tried friend.

The vital importance of the Mounted Patrol even in this modern day was demonstrated last summer during the national Shrine Convention which took place in San Francisco. Every evening huge parades were held, up Market Street, and to the Civic Center, which was surrounded with grandstands, and nightly packed with thousands of spectators.

No one who was present will ever forget the marvelous pageant of the electrical parade. Led by Chief Quinn, mounted on his handsome black steed, the brilliant spectacle moved up Market Street and to the Civic Center, where it passed in review before a stand on which were seated officials of the state and city and of the Order of the Shrine, together with a number of moving picture stars who had come to San Francisco for the occasion. The gorgeously decorated floats, the play of colored lights and the flashing of the lighted airplanes overhead made up an unforgettable picture.

It was the plan of the committee in charge to have the guests of honor — who were riding at the head of the parade — ascend to the reviewing stand from their cars before the main body of the parade had passed. But the excitement of the milling throngs almost threatened to ruin the plans, and there was great consternation among the members of the Shrine Parade Committee. All the grandstands were filled and the sidewalks and the open square were literally jammed with thousands of people, all straining for a close view of the celebrities who were present. Police officers were struggling to press the crowds back behind the ropes which kept the streets clear for the parade, but time after time the crowds pushed out beyond the barriers. The mounted officers were everywhere, their horses, with dainty, prancing steps, gently but firmly pushing the crowds back off the street.

Chief Quinn, upon reaching the reviewing stand, realized the gravity of the situation and knew that it would be virtually impossible for the foot patrolmen to keep a clear lane between the stand and the street where the honored guests were to alight from their cars. Accordingly, he immediately ordered eight of his mounted offi-

cers to him at the stand and instructed them to keep a clear lane from the stand to the spot where the automobiles were to discharge their passengers. It was a beautiful, thrilling sight—four on each side of their Chief, the glossy horses, with their dapper riders, formed a lane through which the guests walked in perfect safety from the cars to the stands. The crowds could not penetrate into the lane thus formed for a whispered word, or a movement of the rider, the horse whose allotted portion of the line was being threatened, started his work of gently pressing the crowds back.

I was interested in a demonstration of perfect harmony between Officer Emmett Hanley (who, as I have mentioned, is a son of Big Bill Hanley) and his horse—a handsome big bay. The horse evidently became restive with the long stand and kept tossing its head and moving around, even when there was no need for his service. Finally, Emmett reached out with one hand, patted his horse's neck gently and spoke inaudibly. The horse suddenly quieted and turned its head toward Emmett to receive the piece of candy the officer drew from his pocket and handed to him. During the rest of their stay at this position, Emmett's mount did not move except at the unspoken signal of his rider.

There was another outstanding instance of fidelity and what is called "horse sense" during the same evening. Corporal Grover Hawkins was mounted on a magnificent horse and the two were carrying a heavy share of keeping the streets clear. Corporal Hawkins, like most of the mounted officers, takes a great deal of pride in his horse and gives much of his own time to personally grooming the steed and training him. The beauty of his horse and its marvelously intelligent work had all evening been remarked by the spectators.

At one point, where the line had broken, Corporal Hawkins was forced to dismount to assist a foot patrolman. So vast was the crowd at this point that before he realized what had happened, the corporal found himself deep in the heart of the milling throng, separated from his mount which was riderless in the street.

To the great surprise and delight of the assembled thousands, the horse began slowly and carefully to work its way through the dense crowd to the side of his rider, and when Corporal Hawkins had mounted, he as carefully picked his way back to his original post of duty.

These are but two of the instances I have personally witnessed of the efficient policing done by the members of the Mounted Patrol. But it took another incident to make me thoroughly appreciate the fact that horses, like people, have real personalities and thus they endear themselves to those with whom they are associated.

I was on my way up Market Street one day when I saw Corporal John Coghlan, mounted, on duty near Mason Street. Just as I approached, two cars collided and Corporal Coghlan dismounted to straighten out the resultant traffic jam. While he was thus engaged, his horse trotted away and up Turk Street, where he sud-

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denly stopped in a cleared space a half a block or so away.

When Corporal Coghlan was ready to leave the scene, I told him his horse had run away and was up the street. I was, indeed, rather dismayed at this apparent dereliction of duty by one of the mounts I had come to respect and admire so sincerely through their many displays of efficient police work.

But Corporal Coghlan was not surprised, merely remarking, "It's nearly time for coffee and he knows it. He always gets sugar and he was just in a hurry. But he knows he did wrong—look at him."

In commending the Mounted Patrol for the splendid services it has rendered, we must not forget the splendid beasts which are a part of the patrol. And when we look with pride and some bit of wonder at the progress of our department—the adoption and the efficiency of the modern miracles of the teletype and the radio, the motorcycle and the automobile—let us remember with pride that unit that has always been faithfully with us and will be with us, we trust, as long as there is need for our department and its men—the Mounted Patrol.

CHIEF QUINN'S RADIO TALK

(Continued from Page 7)

caused. But in none of these instances do we hear of the countless maimings and the killings that have become a part of our every-day life, since the advent of the automobile. During the past four years our accidents caused by motorists have run up into the million mark, while at the same time, our death rate from the same cause has been steadily climbing by about two thousand deaths annually. Thirty thousand deaths for the year 1932 is a total which would look large even if we had actual warfare with a neighboring nation such as Canada or Mexico.

Where will all this wanton sacrifice of human life end? The use of motor vehicles is constantly on the increase. It takes years to build transcontinental highways to make room for the steady increase in auto traffic. Even in the remotest districts automobiles speed back and forth on highways and byways at all hours of the day or night.

Apparently, from the present public attitude towards driving machines, maimings and killings will increase proportionately as the population increases and as the use of automobiles becomes more general. You will say the outlook as to the safety, or rather, as to the hazard of our highways is very dark indeed.

But there is a remedy for every condition of man's creation, and, fortunately for this traffic problem, the remedy is extremely simple.

The traffic problem is really an elementary one. Into this problem just three factors enter—namely, the highway, myself and my machine, and the driver of the other automobile and his machine. The highway is a fixed unit—therefore, the problem of safety or hazard rests between me and the driver of the machine which I meet or have to pass.

If I take the necessary precautions as to my position and speed, and the use of my brakes and my lights; and if the driver of the other machine does likewise, there is not a one per cent chance of a fatal accident; and there is a very low per cent chance of even a slight accident, to either of the automobiles concerned.

Remember, that in all accidents arising out of the use of the highway, there is either carelessness or recklessness on the part of one or both of the drivers of the machines involved.

If the rules of the game—and these rules of the game in this instance are our carefully thought-out traffic regulations—were observed, what a difference it would make! In games of strength and skill we generally feel it incumbent on ourselves to play fairly, but in this everyday prosaic game of playing tag with death on the highways of this broad land, we have to admit our general rule seems to be to take advantage of every opportunity to cheat.

This inclination to play unfairly and to become what could rightfully be called "crooked" when seated behind the automobile wheel is what has sent millions of mangled

(Continued on Page 28)

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Developing Latent Fingerprints

(Continued from Page 6)

was made to photograph it, without success, because due to the dark background, the ridges could not be distinguished from the depressions.

The commandant was exceedingly anxious to punish the perpetrators of this robbery, and ordered me to do all that I could to secure an identification from the latent found on the pistol magazine. As I had not at that time sufficient experience in the matter of developing latent prints, I again invoked the aid of the San Francisco Police Department, and through the kindness of Captain Quinn—who was then Acting Chief of Police, and who always was more than willing to cooperate with us at Alcatraz—caused Inspector Hogan's Department to once more come to my assistance.

We attempted to develop the print with aluminum. This was done, and the result, much to our chagrin, was a smudge; there I met my first defeat handling latent prints, and the guilty prisoners remained undetected, much to the disgust of the Island authorities.

During the remainder of my tour at the Disciplinary Barracks, I gave considerable thought and study to the matter of latent prints in grease, but could arrive at no definite conclusion as to the proper method of developing them. I was ordered for duty at the Field Artillery School, Fort Sill, Oklahoma, and during my spare time—which, by the way, was very spare—I still concentrated on this subject, without making any headway. I did, however, assist the Provost Marshall at Fort Sill in securing the conviction of a soldier who broke into and robbed a sub post - exchange of cigarettes, by developing latents found on cigarette cartons.

At the termination of the school year I was transferred from Fort Sill, Oklahoma, to Fort Des Moines, Iowa, where, during the long, cold winter evenings, I resumed experiments on latents in grease. In the course of my work I made the acquaintance of Captain Tom Pettit, head of the Bureau of Identification in the city of Des Moines. The Captain had an enlarged photograph of a print made in grease which, while it was distinguishable, could not have been used to impress a jury, as the characteristics were not well defined. The Captain told me that he would not attempt to take it to court, even though the case against the accused hinged on the print.

I continued working on this interesting problem, and after making a number of experiments, I conceived the plan of securing an impression of the print using a plaster of paris solution, which, when made to float over the latent print, was about the consistency of thick cream. I let the plaster solution remain on the latent until it thoroughly hardened, which requires from one to three hours. I found that if the latent was on a solid piece of butter or lard, which, if exposed to a high temperature, has a tendency to melt, the butter or other grease could be placed in a refrigerator to harden, then the plaster solution be placed over it, after which it could be returned to

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the ice box until the plaster was thoroughly hard.

Now, in order to be able to distinguish the ridges from the valleys, I placed typewriter carbon paper over the surface of the dried cast and rubbed it with an orange wood stick. This caused the black to adhere to the depressions and made the ridges appear white. I then photographed the cast, using a finger print camera, and placed the negative in an enlarging machine.

While this process gave me very good results, it was not entirely satisfactory, because in rubbing the carbon paper over the cast, I found that in some cases it was not completely covered, and resulted in a photograph showing broken and detached lines, where continuous ridges should have been.

I then began experimenting with printers ink, having constructed a small ink roller about three quarters of an inch in width, and three-eighths of an inch in diameter. I followed exactly the same process of distributing ink on the roller as is used in the normal process of spreading ink on the glass or metal plate used in making prints for identification cards. I then, by means of a small roller, rolled the ink over the cast until all ridges were covered, after which the latent was examined under a magnifying glass, and if acceptable was photographed and enlarged.

It is not claimed that this method is the most perfect or the least cumbersome which may be invented, but after exhibiting the results to several identification men, it is at least classed as practicable. It may in future cause the apprehension and conviction of some criminal who has a penchant for butter on his bread or potatoes fried in lard.

From what I have now learned about this means of developing latent prints, I am sure that there would have been but little difficulty in determining the guilt of the prisoners who burglarized the ordnance storehouse at Alcatraz. Had I been successful in this case, my efforts would have satisfied the commandant, and Uncle Sam would have continued to be the host of a few misguided "numbers" for about ten years more.

If this experiment proves beneficial to police officials, credit for its initiation and final development is largely due to the assistance given me by the Chief and the members of that most excellent army of Law and Order—the San Francisco Police Department.



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COMMUNIST ACTIVITIES

(Continued from Page 20)

practice complete racial and social equality and that only when a communist government is set up in the United States will the negroes obtain equality and freedom from exploitation by the "white bosses," and in order to attract and impress the negro, the communists make a point of encouraging mixed social functions where white women communists dance with negro men and white men communists dance with negro women. It is openly advocated that there must be complete social and racial equality between the whites and negroes even to the extent of intermarriage.

William Z. Foster, recognized as the outstanding communist in the United States and who appeared before the committee, testified as follows:

Mr. Eslick: * * * Now, you used this expression, "The communists are leading the fight for complete equality and self-determination of the negroes. Do you believe in the social equality of the negro and the white man?"

Mr. Foster: I do; most assuredly.

Mr. Eslick: Do you believe in international marriages between negroes and whites?

Mr. Foster: I believe that any person has a right to marry whomever they please, without regard to the color of their skin; * * * that there is no basis in science or anywhere else for the assumption that the negro is in any way inferior to the white man. Furthermore, whether you like it or not, the amalgamation of the races is taking place in the South, as well as every other country where races are in contact with each other.

Mr. Eslick: So you make no distinction between races?

Mr. Foster: No, sir.

Each year a number of American negroes are sent to schools in Russia where they are indoctrinated by the communists and then appointed to membership in the negro department of the national office.

The American Negro Labor Congress, organized by the communists, is an example of the effort to obtain negro recruits. The purpose of that organization is to conduct campaigns for the organization of negro workers into unions, especially in those localities where white trade-unions exist which refuse to admit negroes to membership; to sponsor entertainment, dances, and related activities, and to agitate for the abolition of all racial antagonism and discrimination of every kind and character.

An official organ, called the Liberator, is published by the American Negro Labor Congress. The purpose of the paper is to constantly agitate and impress upon the negro workers that they must continue fighting until they have obtained complete racial, social and economic emancipation.

At the last convention of the American Negro Labor Congress, held in the city of St. Louis, November 15 and 16, 1930, which was attended by approximately 400 delegates and visitors, a resolution was passed changing the name of the American Negro Labor Congress to the League of Struggle for Negro Rights.

As declared by the convention, it is the purpose of this new organization to fight for full equality of negroes with all other nationalities, and to cement and to maintain a real fraternal solidarity between white and black workers in the struggle for their common interest.

In fact, there can be no doubt that the aim of the communists is to create a powerful proletarian movement which will fight and lead the struggle of the Negro race against exploitation and oppression in every form and which will be a militant part of the revolutionary movement of the whole American working class, to strengthen

(Continued on Page 36)

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CHIEF QUINN'S RADIO TALK

(Continued from Page 24)

humans to our hospitals and an annual toll of thousands to early graves during the few years that the automobile has been a factor in our daily life.

It is too much to presume that we will all observe the rules of the game. We must make allowances, therefore, for the natural desire of some of us to breach the rules, or, in other words, to cheat. This cheating occurs in business, as well as in games of strength or skill. But, in the case of being unfair on our highways in some instances, as in all other cheating, it reacts to the detriment of the cheater, and I will say that in this game of using the highway in violation of the rules, the cheater often pays the penalty with his life. In mentioning this fact, I am reminded of a case which was brought to my attention recently in the Hall of Justice.

A warrant had been issued for a young man for reckless driving. He was served with the warrant, but failed to appear in Court. When the Judge made inquiries as to the reason for the young man's absence, he was informed that it would be unnecessary to issue a bench warrant, as the defendant had been killed the day previously while attempting to cut in, his machine having been struck by another reckless driver, who, however, though seriously injured, escaped death. This was just an instance of two traffic law violators paying the inevitable penalty for their non-observance of traffic laws in the form of property damage, physical injury and even death.

If we all played the game fairly, none of us cheating, traffic would move with greater precision and the desire of all to reach their destinations would be attained with fewer mishaps and less confusion. If the public would stop to consider how little, if anything, is gained by speeding, reckless driving and other violations of the traffic laws, and the chances taken in doing these things, I am sure that, after a careful analysis, the average person would consider the breaches of traffic laws are not worth while.

In considering the traffic question, I have tried to paint the most serious aspect of the situation. I have not considered property damage. I have not considered injured feelings. I have not considered loss of temper. I have taken merely the most serious aspect—the conservation of that most precious of all things—life.

Part of our lives, and part of the game of life is motorizing. Those who get the most pleasure out of it in every way are those who observe the rules. There is only one way to enjoy life properly, and that is by the strict observance of the rules of the game. Life is a game, and those who play it rightly are the ones who get the most pleasure out of it.

The observance of traffic rules will save us from heartache and perhaps life-long remorse for a momentary carelessness or recklessness on our part, while at the wheel of an automobile. This observance will surely save us from that gnawing thought of "what might have been."

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CAPT. O'DAY RETIRED*(Continued from Page 12)*

was even said of him that he was never known to turn down a "pan-handler."

Many stories are told of O'Day during his service—first as a patrolman, and later, as a ranking officer—of the San Francisco Police Department. All of them are characteristic of his splendid manliness, his gallant sportsmanship, his driving determination, his good fellowship and his humane sympathy, which endeared him to the citizens he served and to the men of his command.

It is the earnest wish of every member of the San Francisco Police Department that Captain O'Day will be spared many, many years in which to enjoy the fruits of his long and active career—the companionship of the wife who has been his partner for almost forty years, his splendid family, the esteem of his fellow-citizens and brother-officers and best of all, the pleasant satisfaction in the knowledge of a life job well done.

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Civil Identification

From the Files of the U. S. Bureau of Investigation, Department of Justice, Washington, D. C.

IT is probably because fingerprints came into widespread usage in law enforcement work, that the general public has associated this indispensable means of identification with crime and criminals. When considering the many identification bureaus throughout the world, the Identification Division of the United States Bureau of Investigation at Washington, D. C., is recognized nationally and internationally as possessing the largest reservoir or source of criminal identifying data in existence. It has over 3,400,000 criminal fingerprints and over 4,400,000 index cards in its collection, involving about 2,250,000 different individuals. During the fiscal year ended June 30, 1932, 573,731 fingerprint cards were received in the Bureau and 39 per cent of these were identified with prior records. At this time approximately 2,000 additional cards are being received in the Bureau daily from over 5,200 contributing law enforcement agencies in the United States and foreign countries, and the subjects of nearly 45 per cent of these cards are found to have prior records when they are searched in the files.

It is interesting to observe further that about 350 fugitives wanted for all types of offenses by various local, state and Federal law enforcement agencies are identified monthly when current fingerprints are being examined in the Bureau. These criminal identification activities of the United States Bureau of Investigation, however, by no means represent or reflect the full scope of its operations, as it performs diversified functions in the conduct of certain civil identifying activities incident to its criminal work.

The Bureau's activities in the civil identification field may be divided into three general groups:

A. Determining whether applicants for positions have prior criminal records.

B. Identifying unknown deceased persons or amnesia victims.

C. Ascertaining the whereabouts of necessary witnesses or prospective defendants in civil suits.

These interesting civil phases of the Bureau's fingerprint work are covered more fully below.

When the records contained in the Bureau's files were found to possess such great value for criminal purposes, many law enforcement agencies initiated the practice of routing or clearing through the Bureau, fingerprints of applicants for positions to determine whether they had previous criminal records. In addition, various branches of the armed services of the United States, upon occasion, have cleared their fingerprints through the Bureau in this manner, identifications averaging 5 per cent of all these prints handled. The United States Civil Service Commission adopted this practice about four years ago. During the fiscal year ended June 30, 1929, one person

in every thirteen fingerprinted by the Civil Service Commission was found to have a criminal record, and during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1930, one in every fourteen persons fingerprinted was found to have been arrested and fingerprinted somewhere in the United States because of unlawful conduct. In a large number of cases it was determined that the persons whose offenses were detected through fingerprints, had given untruthful answers to questions on the application blanks. The offenses detected covered practically the entire range of misdemeanor and crime, from disorderly conduct to bigamy, counterfeiting, arson, burglary and murder. During the fiscal year ended June 30, 1931, one person in every twenty-two fingerprinted by the Commission was found to have a criminal record, and during the fiscal year 1932, approximately one in every seventy was found to have a criminal record. About 60 per cent of these identifications were made in the Identification Division of the United States Bureau of Investigation. The decrease in the percentage of identifications established may be attributed to the fact that the Civil Service Commission increased its fingerprinting activities in 1931, and further, to the possibility that many persons who had previous criminal records, knowing of the Commission's policy in searching applicant prints to determine criminal records, refrained from applying for Civil Service positions.

The above results were so favorable that the Civil Service Fingerprint Division was consolidated with that of the United States Bureau of Investigation on July 1, 1932, and the Bureau now maintains all of the Civil Service identification files. A considerable saving of funds was effected in the consolidation of the two fingerprint bureaus described because the additional work devolving upon the employees of the United States Bureau of Investigation consisted primarily of the filing of the cards which previously had been searched in the Bureau's technical files, and no additional personnel was required.

Many interesting cases have been brought to light in connection with the search of fingerprint cards of applicants. There is a case which was revealed in July of 1929, when an individual at Detroit, Michigan, made application for a position as a Federal Prohibition Agent. When his fingerprints were referred to the United States Bureau of Investigation for search, it was found that he was an escaped prisoner from the Texas Prison at Huntsville, where he had been serving a five-year term for robbery and burglary. As a result of the Bureau's identification, this individual was returned to the Texas prison to serve the remainder of his term. There is also the case of another Civil Service applicant whose record came to the Bureau's attention in the summer of 1932. On his fingerprint card this applicant stated he had no criminal record

but the Bureau's files disclosed that in 1905 he had been committed to a penitentiary in a distant state to serve a life term for the crime of murder in the first degree. Further inquiries initiated in connection with this case indicated that the individual in question had escaped from the penitentiary in 1913. However, while the inquiries were in process, he moved, leaving no forwarding address. The fingerprints in these two cases, received under different names, were identified solely through an examination of fingerprint characteristics. It is interesting to observe also that during July, 1929, the fingerprints of 81 applicants for positions in the Los Angeles, California, Police Department were searched, and 7 were found to have prior records, including one manslaughter, one hold-up, and one grand theft.

The second class of civil prints described is that with reference to the identification of unknown deceased persons or amnesia victims. The Bureau's work in examining fingerprint cards forwarded by law enforcement officers in the cases of persons who have been found dead, either from violence or natural causes, or of individuals suffering from loss of memory, necessarily is usually confined to an examination of its own criminal records. It follows, therefore, that unless a person has been involved in some criminal activities, an identification cannot be established in the Bureau's files unless perchance his fingerprints may correspond with one of the approximately 149,000 Civil Service prints now in the Bureau's possession. Indicative of the scope of the Bureau's work in the establishment of identifications of unknown deceased persons, there was a rather unusual identification effected in December, 1930, when an individual endeavored to effect a robbery at Huntsville, Alabama, and was killed by a shopkeeper's wife. This person was found to be identified with an escaped prisoner from the North Carolina State Penitentiary at Raleigh. There is the case also of the person who committed suicide in an Iowa city in November of 1930. When his fingerprint card was searched in the Bureau's files it was found he had been arrested previously in South Dakota, and the Iowa officials were enabled to trace his relatives from the point where he had been taken into custody previously. There is also the case which came to the Bureau's attention in August of 1931, wherein an unidentified person was fatally wounded by a police officer while engaged in robbing a gasoline filling station in an Indiana city. This person in turn killed the police officer who was attempting to take him into custody. It was found that he had been released only a short time before from a Wisconsin Reformatory where he had been serving a previous term for burglary in the night time. There is another case which was referred to this Bureau recently wherein through a fingerprint identification a person living in North Carolina, who attracted wide attention through claiming to be a former prominent member of the Lafayette Esquadrielle reported killed in France, was proven to be a deserter from the United States Navy and not possessed of a world war record.

These are routine cases gleaned from examining the fingerprint files of the United States Bureau of Investigation which establishes numerous similar identifications monthly. (TO BE CONTINUED)

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Fugitives Wanted by Police-- U. S. Bureau of Investigation

Roy Louis McCurdy, with aliases: R. L. McCurdy, Roy L. McCurdy.

No. A-74,756 P. D., Berkeley, Calif.; W.; 47 years. (1932); 5' 8"; 169 lbs.; dark chest. hair; hazel eyes; medium dark complexion; sc. at end of second finger, right hand; occ.—auto mechanic; naturalized American. Wanted for burglary. (Notify: Chief of Police, Berkeley, California.)

James Sidney Rogan, with aliases: James S. Rogan, James Sydney Rogan, James Rogan.

No. 30,356-M-12 P. D., Los Angeles, Calif.; W.; 32 years. (1932); 5' 9¾"; 165 lbs.; sky. bld.; brown hair; blue eyes; ruddy complexion; vert. sc. center of forehead; sc. above root of nose; sc. corner right eyebrow, outer; sc. right upper lip; sc. right side chin; neck slightly pitted; sc. in left palm; sc. second phal. index finger, outer; sc. center right palm; sc. first phal. right th., inner; occupation: laborer; naturalized American. Wanted for murder and robbery. (Notify: Chief of Police, Los Angeles, California; Sheriff's office, Los Angeles, Calif.)

Robert B. Sample.

No. D-8472 P. D., Oakland, Calif.; W.; 22 years (1932); 5' 10"; 160 lbs.; medium bld.; brown hair; brown eyes; med. comp.; occupation: laborer; naturalized American. Wanted for safe robbery. (Notify: Sheriff's office, Colorado Springs, Colorado.)

Pedro Pardia, with aliases: P. Pardia, Dick Villion.

No. 15,406-G P. D., Sacramento, Calif.; W.; 29 years (1932); 5' 3¼"; 123 lbs.; black hair; brown eyes; dark comp.; tat. "E. B." up. left arm; tat. "E. B. M." left f. a. outer; tat. "A. C. R." right f. a., inner; occupation: ranch hand; naturalized Filipino. Wanted for murder. (Notify: Sheriff's office, San Jose, California.)

John E. Sankey, with aliases: John Sankey, Eugene Sankey, Gene Sankey, John Burnes, John Burns, John E. Burns.

No. 29,603 P. D., San Francisco, Calif.; W.; 29 years (1925); 5' 6⅞"; 154 lbs.; musc. bld.; dark brown hair; hazel eyes; fair comp.; dim sc. over left brow; sc. back of left hand; dim sc. right ring finger, inner; nat. American. Wanted for illegal possession Federal badge, robbery and forgery. (Notify: Special agent in charge, U. S. Bureau of Investigation, 900 Ezra Thompson Building, Salt Lake City, Utah; Director U. S. Bureau of Investigation, Washington, District of Columbia; Chief of Police, Portland, Oregon; Chief of Police, Reno, Nevada.)

James Durant, with aliases: Ralph Hill, Loyd Lyle Smith, James Waring.

No. B-8078 P. D., San Diego, Calif.; W.; 25 years. (1928); 5' 10"; 145 lbs.; sldr. bld.; brown hair; bl. eyes; ruddy comp.; sc. upper lip under nose; tat. on one

shoulder. Red Cross Nurse and "Rose of No. Man's Land"; tat. "True Love" on fingers; mid. finger of right hand stiff; res.—San Pedro, Calif.; occupation, seaman, oiler or fireman. Wanted for murder. (Notify: Chief of Police, San Diego, California.)

Hipolito Garcia, with aliases: E. Garcia, Ypolito Garcia.

No. 27,487-M-5 P. D., Los Angeles, Calif.; W.; 25 years. (1932); 5' 9¾"; 162 lbs.; med. bld.; blk. hair, brown eyes; dark comp.; prom. cheek bones; face pimpled and pock-marked; occupation: laborer; nat. Mex. Wanted for murder. (Notify: Chief of Police, Los Angeles California.)

Jack Stevens.

No. 4523 S. O., Visalia, Calif.; B.; 30 years. (1932); 5' 8½"; 190 lbs.; heavy bld.; blk. hair; brown eyes; blk. comp.; large knife sc. on right cheek to corner of mouth; nat. American. Wanted for murder. (Notify: Sheriff's office, Visalia, California.)

Florencio Gonzales, alias Florencio Gonzalez, alias Florencio Gonsales, No. 107,272 S. O. Los Angeles, Cal.; White; 37 years. (1932); 5' 3½"; 138 lbs.; black hair; brown eyes; light complexion; smooth shaven; speaks fluent English; occupation, barber. Wanted for murder. F. P. C.: 13 25 1 18 20 0. (Notify: W. C. Rhodes, Sheriff, Madera County, Madera, Calif.)

William I. Balmert, with aliases: William Issal Balmert.

No. 164,759 S. O. Los Angeles, Calif.; W.; 40 years. (1932); 5' 7½"; 128 lbs.; brown hair, front and top of head bald; brown eyes; flor. comp.; occupation, painter; nat. American. Sent to Co. Jail, Los Angeles, Calif., 5-31-32 to serve 2 years for rape. Escaped 10-30-32. (Notify: Sheriff's office, Los Angeles, California.)

Ines Orosco, with alias: Ynez Orozco.

No. 169,895 S. O., Los Angeles, Calif.; W.; 21 years. (1932); 5' 7"; 146 lbs.; blk. hair; brown eyes; 2 inch cut sc. left side of nose; occupation, laborer; naturalized Mexican. Wanted for murder. (Notify: Chief of Police, Los Angeles, California.)

Garnett R. Noel, with aliases: Garnett Noel, George R. Noel.

No. 28,834 P. D., Los Angeles, Calif.; W.; 29 years. (1932); 5' 9"; 140 lbs. bld. brown hair; bl. eyes; med. comp.; sc. first jt. right index finger; occupation, laborer; naturalized American. Wanted for bank robbery. (Notify: Sheriff's office, Ventura, California.)

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(Continued from Page 8)

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(f.) Giving court power to fine or imprison joy-riders under Motor Vehicle Act.

(g.) Regulating the punishment for using silencers on fire arms.

District Attorney Earl Warren told the audience that the Crime Commission has this year, as usual, what may be called a "remedial program." He also wished to impress upon his hearers, he said, the pressing need of presenting a united front on the various bills before the legislature which affect the carrying out of the criminal code.

With a view of having every member of the Bay Counties' Peace Officers' Association familiar with the action taken by the Law and Legislative Committee of the State Peace Officers' Association scheduled for the near future, Mr. Warren suggested Thursday, February 16th, as the date of the next meeting of the Bay Counties' Peace Officers' Association.

Chief Dan Cox of Richmond invited the Association to meet in that city on February 16, 1933, and his invitation was accepted.

Captain Charles Dullea urged on the members present to do everything possible to insure the passage at Sacramento of all the bills the peace officers are interested in. To do this successfully, he said it would be advisable that we go to Sacramento in a body.

Ollie Snedigar, Chief Probation Officer of Alameda County, delivered a splendid address on juvenile delinquents, although probably a quarter of a million of hold out as a standard of conduct for children. In the course of his masterly address on this subject, Mr. Snedigar said that there is not sufficient data on hand as to the number of parties which could be classed as juvenile delinquency, although probably a quarter of a million of such cases would be a low estimate of those before the courts at the present time. There are so many agencies working towards the betterment of the conditions for juveniles at the present day, that it is impossible to note whether juvenile delinquency is on the increase or on the decrease.

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The San Francisco News wishes to take this opportunity to thank all who helped make the 1933 event the most successful in the history of the race.

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COMMUNIST ACTIVITIES

(Continued from Page 27)

the American revolutionary movement by bringing into it the millions of negro workers and farmers in the United States, and to connect them with the struggles of the national minorities and colonial peoples of all the world, and thereby further the cause of the world revolution and the dictatorship of the proletariat.

ARMED FORCES OF THE UNITED STATES AND MILITARY TRAINING UNITS

Army.—The propaganda against the armed forces of the United States by communist agitators has not gone much beyond the distribution of revolutionary literature by young boys or girls and attacks in the communist press. If adults attempt to distribute communist leaflets at army posts, they are taken in hand by the soldiers themselves and after being beaten up are warned not to get caught again in that neighborhood distributing treasonable attacks against the army. This kind of treatment apparently proves effective at military posts and has resulted in preventing active communist propaganda from being spread among the regular army troops.

There are only three cases of communists having been discovered among the soldiers in the regular army. Paul Crouch and Walter Trumbull were courtmartialed in Hawaii and sentenced to three years in prison. After serving their terms in jail and being dishonorably discharged, they both became active communist agitators. Crouch is now antimilitarist director of the Young Communist League. There is also the case of John Porter whose real name is Waleryczak, who joined the army at the age of 16, and after serving two years, he deserted and went to work in the textile mills. Later he said that he had deserted from the army because it was a capitalist tool aimed at the workers. He became an active leader in the New Bedford strike and was arrested several times and finally turned over to Federal authorities and served 20 months in Federal prison. He is active in the Young Communist League, speaking on The United States Army and the Workers.

The National Guard.—The National Guard is a more fertile field for communist propaganda, which is fairly widespread through the country. The Young Communist League handles this propaganda and uses every effort to break down the morale of the National Guard and discourage enlistments. The committee has on file numerous revolutionary documents issued by the Young Communist League, calling on the National Guard soldiers to turn their guns on their officers and on all employers of labor and so-called capitalists.

Numerous National Guard officers in various sections of the country testified that communists were enlisting in the guard and forming cells and nuclei which were difficult to discover, and it was even more difficult to secure conclusive proof against them. It appears from the testimony that the communists often entered the guard with the preconceived plan of serving in the machine-gun units.

Officers of the National Guard are exerting every means of preventing communists from enlisting, but in spite of their vigilance it is evident that communist nuclei have been formed in National Guard units during the past few years in many cities throughout the nation.

Thus there is the situation of the Young Communist League attacking the National Guard from without and some of its members joining it to acquire military training, ready to disrupt it from within.

Military Training Units in Schools, Colleges, Etc.—
(Continued on Page 43)

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CHICAGO.—A penchant for flaming neckties recently led to the undoing of Rudolph Wadsley, 28.

Erwin Kohler reported to police he was robbed of \$15 by a man who "wore the loudest necktie you ever saw."

A few hours later Patrolman Marion Mitchell saw Wadsley sauntering along a street.

"There couldn't," said Mitchell, "be another necktie in the whole city like that one."

He took Wadsley to headquarters. Kohler identified Wadsley as the man who robbed him.

TOM CURTIS WANTS THIS MAN

San Francisco police are asked to rearrest a man who calmly walked out of a Monterey county court room when awaiting trial. The prisoner, Marshall Butts, also known as Warren Hicks, had been arrested by Inspector Tom Curtis of the Bunco Detail here and turned over to Monterey officials for prosecution on complaint of E. B. Gross there.

Butts is wanted in Vacaville, Los Banos and other towns for supposed illegal sale of building company stock. He is 6 feet 4 inches tall and weighs 265 pounds.

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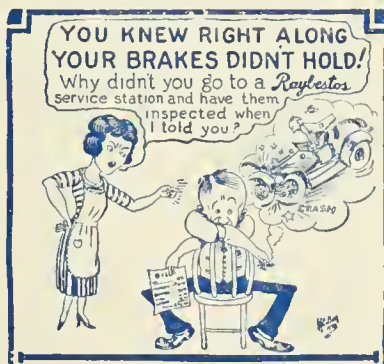
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COMMUNIST ACTIVITIES

(Continued from Page 36)

The evidence presented to the committee of communist attacks against military training in schools and colleges is extensive. Such activities have led to considerable agitation in some of the big universities. Opposition to military training in educational institutions provides a fertile field for inflammatory speeches and articles by young communists who pose as favoring eternal peace while advocating civil war, and world revolution.

The Citizens' Military Training Camps.—These summer camps for training young Americans between 17 and 24 years of age constitute a constant target for the Young Communist League. Letters and communist literature are directed in some citizens' military training camps to each individual denouncing the United States as a great imperialistic nation, preparing for war on the Soviet Union, and always urging the members of the citizens' military training camps to turn their guns against the capitalists. At the same time, quite a number of young communists attend these camps and stir up all the disturbances they can until found out and dismissed.

Military Intelligence.—The Military Intelligence Section, G2, of the War Department, has considerable knowledge of the propaganda and activities of the communists in the various units of the military establishments and of the so-called auxiliary units, but claim they have no power to combat the destructive influences of communism beyond assuming a defensive position and protecting themselves the best they can.

The G2 of the army looks upon communism in the United States as a political issue, and, therefore, mostly outside of the realm of their duties and responsibilities. In reality, communism is a mortal enemy within our country, aiming to destroy our republican form of government, guaranteed by the constitution, to cause civil war and bring about revolution in the United States.

The attitude of the War Department up to now has been that communism, being a political question, it was not the function of the army to maintain detailed knowledge of the activities of the communists and therefore relied on the Department of Justice to furnish the necessary information. The fact is that the Department of Justice has had no power or authority from Congress to obtain the facts regarding communist propaganda and activities since 1925, and of necessity the War Department has been since hopelessly in the dark regarding these revolutionary activities directed against our domestic institutions by the enemies within our gates.

The Navy.—The United States Navy has been largely free from communist propaganda, but has not hesitated to take every precaution to obtain the most complete and up-to-date information concerning the activities of the communists in the United States. Lieutenant Commander H. R. Hein, of the Office of Naval Intelligence, attended every hearing of our committee held in Washington and submitted, as a witness, a most helpful and detailed report of the communist organizations throughout the United States, with accurate information as to leadership and activities.

The Navy Department realizes the vital importance of preventing the formation of communist nuclei on board the ships of the Navy as well as among the navy yard civilian employees. One man, if he possesses even a small amount of technical knowledge, could destroy, at least temporarily, the combat efficiency of any naval ship.

The distribution of communist literature among the sailors on shore leave has invariably resulted in the agitators being manhandled by the sailors and coming off

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second best in the melees that have ensued.

Naval Intelligence Section.—In spite of the fact that recent history teaches us that revolutionary propaganda takes hold more quickly among naval forces than in the military, it appears that the United States Navy is comparatively free from any indications of communism and that the Navy Department, through its Intelligence Section, is in constant touch with the situation and is not relying on any other department of the government for their information.

Code and Signal Section.—The Code and Signal Section of the Navy Department has been attempting for the past five months to decode 3,000 cablegrams between Amtorg Trading Corporation and Moscow without success. These cables were subpoenaed by the committee.

The Navy Department code experts are considered among the best in the country, but claim that the cipher used by the Amtorg is the most complicated and possesses the greatest secrecy within their knowledge.

There are only two code experts in the Code and Signal Section of the Navy Department, which is a very important branch of the service, in view of the tremendous advance made in naval communication and the value of rapid decoding of radio and other secret messages.

TRADE AND COMMERCE

The question of trade relations with the Soviet Government is one of great importance and of interest to the American people. The wheat farmers of America, due to our large exportable surplus of wheat which largely determines the price of all wheat produced in the United States, have much at stake.

The sale of thousands of tractors, harvesters, and threshing machines to the Soviet Government by American concerns is one of the causes that has begun to seriously affect the wheat-growing farmers in the United States.

For the past eight years the average value of wheat and flour exported from the United States to all other countries amounted to \$257,000,000 annually. The total amount of American goods sold and shipped to Russia during the last three years amounted to \$224,000,000, or less than the total amount of wheat and flour exported annually.

Sources favorable to Soviet Russia have been issuing grossly exaggerated stories regarding the actual value of our export trade to Russia. The following are the official figures of the Department of Commerce, showing, by figures, the amount of the export and import trade:

Year	Exports	Imports
1925.....	\$68,906,000	\$13,119,673
1926.....	49,905,642	14,121,992
1927.....	64,921,693	12,876,790
1928.....	74,091,235	14,024,525
1929.....	84,725,205	22,555,714

Although the balance of trade is in our favor, the actual amount of cash that has been paid by the Soviet Government in the last few years has not averaged over 50 cents on the dollar, because of the long-time credit extended by American firms.

The committee considers that it is justified in placing all the facts before the American people, and particularly the wheat farmers, at some length. The fact is that the quarter of a billion dollars of wheat exported annually is dwindling down rapidly to a vanishing point. Wheat, next to cotton, has been our biggest export crop but is now on the way to the scrap heap, and it can not compete with wheat produced in Russia on confiscated lands and by labor receiving 14 cents gold per day, backed by American tractors, combines, credit and brains.

Russian Wheat.—Russia produced for export during

1930, according to soviet reports, approximately 100,000,000 bushels of wheat. Unless there is a drought or revolution in Russia during the coming year the exportable surplus, it is claimed, will exceed 200,000,000 bushels, and be sufficient to cut our European markets to the minimum, and given another good crop in 1932 there will probably not be a foreign market where soviet wheat will not be able to undersell our American cost of production price at least 50 per cent if necessary.

The export of wheat from Russia from 1918 until 1930 has averaged less than 10,000,000 bushels. The reason that Russian wheat has not flooded the European markets for the last eight years, or ever since the Soviet Government became stabilized after the civil wars between the red and white armies were ended, is that the Soviet Government for many years badly bungled the agricultural situation by antagonizing the peasants who constitute 80 per cent of the Russian people.

The Communist Party in Russia consists very largely of members from the industrial centers, and is directed by city workers for their own benefit. The peasants were looked down on as inferior beings and were regarded as little better than animals to plant and harvest the food supply for the city workers. Consequently there was no cooperation between the communist city workers and the peasants, and the bulk of the peasants hated and feared the communists, who sent out expeditions into the farming country and confiscated most of the grain from the farmers on various pretexts, such as nonpayment of taxes or counterrevolution, or paid it in worthless currency or receipts for government bonds. The poor peasant became more and more exasperated and often found the more he harvested the less he had, so he began to plant only a sufficient amount for the needs of his own family. The result was in effect a gigantic, though undirected, strike by the peasants of Russia, which forced the Soviet Government to change its tactics. First it permitted a modified free trade and agriculture revived. Lately it has begun to create huge state farms and organize the peasants into enormous producing cooperatives.

The first step was a campaign to eliminate or liquidate the Kulaks, or so-called rich farmers, who were bitterly opposed to communism. These Kulaks were the more thrifty farmers who were able, through individual effort, to acquire a few cows and horses and live in a better house than the other peasants. These Kulaks were not rich in the sense of American farmers, as they probably did not make over a couple of hundred dollars a year, yet the word went out from Moscow that they must be suppressed. A reign of terror ensued. Peasants were told that they could take away the property of any Kulak who had as much as two cows or two horses and the red army and police were used to wipe out the Kulaks. In turn these farmers, the best in Russia, began in desperation to kill off their cattle, so that in 1928-29 it is estimated that 15,000,000 head of cattle were slaughtered, seriously impairing the milk, butter and cheese supply of Russia, and also the production of beef.

It is difficult to ascertain accurate figures as to the number of Kulaks that were driven out of their homes and deported to the northern forests to cut timber or to work on the roads in Siberia. The figures available vary all the way from 500,000 to 5,000,000, and the truth is probably about halfway between. The suffering that these Kulaks endured, together with their families, is one of the terrible tragedies of recent Russian history.

(TO BE CONTINUED)

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POLICE

AND
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MARCH

1933



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Through the Medium of February Edition of the Police Journal all Peace Officers Throughout the West Were Advised to be on the Alert to Insure the Capture of

Melvin Groce

From San Francisco Examiner—we quote:

THIRD GROCE BROTHER SLAIN

The last of the notorious Groce brothers was shot to death in a Glendale robbery. Frank Windle, service station operator, ended the career of Melvin Groce, ex-convict and fugitive "terror bandit."

Defying an order to throw up his hands, Windle whipped out a pistol and opened fire. Groce fell, but his accomplice in the robbery attempted escape.

Everett and Raymond Groce, his brothers, are waiting trial here following their capture in Gerber after fifty or more robberies and several kidnappings.

All three of the brothers were known as desperadoes, whose activities extended from San Mateo County to the Oregon line. They kidnapped a number of their victims, among them a Palo Alto taxi driver whose cab they used in a Dumbarton bridge robbery.

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POLICE AND PEACE OFFICERS' JOURNAL

— OF THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA —

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Vol. XI.

MARCH, 1933

No. 3

Work of U. S. Bureau of Investigation

*Biographical Sketch of JOHN EDGAR HOOVER, Director
United States Bureau of Investigation*

JOHN EDGAR HOOVER was born January 1, 1895, in the District of Columbia, and was educated in the public schools of the District of Columbia.

Mr. Hoover entered the Department of Justice in 1917 as a clerk, and in 1919 was appointed special assistant to the Attorney General. From 1921 until 1924 Mr. Hoover served as assistant director of the United States Bureau of Investigation, and in May, 1924, he was named as Director of the United States Bureau of Investigation, which position he holds at the present time.



John Edgar Hoover

The United States Bureau of Investigation is charged with the duty of investigating violations of the laws of the United States and collecting evidence in cases in which the United States is or may be a party in interest. The Bureau has an annual appropriation of approximately two and three-quarter millions of dollars, with a personnel of over 800. Under the direction of the Attorney General, the director of the United States Bureau of Investigation directs the work of the special agents who are employed for the purpose of detecting crime and collecting evidence for use in proposed and pending cases for prosecution. The Bureau does not have investigative jurisdiction over certain classes of Federal cases such as violations of the national prohibition act, narcotic, smuggling, counterfeiting and immigration laws. Mr. Hoover has under his immediate supervision the identification division of the United States Bureau of Investigation, which has on file over three and a quarter million fingerprint records of persons who have been arrested in the United States and foreign countries, representing the largest and most complete collection of criminal fingerprint records of current value existing anywhere in the world. In addition, he has under his im-

mediate supervision the crime statistics work which was established on September 1, 1930, involving the collection of statistics on crime from the various law-enforcement officials of the United States for dissemination to interested officials and agencies.

International Exchange of Fingerprints

The United States Bureau of Investigation, which last March announced the initiation of a program designed to effect a more liberal international exchange of fingerprints, has stated that the developments attending this exchange of identifying data have been so satisfactory that it has enlarged this activity to include all foreign countries desiring to co-operate therein, as well as all law enforcement agencies in the United States and Canada which contribute fingerprints regularly to the Bureau.

The Bureau is of the opinion that to provide for a more comprehensive identification service, further efforts must be made to ascertain whether the persons whose fingerprint cards are referred to the Bureau have criminal records in foreign countries. It is felt by the Bureau that the development of this international exchange of fingerprints should prove to be a further step in the cause of effective law enforcement, insure the regular receipt of criminal records of Americans arrested in foreign countries, and should provide also for the completion of the records of citizens or natives of other countries who may be taken into custody in the United States. The adoption of the plan outlined conforms to the existing policy of the Bureau in handling fingerprints, since any law enforcement agency which has referred a fingerprint record to the Bureau relating to an individual is kept informed as to his future whereabouts through the transmittal to the said agency of copies of letters in answer to prints received thereafter concerning him.

The superintendents of identification bureaus of Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Barbadoes, Belgium, Chile, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, England, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Holland, Ireland, Italy, Mexico, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Rumania, Spain, Switzerland,

Sweden and Turkey, as well as the superintendents of identification bureaus of all the territories and possessions of the United States, such as Hawaii, Canal Zone, Philippine Islands and Puerto Rico, have participated in this activity. An invitation has been extended by the Bureau to all law enforcement agencies throughout the United States and Canada which transmit fingerprint records regularly to indicate to the Bureau the instances where they desire that foreign exchange be arranged and to furnish duplicate copies of prints to be relayed to the foreign countries. The numerous fingerprints received in the Bureau marked for transmittal to foreign identification agencies are an indication of the enthusiastic support which has been accorded this project.

A recent identification effected through the international exchange of fingerprints affords an interesting illustration of the efficacy of this practice. One Charles J. Drossner was received in the State Penitentiary, Waupun, Wisconsin, on October 12, 1932, to serve two terms of one to five years to run concurrently, for the crime of forging and uttering. When the fingerprints of this individual were forwarded to the Commissioner of Police of the Metropolis, New Scotland Yard, London, England, it was reported that they were identical with the fingerprints of Jose de Braganca, who on November 12, 1924, had been sentenced at Rome, Italy, to serve seven months imprisonment on a swindling charge, and who at present is wanted by the Paris police department on a warrant issued by the Examining Magistrate, Tribunal of the Seine, on February 19, 1929, for forgery and making use of forged documents. The letter from Scotland Yard indicated further that it was believed extradition papers would be issued for Drossner alias de Braganca. The Paris police have been informed of his incarceration in Wisconsin. It is interesting to observe that this individual has used several aliases, and that he has been arrested on many occasions since 1909, when he was sentenced to the Ione Reform School in California, on a fictitious check charge.

A second case which has come to the Bureau's attention is that concerning Charles Lawrence Conway, who, under the name of David C. Conway was arrested by the Police Department at Los Angeles, California, on April 30, 1932, charged with auto theft. Conway was sentenced to a term of five years and placed on probation and ordered to serve the first two years in the county jail. On July 20, 1932, he was taken into custody by the U. S. Immigration Service at Los Angeles, because of illegal entry and deportation proceedings were instituted. He was ordered deported to England, and the New Scotland Yard officials have indicated that his criminal record began in 1915, when he was arrested for stealing a revolver. In 1924, he was arrested charged with shopbreaking and larceny, and given six months hard labor. Later in 1924, he was bound over on probation for theft of a bicycle. He was sentenced in 1925, to serve three years on a charge of office breaking after a previous conviction of a felony. In October, 1926, he was sentenced to serve three years to run concurrently with the 1925 sentence on a house-

breaking and larceny charge.

Also, during August of 1932, the Bureau received from the Director of the Judicial Police at Brussels, Belgium, the fingerprints of one Frank Jansko, held in custody in Antwerp, Belgium, on July 12, 1932, charged with attempted larceny. According to the Bureau's records, this individual, also known as Joseph Sehec, Frank Lanik and John Edward Etkins, was sentenced to serve two and one-half to ten years in the State Penitentiary at Walla Walla, Washington, in 1915, for attempted robbery. In 1919, he was sentenced to serve one year to life in the State Prison at San Quentin, California, for the crime of robbery, and in 1928 he was received in the State Penitentiary at Salem, Oregon, to serve seven years for grand larceny. This extensive criminal record was furnished to the Belgian officials at once in connection with the disposition of charges against Jansko in Belgium.

The Immigration Bureau of the Department of Labor has been so impressed with the results which have been accomplished and which may attend the international exchange of fingerprints that instructions were issued on September 28, 1932, to its various agencies requiring that a copy of each fingerprint record taken by the immigration officers in the cases of aliens arrested for deportation for cause be referred to the United States Bureau of Investigation for transmittal to the interested foreign countries, so the deported persons may be kept under surveillance.

The action of the Bureau in the development of the plan to provide for international exchange of fingerprints is an elaboration upon the service which it has given to all law enforcement agencies. The Bureau's criminal identification activities have been increased tremendously since it assumed this important work on July 1, 1924, when, largely through the efforts of the International Association of Chiefs of Police, the Bureau was authorized to receive, file and exchange criminal identifying data, and as a nucleus for its work received a total of 810,188 fingerprint cards, which previously had comprised the collections of the International Association of Chiefs of Police and the Federal Penitentiary at Leavenworth, Kansas.

When the Bureau began its identification activities there were only 987 contributors of fingerprint cards, who were transmitting approximately 300 records each day. A steady growth has been experienced in this work since the year 1924. On December 1, 1932, there were 5,214 contributors of fingerprints, forwarding about 2,000 cards each working day. Federal, State and local officials, including sheriffs, chiefs of police, and wardens of penal and correctional institutions, and numerous foreign officials, are numbered among these 5,214 contributors. About 45 per cent of all criminal fingerprints received are identified with previous records contrasted to the 14 per cent of identifications made in 1924. In contrast to the 87,918 fingerprint cards received in 1924, there were forwarded 563,731 cards to the Bureau during

(Continued on Page 15)

On the Air



THE SHOW - UP

with Chief William J. Quinn

I WILL briefly describe what is called the "daily show-up" of prisoners confined in our city prison on various felony charges, or as what is known in police parlance as "\$1000 vagrants." This is the regular show-up that is held every morning immediately after reading of orders and the daily roll call at 9 o'clock.

The members of the Department in attendance at this show-up include the Captain of Inspectors and the entire available personnel of the Bureau of Inspectors. Representatives of the United States Army and Navy attend also, on the look-out for deserters.

Visiting detectives and police officials who happen to be in San Francisco always gladly avail themselves of the privilege of being present at these show-ups. In the smaller cities and towns police officials do not have an opportunity of seeing at close range criminals with a national reputation as is possible at the average show-up in a city of the size of San Francisco. Thus, when these officials happen to be in San Francisco they will even remain over a day to be present at one of our show-ups.

In our San Francisco Police Department it is an unwritten law that none but police officials or representatives of the United States Government attend the show-ups, although fiction writers and social workers have often earnestly requested permission to be present at this parade of law transgressors.

As it is quite possible that a very large percentage of my hearers have an entirely erroneous idea of this show-up, I will describe this particular phase of police activity just as it happens in our department.

I might add, I have attended show-ups in some of the eastern and middlewestern cities and find that they are carried on in the same manner as the show-up here in the Hall of Justice. Our morning show-up of prisoners is held as follows:

There is a long corridor in our city prison, at the end of which is a movable platform. This platform is about as large as a market weigh-scales and is about eighteen inches above the floor. The prisoner steps on this platform, facing the police representatives. At the back of the platform there is a height scale, enabling the onlookers to know the exact height of each prisoner. The back of the platform is painted with luminous paint, and an electric light is directly above the prisoner's head. This throws his features in bold relief, and enables the inspectors to clearly distinguish his features while at the same

time noting his height. While the prisoner is on the platform, the Captain of Inspectors reads out his criminal history, and all of the facts bearing on his case that would be of interest to the members of the Bureau. He likewise questions the prisoner, thus giving an opportunity to the assembled police representatives to familiarize themselves with the voice and manner of conversation of the prisoner.

The Captain then tells the prisoner to step down, and has him walk down the corridor between the two lines into which the assembled inspectors have arranged themselves. First, he has the prisoner walk between these men with his hat off and then with his head covered.

While the prisoner is on the platform, if his case has not been already assigned, the Captain of Inspectors will instruct the member in charge of the particular bureau handling the crime charged to immediately start an investigation.

During these show-ups members of the various details into which the Bureau of Inspectors is divided, such as the robbery detail, the bunco and pickpocket detail, the burglary detail, et cetera, often recognize a law breaker whom they have been assiduously looking for during many months.

Naturally, at the conclusion of the show-up, the various men shown up are carefully questioned by members of the Bureau who may be of the opinion that they can possibly connect them with crimes committed in this or other cities. It is amazing how many prisoners who form part of our daily show-up, are thus found to be wanted by other departments, in widely separated states.

The show-up consists of all persons arrested for felony during the previous twenty-four hours, as well as all larceny cases, \$1,000 vagrancy cases, and any other case of importance. Women prisoners are never placed in the line. The professional criminal will always evade a show-up if possible, and thus many of them avoid being shown up by getting out on bail before 9 A. M.

Of course, it will be readily understood that the main object of this daily show-up is with a view of having the members of our Inspectors Bureau familiarize themselves with the parties arrested in this city and county. There is another side to the show-up which the average person might probably overlook, and that is the good moral effect it has on the prisoners, many of whom leave town after having gone through one show-up, determined never again to be thus officially stared at. (*Cont. on Page 22*)

BAY COUNTIES' Peace Officers' Association

MEETINGS EVERY MONTH

CHIEF WILLIAM J. QUINN, *President*

CHIEF JOHN J. HARPER, *Secretary*

THE usual monthly meeting of the Bay Counties' Peace Officers' Association was held on February 16, 1933, at the Carquinez Hotel, Richmond, with Chief of Police Daniel Cox of Richmond as host.

New Members—The following new members were elected:

J. W. Davidson, Special Agent, San Francisco.

J. F. Hoey, District Attorney, Martinez.

Thorvald Brown, Captain of Police, Oakland.

Merritt R. Hosmer, Councilman, San Carlos.

President Quinn introduced Mr. Russell J. Meyer, Mayor of Richmond, who welcomed the Bay Counties' Peace Officers' Association representatives to the city.

Short addresses were delivered by J. F. Hoey, District Attorney of Martinez, and Mr. O. E. Carr, City Manager, Oakland, and President Quinn then turned the meeting over to District Attorney Earl Warren of Alameda County, who, he said, would discuss in detail the bills pending before the Legislature which would affect criminal law and procedure.

Mr. Warren discussed in detail the bills which call for the particular attention of members of the Association, so that the members could be in a position to discuss them with their individual Assemblymen and State Senators.

Herewith is a summary, as set forth by Mr. Warren, of the bills discussed, with action taken by the committee on each.

The following members met in the office of District Attorney Earl Warren on February 10, 1933, for the purpose of discussing the bills above mentioned:

Earl Warren, John J. Harper, James T. Drew, William J. Quinn, John Greening, R. R. Veale, W. C. Rhodes, James McGrath and M. B. Driver, Charles W. Dullea, Clarence S. Morrill and Duncan Matheson.

SEARCH AND SEIZURE

A. B. 367 and 368. Disapproved.—These bills amend Pen. C. 146 and 146a and add Pen. C. 146b to make it a felony to enter or search any building without "regular process or other lawful authority," or to arrest or detain any person without such process or authority, or to falsely represent oneself as a public officer and as such, arrest, detain or intimidate any other person or obtain his property.

Objections: These bills would make it unlawful to arrest or detain any person or search any property under any circumstances unless a warrant of arrest or search warrant had been previously obtained. Thus a peace officer would not arrest any fugitive for any felony, although the officer might have seen the felony committed, without having first obtained a warrant of arrest.

A. B. 719, 720, 721. Disapproved.—These bills (amending Pen. C. 1525 and 1435 and adding Pen. C. 1540a and 1540b) provide that no search warrant shall issue unless the affidavit therefor describes the property "in detail"; they further provide that property seized in violation of the law shall be immediately returned to the person from whom it was taken; they also provide for a motion to suppress evidence in such cases.

Objections: These bills are an attempt to write into the State law the Federal law which renders inadmissible in evidence any property which is taken without a search warrant. As to the necessity of describing such property in detail, manifestly such a requirement is impossible of fulfillment in many cases where the officers know that stolen property is in a particular building, but cannot describe it with particularity. Under these bills, if a great quantity of stolen property were found in a burglar's residence, only the particular watch, for example, which was known

to have been stolen, could be kept by the officers; the remainder would have to be returned.

INVESTIGATION OF CRIME

A. B. 525. Approved provided power to issue permits be vested in State Bureau of Criminal Identification.—New act prohibiting maintenance of short wave radio receiving set in any motor vehicle without obtaining permit from Highway Patrol. Provides form of application for permit. All permits to be forfeited upon transfer of vehicle. Violation of act to be misdemeanor.

A. B. 946. Approved.—Consolidation of police functions. Authorizes contracts between county and any incorporated city therein, whereby Sheriff's office and District Attorney's office may assume and perform criminal prosecution activities usually performed by the city police and prosecutor. Such contracts may provide for transfer from city to county employ of the employees, and for payment of compensation agreed upon, from city to county treasurer.

ARREST AND BAIL

A. B. 177. Approved.—Drafted by Crime Commission. Adds Pen. C. 815a and amends Pen. C. 822, 824, 829 and 1269a, to require: (1) Magistrate issuing warrant of arrest shall endorse thereon a statement fixing bail; and (2) provides, in event of arrest in another county, that bail must be furnished in the amount so fixed; (3) amends Sec. 1269a to make it apply whether the offense charged be felony or misdemeanor.

This bill should be passed; the only magistrate who can be properly informed of the defendant's record and the circumstances of the offense, is the magistrate issuing the warrant.

A. B. 275. Disapproved.—Amends Pen. C. 1305 to require return of forfeited bail where it appears within one year, that neglect was excusable, that there was no connivance with the bail, and documentary evidence is furnished that defendant is in any penal institution.

This measure should be opposed. It would permit a defendant to delay his trial 364 days, then "break into" a county jail or city prison, and obtain the return of his forfeited bail on the 365th day.

A. B. 1613. Disapproved.—Amends Pen. C. 1305, 1306 and 1307 (Forfeiture of Bail).

(1) Requires refund of forfeited bail where defendant appears within 90 days, shows no connivance with the bail, and shows that his return was obtained without expense to the county, without the necessity of excusing his neglect.

(2) Eliminates summary judgments on forfeited bail bonds and requires issuance of order to show cause before entry of judgment.

(3) Authorizes refund of payments made on a bail bond judgment, if within one year after entry thereof, defendant is returned into custody, upon surety's affidavit that there was no connivance and that he has used "due diligence" to return defendant. The law now authorizes such refund only if the defendant be convicted "as charged." This is struck out, as is only the present provision for transfer of the amount of the judgment to the county general fund after the lapse of one year.

(4) Where a cash deposit, instead of a bond, has been forfeited, for defendant's failure to appear, the bill authorizes refund thereof without any showing of "diligence" by the surety or non-connivance with the defendant, as specified in (3) above.

This bill is worse than the preceding one, for reasons which are obvious from the foregoing synopsis. The elimination of summary judgments undoes the work of the 1929 Crime Commission.

A. B. 26. Disapproved.—Amends Pen. C. 1272 to provide that every defendant convicted of any offense not punishable with death is entitled to bail pending appeal as a matter of right.

Objections: Under this bill a defendant appealing from a conviction of robbery would be entitled to his liberty on bail, and pending determination of his appeal could perpetrate other crimes of violence. Moreover, the return to custody of any such defendant facing a sentence for first degree robbery would be very doubtful.

(Continued on Page 23)

Law Enforcers of San Mateo Co.



SHERIFF JIM McGRATH
Vice-President, State Peace Officers



EDMUND SCOTT
District Attorney



Extract from House Report 2290, 71st Congress, 3d Session

Investigation of Communist Propaganda

January 17, 1931—Committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union, and ordered to be printed.

(Continued from last issue.)

The ruthlessness of the Soviet Government in liquidating the Kulaks aroused the sympathy of the peasants and caused widespread resistance and antagonism so that Stalin issued an edict from Moscow that the Kulak liquidation had gone far enough and that from now on only counterrevolutionists among the peasants would be suppressed. The warfare against the Kulaks had brought about chaos in Russian agriculture, as the best farmers and those who gave employment had been deported or ruined.

With the Kulaks largely eliminated the communists had no effective opposition to socializing the peasants. Huge state farms were organized in a hundred different parts of Russia. Some of these farms contained a half million acres of good wheat land. The peasants were likewise organized into enormous government cooperatives. They entered voluntarily as there was nothing else to do, as the government was the only employer left and practically the only buyer. The success in the development of the state farms and collectives during 1930 was beyond the wildest expectations of the communists. In one year approximately 50 per cent of all the farmers of Russia were virtually socialized and formed into government cooperatives, controlling 100,000,000 acres of arable land. On the giant state farms the peasants are paid direct by the government, approximately 15 cents gold per day, and in the cooperatives the government buy the crop with depreciated paper currency and exports it to foreign countries for sale on a gold basis at seven times the currency it paid to the peasants.

Mr. Gertchikoff, acting president of the Russian Grain Trust, is quoted as saying that—

"During our first year 1928-29 we plowed up 3,150,000 acres on 44 farms. This year (1930) we are operating 125 farms and plowing 13,705,000 acres for harvest. In 1931 we shall cultivate 28,500,000 acres in 260 separate state farms. Of course, the small ones contain 130,000 acres. There are others of 300,000 acres and one of 540,000 acres."

The success of the state farms and government cooperatives can best be illustrated by showing the wheat exports from Soviet Russia since 1925, according to statistics from Soviet sources, which are as follows:

October to October	Bushels of wheat exported
1924-25	6,078,800
1925-26	26,321,350
1926-27	43,551,000
1927-28	4,052,739
1928-29	None
1929-30	100,000,000

Recent reports from Soviet sources indicate a highly successful winter grain sowing with large increases in the acreage planted in both state farms and cooperatives.

A comparative estimate, based on the winter sowing and spring program indicates a surplus of more than double that of 1929-30, and the official government program indicates a probable surplus of 500,000,000 bushels by 1932. The probable surplus for either 1931 or 1932 is impossible to gage accurately, as much depends on the state of the country and of the weather, but based on the government program the surplus will be even greater.

There is an almost inexhaustible supply of good wheat land in Russia, estimated at over 200,000,000 acres, all seized by the government without compensation to the private owners, and a huge reserve of poorly paid peasant labor which, backed by American tractors, engineers, mechanics, farm specialists, brains, and credit, guarantee low production and wheat supremacy and monopoly to the soviets.

What applies to wheat applies with equal force to other grains such as barley, rye and oats. In a lesser degree only and progressing at a rapid rate is the growth and development of enormous state farms and cooperatives for cotton, fruit, cattle, sheep, tobacco and beet sugar.

The production of cotton is under special government concentration, and is making rapid headway in Turkestan and may take care of all of the soviet requirements and be a competitor in the world markets before very long.

For the last 10 years the Soviet Government has been exporting small quantities of wheat, all it could possibly spare, in order to secure foreign gold to buy machinery abroad to carry out the 5-year plan. The Russian people have been on short rations and millions of them have been virtually starved to enable the government to ship wheat and other grains, eggs, chickens, and even butter out of starving Russia to secure gold to buy tractors, sawmill machinery, oil, coal and railroad equipment and to build enormous hydroelectric plants, iron-ore blast furnaces, foundries and automobile and tractor factories.

It is no longer necessary to keep the people of Russia on short grain rations unless railroad transportation fails. The main granary of the Soviet Union is in that vast area north of the Black Sea, which includes Ukraine, Crimea and Northern Caucasus, and approximately 60 per cent of the farmers there are socialized and producing far more than prior to the World War, whereas in the central and northern parts of Russia and in Siberia, where the program of socialization is behind, the crop output is below the 5-year program.

If it were not for the 42-cent duty a bushel on wheat, Russian wheat might within a few years be underselling the wheat produced by American farmers in our own markets in Chicago and Kansas City.

Selling Short on Chicago Exchange.—The significant fact developed by the committee at its hearing held in connection with the short selling of 7,000,000 bushels of soviet wheat by the All-Russian Textile Syndicate through three large brokerage houses in New York City was the disclosure that no collateral or securities of any kind was required by any of these houses which handled the orders, because the Soviet Government was understood to stand behind them. The action taken by the Chicago Board of Trade prohibiting any short selling by a foreign government is obviously a step in the right direction, and if enforced will protect the American farmer from being at the mercy of some unfriendly government which might desire to depress the market in order to create discontent and promote communism, which breeds and thrives on hard times.

According to the testimony of the officials of the Chicago Board of Trade these transactions in wheat by the All-Russian Textile Syndicate constituted legitimate hedging.

Based on the testimony presented, the committee is of the opinion that these transactions were made with no intent by the Soviet Government to depress the price of wheat.

Lumber and Pulpwood.—American lumber exports have averaged \$110,000,000 annually for a number of years, and ranks just below our large agricultural exports of cotton, wheat and tobacco. Every day steamers are plying the Atlantic carrying pulpwood and lumber to New York and other eastern ports from the Russian forests for American manufacturers. It is something new to import soviet pulpwood and lumber into the United States. In 1929 only 6,000 cords of pulpwood were imported from Russia, and in 1930, it is estimated that 200,000 cords were landed in the United States.

The forest area of the Soviet Union covers about a billion and a half acres, much more than the forest area of the United States and Canada combined.

In 1928 the Soviet Union was a poor fourth as a lumber exporting nation; in 1929, a close third; but in 1930 the Soviet Union, according to its own official statistics, exported eight billion board feet of lumber, as compared to 3,000,000,000 board feet in 1929, or twice as much as either Finland or the United States, the two leading exporting nations.

Russia's main lumber markets are England, Germany, and Holland, but soviet lumber has begun to invade the domestic market of its chief competitors, Finland and the United States.

In 1929, a total of 38,000,000 board feet of soviet lumber was imported into the United States. In 1930 approximately 62,000,000 board feet was imported. If soviet pulpwood is added to lumber it would make a total of 144,000,000 board feet imported from Russia during 1930.

Soviet lumber, like soviet wheat, can undersell lumber produced by free American labor in the world markets.

The testimony of numerous witnesses before the committee shows that the pulpwood industry in the States of Oregon, Washington and California is striving to survive in this period of business depression. Many of the pulpwood mills have been forced to close and others are being operated on a part-time basis which has resulted in a large amount of unemployment among the lumbermen and mill workers on the Pacific Coast. Pulpwood can be produced and shipped from Seattle and Portland just as easily as from Archangel, Russia, which is icebound for five months a year.

The prices for American pulpwood approximate the Russian prices delivered at Portland (Me.), Boston or New York. It is utterly impossible to prove that each log produced in Russia is cut, transported or milled by convict labor. From the testimony of a number of escaped convicts who testified before the committee, it is apparent that a considerable part of the cutting of timber and pulpwood in Russia and transportation and loading is done by convict labor under the most brutal conditions.

No definite information was submitted regarding the work in the lumber mills, but it appears that because of fear of sabotage that convict prisoners are not used to any extent in the lumber mills.

The stories of the escaped prisoners, whether they were convicted for political offenses as counterrevolutionists or as kulaks or for some criminal act, all agree as to the unbelievable conditions in the timber camps along the borders of the Arctic Ocean. The O. G. P. U., or secret police of Russia, the testimony disclosed, has charge of these camps, and no foreigners are permitted to visit them. The only sources of information are from escaped convicts who smuggle themselves into the ships or succeed in

escaping across the frontiers or through writing under the bark of the pulpwood telling of their conditions and sufferings. It would be extremely difficult to exaggerate the plight of the convicts in the timber camps of northern Russia; it is a constant story of undernourishment, uninterrupted toil, misery and blood.

The testimony offered to the committee discloses that hundreds of thousands of aristocrats, former professional and business men, army officers, kulaks and social democrats and other counterrevolutionists have disappeared into the forests without leaving any trace. The mystery and the horror of the convict labor camps is yet to be told in its lurid details.

Oils.—Oil resources of the Soviet Union are greater than those of any other country, according to the Commercial Handbook of the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics. There are three main fields, Baku, Grozny and Emba. The production and export of oil from Russia is more than four times that of 1913. Great Britain and Italy together absorb more than half the soviet oil export.

A few months ago a cargo of soviet gasoline was delivered in Baltimore, Md. The depression in the American oil industry is very marked, and competition from soviet sources is becoming serious on the world market. The Soviet Government pays nothing for the leases on the land.

Manganese.—Witnesses testified before the committee that the Soviet Government has practically ruined the manganese industry in the United States by dumping its product into this country at a price far below our cost of production, which they claim is unfair competition, because manganese is an essential ingredient in the manufacture of steel, and the destruction of the manganese industry in the United States places us at the mercy of Soviet Russia in time of war.

The Assistant Secretary of War, Frederick H. Payne, stated in a speech recently:

"Of the raw materials necessary to us in war, none is more important than manganese. We take a deep interest in the efforts of the domestic manganese producers to develop processes that will enable the United States to utilize its large deposits of low-grade ore and be at least self-sustaining in this respect."

Convict labor should not be confused with forced or conscripted labor. It is claimed by Matthew Woll, vice-president of the American Federation of Labor, that practically all labor in Soviet Russia today comes under the category of forced labor, as compared to free labor in the United States or Europe. He testified before the committee that existing soviet decrees provide that workers become deserters when they quit their jobs, that the unemployed must accept any position offered, and that skilled workers may be transferred to any part of the country without their consent. These restrictions on the freedom of the workingman, Mr. Woll claims, place him in practically the same position as a conscripted soldier.

The United States, as a large exporter, is vitally concerned by any dumping of soviet products in the United States or on the world markets.

It may be years before the so-called 5-year plan develops a serious competition to our markets for manufactured goods; that depends on the stability and future strength of the Soviet Government. At present certain textiles, electric globes, and other manufactured commodities have been sold under market prices in England, but if the 5-year plan succeeds Russia will enter the world markets as an exporter of iron and steel and heavy manufactured commodities. But it is not from manufactured goods that we have much to fear. The United States has

(Continued on Page 17)

So They Picked on Stanford

By EDDIE LONGAN, Reporter, San Francisco Examiner



W. T. STANFORD, Chief of Police, Vallejo
Past President, Peace Officers' Association of State of Calif.

WE'RE confident we won't draw a lot of opposition when we disclose that we are going to spread a story about William T. (Bill) Stanford, for thirty-three years chief of police at Vallejo.

Any police executive who can weather varied and sundry administrations and conduct the affairs of his office to the complete satisfaction of his people for thirty-three consecutive years has "something on the ball."

Chief Stanford HAS something on the ball. He was born to be a chief of police.

Thirty-three years ago this month the city trustees at Vallejo decided the then little old Navy Yard City had outgrown its swaddling clothes—it was time, they thought, to discard night-watchmen, deputies, specials and town marshals and take on a regular police force.

So they picked on Stanford. They called him away from his duties as a coppersmith, told him he was to be Vallejo's first chief of police and directed him to "get organized." They gave him two men. Jack Scully, a teamster, and Dick Shay, a sign painter.

Stanford faced a big job but he was equal to it. He got organized in a big way. And it is history that those trustees who invested him with authority to maintain law and order have never had cause to hang their heads. They picked out a man who was on the square with himself and with everyone with whom he came in contact.

Whenever Stanford sent a man to prison he deserved to be there.

A police chief's job, even in a small town, is no bed of roses. As a rule they don't last long because they step on someone's toes and things just naturally happen. Then there's the old corruption angle and other angles too numerous to mention.

But Vallejo can point with pride to thirty-three years of smooth-running, "up and up" police administration. Stanford's reputation from one end of the country to the other is as solid as Gibraltar.

The Vallejo Police Department with its eighteen or twenty men, its up-to-the-minute identification bureau, its radio division and other modern facilities stands out as a monument to Chief Stanford's ability and integrity. It would be a credit to cities many times the size of the Navy Yard City.

And this department through the Police Journal is happy in the thought that in the past thirty-three years it can be truthfully said that there has been the greatest cooperation between the two organizations and we know that that will exist just as long as Chief Stanford heads Vallejo's law and order forces.

Stanford is a member of the International Association of Chiefs of Police; Bay Counties Peace Officers' Association and the California Peace Officers' Association.

The Police Journal takes this opportunity to congratulate the people of Vallejo on their good fortune in having affairs of their city in such good hands and Stanford for his long unblemished record.

FUGITIVES WANTED BY POLICE— U. S. BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Jack Richardson, with aliases; Jack B. Richardson, James Kelly, James Kelley.

No. 47,724 St. Pr., San Quentin, Calif.; W.; 25 years. (1929); 5' 5 $\frac{3}{8}$ "; 157 lbs.; med. bld.; dark brown hair; hazel eyes; fair complexion; sc. cent. of forehead; $\frac{3}{4}$ " cut sc. left side of upper lip; sc. left side of throat; sc. base rt. th., inner; occ.—salesman; nat. American. Received St. Pr., San Quentin, Calif., 11-2-29 to serve 12 years for robbery, 2nd degree. Escaped 11-13-32. (Notify: Warden, State Prison, San Quentin, California.)



I Want a Policeman

THOSE NEW S. F. POLICE UNIFORMS

For many years there has been an agitation for a new style uniform for the San Francisco police force, but never with as much reason as today. With decreased incomes the men are entitled to the saving this would give them.

The efficiency of the police force is recognized throughout the United States. They have never been so complimented on their appearance. Why shouldn't our force have just as high and modern a standard in their uniforms as they have in their organization? The present style is simply not in keeping with the department. The long coat is as obsolete as flintlock pistols. Why continue it? Many of the men are awaiting the change in specifications before purchasing the uniform they are in need of. These men should not be kept in uncertainty.

The sentiment of the department is distinctly for a change. In fact, everyone seems to be in favor. Let us have some action on it. The sooner the better.

* * *

UNITED STATES BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

The United States Bureau of Investigation, through the policy which it inaugurated last summer, is now regularly exchanging fingerprints internationally with 30 foreign countries, including England, France, Germany, Switzerland, Belgium, Spain, Roumania, Czechoslovakia, Greece, Turkey, Italy, Holland, Portugal, Barbados, Sweden, Chile and Australia.

Whenever a police or sheriff's department arrests a criminal who they learn may possibly have resided or operated in a foreign country, by placing a notation of that country upon the copy of the prints which they forward to the United States Bureau of Investigation, these prints are transmitted to said country for any possible record which he may have there.

Recently the Bureau received from the police at Brussels, Belgium, the fingerprints of a Frank Jansko, who had been arrested at Antwerp, Belgium, on a charge of attempted larceny. The files of the Bureau of Investigation reflected a lengthy record of this individual, whose true name proved to be different from that which he had given in Belgium, and whose criminal activities began in 1915 and had culminated in the United States with his incarceration in the Oregon state penitentiary to serve 7 years for larceny.

Prints were recently received by the Bureau from the New York City Police Department, indicating that a person who had just been arrested for felonious assault had been born in England. A copy of this individual's prints was transmitted to the Commissioner of Police of the metropolis, New Scotland Yard, London, and advice was received that in 1924 this individual had been convicted at London to serve four years on a charge of "demanding money with menaces."

* * *

FIVE REAL ESTATE MEN GUILTY

Five officials of H. O. Stone & Co., Chicago's oldest real estate investment firm, have recently been sentenced

to 20-year federal prison terms for using the mails to defraud investors. The company went into receivership two years ago with liabilities of \$14,000,000 and assets which sold in federal court for \$137,000.

* * *

WARNING IS ISSUED ON FAKE SOLICITORS

Persons appearing at San Francisco homes soliciting money for the relief fund of Franciscan Fathers are impounded and should be reported to the police immediately.

Warning to this effect was issued recently by the Rev. Augustine Hobrecht, pastor of St. Boniface Church, 133 Golden Gate avenue. He urged that contributors call personally or mail their donations to 133 Golden Gate Ave.

* * *

ROBBERS FORGET HOLIDAY, HOLD UP BANK

Portland, Ore.—Two gunmen ran into the Union State Bank here March 7, threatened the employes with revolvers and escaped with currency estimated by the bank officials to have amounted to more than \$10,000. Harold Mix, cashier, fired several shots at the robbers as they fled in an automobile but no one was injured.

The two men fled in an automobile which police said had been stolen. The bank was closed under holiday regulations but the doors were not locked. Several employes were working in their cages.

* * *

FLIER HELD IN PLANE THEFT

Donald A. Templeman, former army flyer and widely known in bay region air activities, was in jail at Phoenix, Ariz., today, charged with the theft of a plane from Ray D. Deaton of the San Francisco airport.

Also in Phoenix, but established in a luxurious penthouse atop a hotel, was Belle Livingston, former New York nightclub queen and recent operator of a whoopee establishment on Mason street in this city.

Belle, who was tangled with the authorities in Reno, New York and other cities, was Templeman's passenger in a flight from San Francisco to Phoenix, according to dispatches from the Arizona resort city.

Deaton, in swearing out a grand theft warrant for Templeman's arrest, charged that the flier took the plane four days ago for a "flight to Fresno," and failed to return. He paid a \$20 deposit on the ship.

"I guess Deaton got panicky," Templeman told the International News Service. "I didn't steal the plane, I just liked it so much in Phoenix I decided to stay awhile. Incidentally, Belle is a fine girl and I know everything will be straightened out."

* * *

FAKE AGENTS PREY UPON GOLD HOARDERS

New York.—Taking advantage of the government's drive against the hoarders, sharp faced gentry have been ringing doorbells in the Bay Ridge section of Brooklyn, masquerading as federal agents sent out to collect gold. They are flashing a purported order on which "United States" is printed in big letters and ask whether there is any gold, either coin or jewelry, secreted in the house.



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MARCH, 1933

No. 3

KIDNAPING

Years ago Shakespeare, in one of his famous works, said, "He who steals my purse steals trash, but he who steals my good name robs me of, etc." If old William Shakespeare were alive today in the modern American city, he would amend that last part of his famous saying to read: "He who robs me of my child robs me of that which is more dear than life itself."

Dope, booze, corruption, adultery, immorality, graft and disrespect for law may be the seven capital sins of American civilization, but more deadly than all these together is the crime of kidnaping. The growth of this offense is astounding, and the results of these crimes appalling.

Picture, if you can, a nursery on the second floor of a beautiful home on the edge of a metropolitan city, the room is dark except for a small night lamp in one corner. From the light of this lamp we can get a picture of a portion of the room. Over by the window is a small crib; in the bed a beautiful blonde babe of about two years of age sleeps in all the sweet innocence of childhood, entirely oblivious to the danger that lurks outside of its nursery window. A ladder is placed against the window sill of the house; a sinister and shrouded figure mounts the ladder, reaches inside the window, grabs the child and descends, jumps into a fast car and is gone.

Two hours later a loving mother on her way to bed comes into the nursery to tuck her darling in. She opens the door, switches on the light and sees the empty bed; a scream of anguish escapes her lips; she dashes to the window; the ladder stands against the sill, mute evidence of the crime that has been committed. The father, hearing her scream, rushes to the top of the stairs, into the room, and stands transfixed with grief—then a hurried call for police department.

The long hours of waiting, the payment of a ransom, and the return of the baby—not the same sweet child the mother and brokenhearted father have known, but the lifeless body of the child. The fiends have struck again.

The remedy for these evils is not to be found in the organizing of super-police and in the creation of new public committees, or again in the taking of greater precautions in the living quarters of the children, but the solution will be found when we can elect fearless, honest, simple, understanding men to office. Let these men, the true representatives of the people, propose new and stricter laws governing the life and the punishments for these crimes.

So today, with eyes turned to the image of God, we look to Washington to the man who has done so much in his two weeks in office to show the initial step in this tremendous fight against the new evil that is doing so much harm to the structure of the American State.

COURAGE

Courage, confidence and co-operation during our new President's term! Courage in the hearts of the people and their leaders, confidence in God for our country's future, and steady co-operation of all Americans toward a sure amelioration of economic conditions!

Too long have we been cowards—clinging to old, tried ways which have brought only devastating failure; too long, also, have we placed our trust solely in material things for immediate material ends; and, all too long have we pursued our way selfishly and at the expense of others.

As President Roosevelt brings up a new deal, so do we bring our country a new deal. An attitude of interest supplants our old indifference, a fire of patriotism warms hearts once unconcerned, a spirit of comradeship for our brother Americans supersedes our former ruthless scramble for wealth.

With this, we fearlessly face the coming four years, face the problems and conflicts which they will bring.

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We were recently awarded the contract for northern California for the new American Legion uniforms.

OFFICER MOORE OF OAKLAND POLICE COVERS AUTO WITH SUSPECTS, SELF WITH GLORY

A rookie patrolman covered his automobile hood with suspects, and himself with glory recently, in an ingenious three-in-one capture.

The patrolman is G. L. Moore of the Oakland Eastern Police Station. The suspects, held for investigation are Ray Fultz, 18, 4044 Patterson Avenue; Don Tonker, 18, of the Hotel Vernon, and Cecil Moore, 21, 3730 Patterson Avenue, all of Oakland.

Moore, cruising alone in a radio patrol car, heard the report of three petting party holdups, and one drugstore robbery. At the far end of Ninety-eighth Avenue, Moore spotted an automobile answering radio descriptions, with the three suspects in it.

They had in their possession a gun and much of the evening's asserted loot. Moore forced one of the three to handcuff the other two across the hood of his car, then drove in state to his station.

U. S. Bureau of Inspectors

(Continued from Page 6)

the fiscal year 1932. On December 1, 1932, there were 3,297,298 fingerprint cards in the Bureau's archives, the largest collection of criminal records in the world. The Bureau's index cards numbered 4,384,495 on that date, compared with less than 1,000,000 in the files when the work was assumed in 1924.

The Bureau's personnel during these years has been increased to absorb the additional work devolving upon it through the expansion of its identification activities. Its administrative systems, particularly those relating to the extensions of fingerprint classifications, also have been amplified and otherwise altered where necessary to meet the increasing requirements of the work.

The large number of law enforcement officers and agencies utilizing the Bureau's facilities on December 1, 1932, realized that its co-operation is a potent weapon in effective law enforcement. It is interesting to observe that several of the 24 states which maintain state bureaus of identification require in their own statutes that fingerprints shall be forwarded to the Bureau in case of individuals arrested within their jurisdiction charged with various offenses. While there is no Federal law requiring the states to co-operate in the Bureau's identification work, they thus recognize the identification activities of the Federal Government as an aid to proper local law enforcement.

(Continued in next issue.)

FIVE REAL ESTATE MEN GUILTY

Five officials of H. O. Stone & Co., Chicago's oldest real estate investment firm, had been sentenced today to 20-year federal prison terms for using the mails to defraud investors. The company went into receivership two years ago with liabilities of \$14,000,000 and assets which sold in federal court for \$137,000.

Captain Stephen Bunner

BY AN OLD PAL

THIS writer first met Steve Brunner some thirty-seven years ago. We had been appointed to the police department the same day. We stood in line with twenty-five other embryos, awaiting assignment to different companies. Steve and the writer were sent to the Central Station. That day we were mutually drawn to one-another, and a warm friendship began that has lasted to this day. We were sent to the outlying districts—the "Fog Belt." Steve didn't remain there long. The then Captain Wittman, recognized Bunner's ability, moved him down-town.



Captain Stephen Bunner

For a number of years he patrolled Clay and Washington streets from Battery to Grant Avenue. This was one of the most important and toughest beats in the city. Covering as it did the commission district, the boundaries of the Barbary Coast and Chinatown, it took a diplomat and 'a two-fisted man, both of which attributes he possessed to the highest degree. He was assigned to the Detective

Bureau, where he soon became the star.

When others quit on a case, Steve was only beginning. He rose rapidly, and as Captain commanded some of the important police districts, where he gave the same efficient service as always and wore the same sized hat.

When Wittman was made Chief he appointed Steve and the writer to special duty in the Central District. This was considered quite a detail and we often boasted that we were the first district "dicks" in the department. Whatever little knowledge of police duty this chronicler acquired was gleaned at this period with Steve. His instructions along police lines were considered gems and many years after were imparted, in part, to newly appointed officers attending the School of Instruction.

Space will not permit a detailed biography of this gallant officer. A gentleman of the old school, painstaking, courteous, charitable and heroic, he was of the type whom Octavius had in mind when, after over-coming Brutus, he said: "With the elements so mixed in him that nature might arise and say, 'There is a man'."

Your old pals will miss you, Steve—you with your helpful advice and your generous heart. We trust that your days may be long on the land and that each succeeding day may be as bright as your genial smile.



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COMMUNIST ACTIVITIES

(Continued from Page 11)

more to lose from the economic system in Russia if it succeeds than any other nation, as we are the largest exporters of agricultural products, such as cotton, wheat, tobacco, and other grain, and will have more difficulty in holding our export markets against this kind of competition than can be anticipated from the soviet system.

Back in 1913, when the United States recognized the Imperial Russian Government and was on friendly terms with it, our total direct export trade with Russia amounted to \$20,000,000, and in 1929, without recognition of the Soviet Government, we exported \$86,000,000 worth of goods to Russia.

The fact is that without recognition we are doing four times as much trade with Russia as we did when we recognized the Czar's regime.

THE 5-YEAR PLAN OF THE SOVIET UNION

It will be necessary to consider the 5-year plan of the Soviet Union as a communist activity only as it may affect American interests and industry.

G. T. Grinko, vice-chairman of the Union of Socialist Soviet Republic State Planning Commission, who is credited in a large part with being the author of this plan, in his recent book entitled, "The Five-Year Plan of the Soviet Union," in the first chapter, under Planned Economy and Perspectives, defines the five-year plan, its purposes and objects:

"The 5-year plan is a program for the further extension and consolidation of the great October revolution. Nor should the great international significance of the plan be underestimated. For the first time in history a vast country, with inexhaustible natural resources and a population of 150,000,000 free people, faces the world with an elaborate plan for upbuilding a socialist economy and culture—a socialist society. We fully share the view expressed in the editorial of the Pravda of August 29, 1929: 'The 5-year plan is an important part of the offensive of the proletariat of the world against capitalism; it is a plan tending to undermine capitalist stabilization; it is a great plan of world revolution.'

Its hope of accomplishment is thus defined:

"The great task set by the 5-year plan for the development of the productive forces of the Soviet Union through rapid industrialization and steady strengthening of the socialist elements in national economy is that of attaining and surpassing the technical and economic level of the advanced capitalist countries, thus assuring the triumph of the socialist system in its historic contest with capitalism."

The plan began with the year 1927-28 and will end with 1932-33. It covers a work, in a field so great and diversified, that it is almost beyond the imagination. Whether the accomplishment will come can be answered only by time and trial. Reference to the major lines of the undertaking is all that is necessary in this report.

One of the greatest of the undertakings in the beginning is to electrify Russia. Stations now under construction will produce 4,500,000,000 kilowatts per year. The Soviet Union is building new railroads, making extensions, and improving the old lines so as to link up its industrial plants and to reach its forests and mines. The country is rich in fuel oil, coal and peat. One coal field in Siberia is estimated to have 300,000,000,000 tons of coal. The country is rich in iron, and the great metal industry has been planned and work begun on its plants and equipment. It is proposed to construct one or more steel mills as great as the American mills at Gary, Ind., with a capacity of 2,000,000 or 3,000,000 tons. A number of

smaller mills are also planned, as well as the development in the production and manufacture of nonferrous metals.

Factories are to be constructed for the manufacture of almost every line of machinery, tools, and implements, including great factories for the output of agricultural equipment. The plan calls for an increase in boiler production from 114,000 square meters heating surface in 1927-28 to 300,000 square meters in 1932-33; in Diesel horsepower, from 65,900 to 202,000. Turbine capacity is to increase 650 per cent. Factories are in course of construction to produce machinery, tools, mining machinery, railway cars, and practically every line of production necessary for the use of the people in a great country like Russia, with its many diversified interests and productions.

Eighty-two million rubles are to be invested in sea-going and river vessels. Plants are under construction, and to be constructed, for the manufacture of automobiles, with 100,000 as the result of the first year's operation and 300,000 for the last year. Three plants, each to turn out 50,000 tractors per year, are either under construction or to be built. This plan covers chemical and fertilizer factories. Factories for the production in nearly every line of trade known to the industrial world are in course of construction, including the manufacture of textiles, shoes and leather.

Russia has 37 per cent of the world's oil. Even after this estimate was made large fields were discovered in the Ural Mountains. Soviet oil plays a prominent part in world markets. Russia stands ready to invade the oil markets in America. The 5-year plan fixes 11,700,000 barrels as the production for 1927-28 and 22,000,000 barrels for 1932-33; thereafter, to be increased to 26,000,000 barrels annually. But the final estimate after the recent discoveries of oil decrees the Russian output shall be 40,000,000 barrels annually.

The production of lumber is to be increased on a very large scale, growing from 142,000,000 cubic meters in 1927-28 to 350,000,000 meters in 1932-33. Twenty-two million barrels of cement and 5,100,000,000 brick per year are to be produced. May we not quote the author of the 5-year plan, taken from the chapter on Prospects of Industrial Development:

"These, to sum up, are the major statistical barometers of industrial development in the Soviet Union: Twenty-two billion kilowatt-hours of electric current, 140,000,000 tons of coal, 40,000,000 tons of crude oil, 17,000,000 tons of cast iron, 8,000,000 tons of chemical fertilizers, nearly 150,000 tractors, and nearly 250,000 automobiles, 2,000,000,000 rubles' worth of industrial machinery, and more than a billion rubles' worth of agricultural implements will be produced in the last year of this 5-year period."

While the 5-year plan is of Russian origin, and its execution, in the beginning, is largely under the direction of foreign engineers and experts, many American experts and engineers are in Russia superintending the construction of the various plants, installing machinery, and putting it into operation under the 5-year plan. Some 2,000 foreigners are helping the Soviet Government carry out its stupendous program, and a large number of these men are Americans. The press reports the largest line of credit in the purchase and installation of the material and machinery comes from American business, and the record of this committee shows that a number of the largest corporations and firms in the United States have business transactions and relations with Soviet Russia.

Probably the greatest effort in the 5-year plan is along agricultural lines. The 5-year investment in agriculture

(Continued on Page 26)

CIVIL IDENTIFICATION

(CONTINUED FROM LAST ISSUE)

Within the third class described above, whereby prospective defendants or missing witnesses are located, there is the case which came to the Bureau's notice in April of 1931, when the officials of the United States Veterans' Bureau, upon transmitting a fingerprint card from one of the armed services of the United States, requested that the identification files of the United States Bureau of Identification be searched in an effort to locate a missing disabled world war veteran. When the Bureau's files were examined, it was found that this individual, under another name, had been arrested in 1930 in a Mississippi city and committed to a state hospital for the insane. In September of 1931, an identification was effected in the Bureau's Identification Division, whereby a material witness, *i.e.*, the insured, in a War Risk Insurance case was located through fingerprints. The action undertaken by the Bureau in this matter enabled the Federal Government to successfully defend a \$10,000 suit brought against it under the presumption that the former soldier was deceased. He had been missing for over seven years. In September of 1932, a similar case was brought to the Bureau's attention, wherein another veteran had been missing for a similar period. The Bureau's files were searched, and when it was found that this person had been arrested in an Ohio city in 1930, the presumption of death was rebutted. The amount involved in this case was \$1565, in the nature of an Adjusted Compensation Certificate.

These illustrations of what may be called the civil identification activities of the United States Bureau of Investigation are indicative of its activities, not only in the field of law enforcement but in the identification of various persons whose true identity may be clouded in doubt or totally unknown. The Identification Division service is rendered to all legally constituted law enforcement officials and agencies entirely free of cost and the criminal identification data on file have been of material assistance in increasing the efficiency of the operation of police departments and law enforcement agencies in restricting the field of criminal activity.

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Digest of Bills Affecting Criminal

Law and Procedure—1933 Legislature

THE Law and Legislative and Executive Committees of the Peace Officers' Association met on February 10, 1933, to discuss pending bills in the 1933 Legislature

affecting criminal law and procedure. After a careful consideration of the proposed bills, the combined committees went on record as either approving or disapproving the individual bills.

Under date of Feb. 10, Duncan Matheson, secretary of Law and Legislative Committee, issued to the members of the Peace Officers' Association a booklet giving a detailed report of his committee's action on each bill.



EARL WARREN
District Attorney of Alameda County

The preface to this report is as follows:

"The Law and Legislative and Executive Committees met in the office of Mr. Earl Warren, District Attorney of Alameda County, at 9:30 A. M., February 10, 1933, to study the Bills that were introduced during the first half of the 50th Session of the Legislature.

"Committee members present:

"Mr. Earl Warren and his assistant, Mr. Chamberlain, Chiefs of Police—J. J. Harper, James T. Drew; William J. Quinn, John Greening. Sheriffs—R. R. Veale, W. C. Rhodes, James J. McGrath, M. B. Driver. Captain of Detectives Charles W. Dullea. Superintendent of State Bureau Clarence S. Morrill, and his assistant Mr. Knoles.

"The committees were called to order by the President, J. J. Harper, with Earl Warren presiding. All skeleton bills were disapproved and should be watched and carefully considered when introduced during the second half of the Session.

"The Bills as published with notations thereon were very carefully considered and either approved or disapproved with suggested changes.

"Suggestions were made for the improvement, operation and extension of the teletype system. Law enforcement agencies of the state are satisfied with existing laws practically without change. Constant tinkering with the Penal Code is not desirable nor beneficial.

"You are earnestly requested to keep in touch with your respective Assemblymen and State Senators in relation to the Bills that were approved and disapproved so that they may be fully advised of the studies made of the Bills.

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AMENDMENT No. 3 DESIGNED TO ENFORCE FIRE REGULATIONS

ABSOLUTE control of the Fire Marshal's Office should rest with the city government and be free of outside influences, according to the unanimous vote of the Board of Supervisors which has gone on record by placing such a measure on the ballot for the special election of April 11.

The proposed measure, Amendment No. 3, is designed to put teeth in the enforcement of fire regulations and the prosecution of arsonists, according to Fire Marshal Frank P. Kelly, one of the proponents of the proposed act.

"San Francisco is in the unique position of being the only city in the United States where the marshal's office is provided in the charter as a municipal necessity but the selection of officials and their pay rests with a non-governmental body," he said.

"This obsolete condition arose when the charter was first adopted in 1900 and the fire department was on call and not on a permanent basis. In view of the fact that the fire department was not on permanent basis the Underwriters Fire Patrol agreed to bear the burden of salary expense providing it would recommend selection of officials.

"Last year there were more incendiary fires than ever before but fewer convictions. The reason for that is evident. Some attorneys falsely allege that prosecution in arson cases is spurred by insurance companies seeking to avoid payment of fire insurance. This falsity has done more than anything else to nullify possible convictions and hamper enforcement of fire laws.

"The Fire Marshal's office brings huge revenue annually to the city through its manifold duties and there is no reason why its officers should be either recommended or paid by any organization other than the city government."

City officials and leading business men have indorsed the proposal. Mayor Angelo J. Rossi, adverse to recommending anything but emergency measures on the ballot at the special election, agreed to its submission to the Supervisors for passage after he studied it.

Daniel T. Hanlon

Chas. M. O'Brien

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Sergt. Thos. McInerney

Even if deeds are the essential requisites for a good reputation, the words of an effective sales talk do much toward advertising one's worth.

The realization of all this came to Sergeant Thos. McInerney at one of the monthly meetings of the Police Luncheon Clubs. Resolving to "put over" his idea in a big way, he outlined practical plans for a Public Speaking Organization. After due approval by this

assemblage, McInerney carried the plan to the Chief for final confirmation. Chief Quinn gave his support to the proposed plan as conditioned by certain definite policies.

Accordingly, the first meeting in February at the St. Germain Restaurant was very successful. Among the forty officers present were Captain of Inspectors, Charles Dullea; Chief Clerk, Captain Horace McGowan; and Captain Frederick Lemon of the Mission Station.

Officer Gurnea was the principle speaker. In the course of his talk he sounded the importance and benefits of a Public Speaking Organization within the department.

The would-be Victorians of our own age view modern science askance. The social worker sees in it the enslavement of the masses, the ordinary person sees the mounting list of deaths dues to automobile accidents and slips in factory mechanism, while the artist sees the absorption of individuality and its complete extinction in the almost boundless production of standardized articles.

However, the typical American sees all these evils, but he sees the advantages as well. He realizes the wider dispersion of knowledge, the increased number of accessible luxuries. Moreover, he shapes the existing conditions to meet his own ends.

The San Francisco policemen are no exception to this rule. They have used all the latest inventions which can possibly further their ends, noticeably the Radio Patrol System.

A good example of the Radio's practical advantage occurred on February 15, when Officers Vandervort and Sullivan on receiving a radioed order from their station, pursued and caught a stolen taxi cab together with its two vicious occupants. Although the cab had left the stand

near the Bellevue Hotel at 8:10, the officers had completed the arrest at Twenty-sixth Avenue and Judah Street before 8:45. A good time record for the department was this, a worthy commendation of the radio system, a testimonial to the genius and expediency of modern science.



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THE SHOW-UP

(Continued from Page 7)

It is inherent in mankind to respect his fellowmen—no matter how much he has fallen—and no place in police activity is this more noticeable than at these show-ups. From the first one I attended, it has been my experience that this daily task actually has a depressing effect upon our inspectors. In that corridor there is always a sense of gloom and intense earnestness. I attribute this to the fact that the average member of our Bureau of Inspectors feels that in attending he is performing what he would honestly characterize as a painful duty. That is the reason, I think, why there is never even the least sign of levity on the part of anyone taking part in this grim parade.

One might be inclined to wish to attend one of these affairs, but I assure you that it would entirely lack the thrill which you would expect. I feel that if anyone of my hearers were to mingle with our inspectors some morning, they would feel just as ill at ease as the average prisoner does when being catechized by the Captain of Inspectors before a critical audience of police officials.

There is something sad about the whole affair. The ages of the prisoners shown up runs from youth to old age, covering, in fact, five of Shakespeare's seven ages. Such a lineup includes the callous youth and the squirming, abashed young man. It also includes every variety of manhood, the refined and the almost inhuman.

Sometimes, side by side in this lineup, are the finest types of physical manhood and the most revolting wrecks. There is much food for thought in this human parade. Any morning one could conjecture for hours on the prospects which the future holds for the various human units who take their places on that narrow platform. A hard-faced, muscular hold-up man steps off the platform to make way for an immaculately dressed, prosperous looking buncoman, who would swindle a widow and orphans of their last cent.

A cadaverous wreck, the victim of opiates, totters down the aisle to be followed, probably, by a well-nourished, well-dressed, callous looking human made wealthy by trafficking in opiates which he is too cunning to use himself. Yes, a daily show-up is a most striking object lesson.

It reminds an onlooker of what John Bunyon, famous author of "Pilgrim's Progress," is reputed to have said on seeing a malefactor being dragged to the gallows: "Were it not for the grace of God, I, John Bunyon, would be that man!"

In a future talk I will go into details on our method of finger-printing suspects, and arranging the prints and photographs taken of such prisoners, so that it is possible for this department, or any police department with which we have finger-print and photograph exchanges, to make a check for comparison purposes, within the space of a few minutes after the receipt of an inquiry for a certain stated prisoner's identification number.

Every human being has some feature, trait or mannerism that sets him apart and differentiates him from all

the rest of mankind. These features, traits or characteristics are noted by our Bureau of Inspectors who have been trained to look for distinguishing marks, in order to familiarize themselves with wanted criminals whose pictures they have seen in our Bureau of Identification.

Naturally, some of our officers have become specialists in this matter of noticing peculiarities, and have thus been able to recognize men who have committed crimes in other cities, and whose pictures they have not seen for years.

It also oft-times happens that at the conclusion of a show-up, two inspectors want the same man—one for the commission of a minor crime, while the other inspector may want him for the commission of an offense that will mean a long sentence in Folsom or San Quentin prison.

While this show-up business is really and truly a serious and depressing daily routine, nevertheless a note of comedy will occasionally be injected by the victims themselves. I can vividly recall an instance which occurred at a show-up some years ago.

A young Englishman named John Swan took a room in a hotel out in Hayes Valley. He seemed to the landlady to be a well-behaved young man, but suddenly she changed her opinion of him, for on entering his room one day during his absence, she found a circular on the dresser, which he had evidently dropped. This circular had his photo and his description. She was horrified to learn from it that in South Africa there was a reward of ten thousand pounds for his arrest on a murder charge.

It seems he must have spent some years in tattoo shops, because the circular described all the anchors, hearts, spades, clubs, mermaids, boats, flowers and fishes which this human picture gallery carried on his body.

Our inspectors took no chances and went to the apartment house prepared for a battle. When shown up, he bore himself with the grim dignity of a man who expected the worst. The detectives were very much interested in him on account of the immense reward for his capture, and on account of the variety of tattooing which covered his body. He certainly was a star attraction in our show-up, both on account of his supposed criminal record and his tattoo exhibition.

Cablegrams to the authorities at Johannesburg, South Africa, revealed the fact that no such reward was offered by that department; that no such murder had occurred in that city. Mr. Swan told us later that he loved publicity and had sought this method of securing it.

Immense sums of money are spent in the purchase of toupes, but we once had a prisoner in a line-up who had an actual scheme for boasting of a good head of hair, although perfectly bald. In the lineup he appeared to have just his head shaved close, and had all the appearance of a man who would have a fine head of thick black hair if he had not ruthlessly had it shaved off.

On taking his Bertillon measurements in our Bureau of Identification, we found that this man was entirely and absolutely bald, and as an offset to this apparent handicap, had gone to a tattoo artist and had painfully and

(Continued on Page 29)

BAY COUNTIES' PEACE OFFICERS

(Continued from Page 8)

MISDEMEANORS AND POLICE COURTS

S. B. 253; Approved. A. B. 197; Approved.—Both these bills give all justices' and police courts countywide criminal jurisdiction. They preserve the distinction between courts in cities or townships having more than 30,000 population and those in townships and cities of less population.

These bills would allow any justices' court in the county to try appropriate misdemeanor cases, whether the misdemeanor occurred in the particular township or outside of the township, and at any place in the county. In the rural counties it would allow the trial of misdemeanor cases at the county seat and obviate the necessity of taking the defendant for trial to some remote corner of the county.

S. B. 686. Approved.—This bill would limit the period of imprisonment in the County Jail in all cases to one year, except where the county has established a penal farm. The great majority of county jails are designed for the confinement of short-term prisoners. Some statutes however permit a sentence of from one to five years in the County Jail. It is submitted that one year should be the maximum period of confinement due to the lack of any opportunity for exercising the prisoners and to the danger of over-crowding.

FELONIES

S. B. 392. Approved.—Drafted by Crime Commission. Defines a new crime of receiving stolen property.

(1) This new offense applies to all property whether real or personal, whereas the present Pen. C. 496 applies only to personal property.

(2) This new offense does not require a showing that the defendant committed the offense "for his own gain or to prevent the owner from again possessing the property."

(3) The concealing or withholding of property from the owner, also constitutes this new offense.

(4) The new crime is made a felony, without specifying any term of imprisonment, but no alternative county jail sentence is authorized.

(5) The burden is placed upon any purchaser or receiver of property to make diligent inquiry to ascertain the source of the vendor's title to the property, and, upon the trial, when the prosecution has shown that the property has been stolen and was received or concealed by the defendant, the burden is imposed upon defendant to show such diligent inquiry.

This measure is aimed at "fences." It is a much more stringent provision than the code now contains. It is a salutary measure and should be approved and supported. If it were not for the "fence" it would be very difficult for robbers, burglars or thieves to dispose of their loot.

A. B. 3. Approved.—Drafted by Alameda County District Attorney's office. A new act, making it a felony to possess any silencer for firearms. Does not apply to any city, county, state or federal officer.

The necessity for such a measure was made apparent by a series of shootings occurring in Alameda County, where no witness could be found who heard the report of the gun; one person was killed. No legitimate reason would appear why any person should be allowed to have a silencer.

A. B. 253 and 254.—Provide that no permit to possess any concealed deadly weapon or machine gun shall be issued to any person under 18 years of age.

These bills were approved provided that the following amendments be made:

(1) Raise the age limit to 21 years.

(2) Amend the Machine Gun Act (A. B. 254) to empower State Bureau of Criminal Identification to revoke license where due care has not been used by licensee to prevent a machine gun from getting into the possession of some unauthorized person.

A. B. 312. Disapproved.—Provides that retired or unpaid peace officers shall not carry concealed deadly weapons.

A. B. 715. Disapproved.—Abolishes the death penalty, except for assault with a deadly weapon by a life convict, and substitutes life imprisonment, with or without parole, at the discretion of the jury trying the case.

INDICTMENTS AND INFORMATION

A. B. 1295. Disapproved.—Sponsored by State Bar. Amends Pen. C. 995 to authorize a motion to set aside an indictment, in order to test the sufficiency of the evidence before the grand jury, such motion to be made within five days after service of transcript upon defendant.

The grand jury consists of laymen, not lawyers or judges. Sometimes the grand jury is required to decide in cases where, for some reason, the district attorney himself is not present to present the testimony or advise them as to its sufficiency. It is submitted that the traditional power and authority of the grand jury should not be hampered by the requirements that their findings be submitted to the same close scrutiny that is applied to the



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actions of a police judge or justice of the peace sitting as a committing magistrate.

A. B. 1294. Disapproved.—Sponsored by State Bar. Adds Pen. C. 952 to provide that after filing of indictment or information defendant may, at arraignment, apply to court for an order requiring prosecution to furnish bill of particulars, and that the court "may in its discretion" make such an order; such bill of particulars to be furnished not later than five days before trial, the evidence at such trial to be substantially confined to bill of particulars. It is expressly provided that the court may allow bill of particulars to be amended in furtherance of justice.

There would appear to be no necessity for such a procedure. At the present time, either through the preliminary examination or by the transcript of testimony before the grand jury, every defendant is sufficiently apprised of the circumstances of the offense charged. This measure would merely give every defendant a weapon with which to compel the prosecution to reveal its entire case, including any rebuttal, without requiring the defendant to disclose any defense.

TRIALS

S. C. A. 23. Approved.—Amends Art. I, Sec. 13, to provide that counsel may comment upon, and the jury may consider the defendant's failure to testify in any criminal case.

This measure corrects the existing obsolete prohibition against referring to a defendant's failure to take the stand. Whereas the failure of a defendant to deny an accusation made against him out of court may be proved in evidence and considered by the jury, no reference or consideration may be given to his failure to testify in court. The original reason for such a rule disappeared more than 100 years ago when torture was no longer inflicted upon defendants. The abolition of the rule now will be in the interest of common sense and will largely stop the use of so-called "third-degree" methods.

A. B. 176. Approved.—Drafted by Crime Commission. Amends Pen. C. 1089 to provide that alternate jurors shall be kept in custody by the sheriff after submission and until the original jurors are discharged, and that if any original juror dies or becomes ill after submission of the case to the jury an alternate may be substituted for him.

As illustrated by the Egan case in San Francisco, there are occasions when for some reason after the cause has been submitted to the jury, some juror will become sick and unable to continue deliberations. At present such an event would require the discharge of the jury before verdict and the re-trial of the entire case. The reason for selecting an alternate juror does not cease until the jury has returned their verdict or has been discharged for failure to agree. This bill therefore is a meritorious one, and should be enacted into law.

A. C. A. 20. Approved.—Amends Art. I, Sec. 7, to provide that in all criminal cases except homicide five-sixths of the jury may render a verdict. Recommended by Crime Commission.

PROBATION

A. B. 1459. Approved.—Drafted by Los Angeles County Counsel. Amends Pen. C. 1203 to require that the state shall reimburse the county for the expense of keeping prisoners convicted of felony but confined in county jail as condition of probation.

This provision would appear to be fair and just. When a defendant is convicted of a felony and sentenced to state prison, his maintenance is thereafter a charge upon the state. Under the present law if he is given probation with a term in the county jail as a condition thereof, the county must bear the expense, notwithstanding that he was convicted of violating a state law.

MOTOR VEHICLES

A. B. 521. Approved.—Drafted by Alameda County District Attorney's office. Amends Veh. Act 112 to provide a lighter penalty for driving while drunk if the driver was not involved in any accident resulting in injury or death to any person or damage to property; in such cases the bill authorizes imprisonment in county jail from five days to six months or fine of from \$25.00 to \$500.00, or both such fine and imprisonment. The bill further clarifies the section to provide that upon every verdict of guilty the jury shall merely state whether the penalty shall be fine or imprisonment, and if imprisonment, only the place thereof, and not the term.

Under this bill, if the drunken driver was not involved in any accident, the case could be prosecuted in any justice or police court and thus avoid the cost of prosecution in the Superior Court.

A. B. 658. Approved (See last paragraph below).—Adds Pen. C. 200 and 201 to establish the new crime of causing death by unlawful operation of a motor vehicle, punishable by imprisonment in the county jail from 90 days to two years, or imprisonment in state prison from one to three years, or by fine of from \$500.00 to \$10,000.00, the jury to recommend the punishment. This measure would remove the necessity for prosecuting an automobile driver who had killed a person, for manslaughter. It has been difficult in many such manslaughter cases

to obtain a conviction due to the severity of the punishment, under circumstances which were not aggravated.

Approved, provided the bill be amended as follows:

(1) Reduce the alternative county jail sentence to not more than one year;

(2) Strike out the provisions authorizing the jury to fix the punishment.

S. B. 832. Disapproved.—Adds Sec. 491 to the new Vehicle Code to require every peace officer appearing at the scene of an accident to make a report to the Highway Patrol, including names and addresses of occupants of cars and injured persons, explanations given by witnesses, etc. All such reports to be open to inspection by the public.

MISCELLANEOUS

A. B. 331. Disapproved.—Amends Pol. C. 4157 to provide that the sheriff need not attend Superior Court sessions in civil cases except when the judge directs.

This measure would practically abolish the bailiff in civil cases.

A. B. 2224. Approved.—Amends Pen. C. 1601 (Receipt by sheriff of Federal prisoners) to provide that the charge made to U. S. Government shall not be less than \$1.00 per day per prisoner.

Next Meeting—The next meeting will be held on Thursday, March 30, 1933, at Sausalito.

Topic of Discussion—"Kidnaping" will be the subject of discussion. Captain Dullea of the San Francisco Police Department will be the principal speaker.

WILLIAM J. QUINN, President,
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COMMUNIST ACTIVITIES

(Continued from Page 17)

alone is placed at 23,000,000,000 rubles. The Government owns much farm land, and the lands of the smaller farmers or owners have been socialized. That is, a large number of the peasant farms have been taken over by the government and converted into large farms called "collective farms." This land was taken without cost to the government, and the labor cost is the bare subsistence to those who cultivate it, the crop production necessarily being at a very low cost. The elements entering into the cheap production are: The government-owned collective lands are without cost to the government, the labor to cultivate these lands is at the price of a bare subsistence to the peasants who work the land, tractors and the latest improved farm machinery are used so as to produce the best results, which means a very cheap production, and in the end must necessarily effect American producers in the world markets. It is insisted that Russian wheat is produced at from 10 to 20 cents per bushel.

Valerian V. Kuibyshev, vice-president of the Council of the People's Commissars and president of the State planning commission of the Soviet Union, in a statement on the 5-year plan, given to the Associated Press December 1, 1930, claims that better progress has been made than contemplated by the original plan, that accomplishment has exceeded estimate, that four years will accomplish the result set for the full five years.

Commissar Kuibyshev, among other things, meets the general charge that the agricultural program has fallen behind with the declaration that a very great advance has been made in the field of agriculture. The sown area increased from 118,000,000 hectares in 1928-29 to 127,700,000 in 1929-30; that the crop in 1930 was 86,500,000 tons, against 71,700,000 tons in 1929, an increase of 20.6 per cent. Marketable grain produced was 32.8 per cent above planned estimates. "Thus," he states, "the grain problem has been fundamentally solved." This president of the planning commission says that more than 5,000,000 peasants, or more than one-fifth of the peasant householders, have rejected individual farming and have joined the collectives. The plan calls for the collectives to plant 20,600,000 hectares in the last year. This year the collectives planted 36,000,000 hectares. In the grain region 43.8 per cent of the peasants have joined the collectives.

The 5-year plan in agriculture may most seriously affect the southern cotton farmer. Russia now exports from the United States and Egypt more than half of the cotton used there. It is proposed under the plan to irrigate the cotton-growing lands in Central Asia so as to largely increase the cultivation of cotton. Seven hundred and fifty thousand hectares were planted in cotton in 1927-28. The plan calls for the planting of 2,040,000 hectares in 1932-33. The capital invested in this project will be 500,000,000 rubles. It is intended to meet all the Russian requirements for cotton and to produce cotton for sale in the world markets. A recent report from Russia refers to a Soviet decree being just issued to the effect that no more cotton is to be bought in 1931 from the United States.

It is extremely hard to give the correct figures on capital investment in industrial and agricultural manufacture, internal improvement, including hydroelectric expenditures, as contemplated under the original 5-year plan. Taking the mass of figures in the various estimates and undertakings, the expenditures as contemplated would have amounted to between \$40,000,000,000 and \$50,000,000,000. But as the plan progressed, changes were

made, additions were made to the original estimates, and new lines and projects were undertaken; and eventually, if the expenditure reaches the contemplated amounts, in the end it will approximate from one and one-half times to double the original estimate.

Conclusions as to the 5-Year Plan—Boiled down to a reasonable conclusion, if the 5-year plan succeeds, the Soviet Union is to become a great money-making machine that it may finance communism and world revolution. To undersell the rest of the world in agricultural and industrial products is a part of the scheme to create unrest, ripening into revolution.

This activity would affect us ultimately in the destruction of our grain and cotton markets; especially is this true of wheat and cotton produced by peasant labor on Government-owned and controlled land, practically without cost, and with which American labor cannot compete. The same would be true in the industrial world. Russian products have already practically destroyed the manganese industry with us. It seemingly threatens our lumber and woodpulp industries, as well as the anthracite coal and oil markets, and the proof strongly indicates that convict and impressed labor are used especially in producing lumber and pulpwood.

Taken in connection with the acts and avowed purposes of the Soviet Union, the 5-year plan is not intended alone to benefit the home union and government and to improve the conditions of the Russian people. It goes much further. Its purpose is not to build up but to tear down and destroy.

Pravda, the communist organ, of August 29, 1929, fully defines its purpose:

"It is a plan tending to undermine capitalist stabilization. It is a great plan of world revolution."

THE AMTORG TRADING CORPORATION

The Amtorg Trading Corporation was chartered under the laws of the State of New York. In May, 1924, it was organized by the consolidation of the Products Exchange Corporation and the Arcos-America (Inc.), both under Russian Control. The capital stock was \$1,000,000, but, with the profits added, the capital investment now is approximately \$2,000,000. All of the stock of this corporation stands of record in the name of Peter A. Bogdanov, chairman of the board of directors of Amtorg, as trustee for the Bank of Foreign Trade of the Soviet Union. This bank is owned by the State Bank of Russia; and the State Bank of Russia is owned by the Soviet Government. Not a share of the stock of this corporation is owned by its directors and officials. Every official of the corporation, except one, is a citizen of Soviet Russia.

Victor Nogine was in charge of Russian purchases in this country just prior to the incorporation of the Amtorg Trading Corporation. Nogine was a Russian communist. He organized a great number of strikes. He served terms in 50 prisons; a very able propagandist and organizer; was commissar of labor and a member of the Politbureau. He died in Moscow in May, 1924. The first chairman of the board of directors of Amtorg was Isaiah J. Hoorgin, who was succeeded, respectively, as chairman of the board, by Alexis V. Prigarin, S. G. Bron, and Peter A. Bogdanov, the present chairman. All were Russian communists.

Bogdanov arrived here January 9, 1930, and was made chairman of the board January 25, 1930. As a matter of fact, he was elected a director of the Amtorg Trading Corporation in October, 1929, while in Russia. He says he left Moscow about December 12, 1929. He spent a few days in Germany, and then embarked from Cher-

bourg, France. Immediately upon his arrival in New York, to use his words, "I began to get acquainted with the affairs of the Amtorg Co." Evidently he was designated to this high corporate position by the governing authorities of the Soviet Union.

These several chairmen of the board of the Amtorg Trading Corporation, before coming to America, held high positions in the Soviet Government and in the Communist Party. They were all communists before coming to the United States. They conform to communistic requirements and rules while here. They have the right to avow their communism when they return home. We think it fair from the record to say that when they return to Moscow they will again openly declare they are communists.

It is our purpose to report the facts as we find them. Under the rules of evidence we find there is no sufficient competent legal evidence in the record to prove the connection of the Amtorg Trading Corporation, as a body corporate, with subversive activities; communists of high rank and standing were admitted to the United States and have had extensions of time granted them.

The Amtorg Trading Corporation is owned by the Soviet Government. The Soviet Government is under the communist dictatorship. Well-known and trusted communists are the controlling officials of Amtorg. Practically all of the various lines of Russian trade in America are through or with Amtorg. Other Russian corporations function, but Amtorg is the parent, and its approval must be had on American trade. The All-Russian Textile Syndicate of New York has for its main function the purchasing of American cotton for shipment to the Soviet Union. The Amtorg Trading Corporation built up a credit, as its officials state, with American banks and business interests, amounting to \$80,000,000. Financial journals now state that Soviet Russia owes American business interests \$170,000,000.

The Soviet Government claims that in 1929 Russia sold us \$30,749,000 in commerce, and we exported to Russia \$107,651,000, or a total of \$138,400,000 (although the Department of Commerce places the total at \$107,381,000). The first nine months of 1930 the Soviet Government claims we imported from Russia \$17,000,000 worth of goods, and we exported to Russia \$87,000,000, or a total of \$104,000,000. But Russian trade in America has materially declined in the past few months. The witness Delgass fixes the cause of this decline in business that about December 1, 1929, the Amtorg officials—

"took in their heads the idea that as there is a financial crisis in the United States they might squeeze the American manufacturers for higher credits but, as the American manufacturers were unwilling to do that they transferred the bulk of trade to other countries. They also had in mind that by such pressure they can extract recognition of the Russian Government in the United States."

On December 17, 1930, the Moody Investors' Service gave out a statement with respect to our Russian trade:

"Shipments to Russia during the first six months of 1930 were valued at \$73,231,945, an increase of 137.2 per cent over the same months of 1929. The next four months of 1930, July, August, September, and October, showed a marked drop, with aggregate exports of \$22,996,782, or a loss of 24.5 per cent in Russian trade as compared to the same months of 1929. It is stated that apparently the cause was the widespread agitation against the alleged Russian dumping in the United States and other markets."

The report further states that our exports to Russia

during the first six months of 1930 averaged \$12,000,000 per month, but from July to October, both inclusive, of 1930, the monthly average was \$5,700,000. Our exports in February, 1930, amounted to \$19,024,383. Our exports to Russia in October of 1930 totaled only \$4,460,196. Of our foreign customers in 1929, Russia held the eighteenth position. For the first 10 months of 1930 Russia was eighth in importance among our foreign customers.

The Soviet Government engages in foreign trade through its agents. The Amtorg Trading Corporation is a soviet governmental agency and wholly owned by that government. Its business is conducted largely on a credit basis, with only \$2,000,000 invested capital, and the commerce to America from Russia is only about one-third of the amount of the purchases in the United States. From 60 to 65 per cent of its business must of necessity be on a credit basis. In case of failure of the Soviet Government, or the repudiation by that government, Amtorg's ability to pay would be gone. It would be in hopeless bankruptcy. It would stand on no higher ground nor have a better position than its principal. The creditors of Amtorg would stand in exactly the same position as the creditors dealing directly with and have contractual relations with the Soviet Government. We have no diplomatic relations with Russia, and hence contracts could not be enforced against the government. It is submitted that the Soviet Government could not come to the State of New York and in its own name openly do business as the Amtorg is doing. The Amtorg is the creature of the Soviet Government; the Amtorg Trading Corporation can not do indirectly that which it would be denied the right to do directly in its own name.

The committee hearings were begun in Washington, D. C., June 9, 1930. When Amtorg officials knew that it was to be investigated, a conference was called to outline the evidence to be offered this committee. Its high officials, including the chairman of the board, Mr. Bogdanov; Vice-President John G. Ohsol, and its resident attorney, Mr. Michael, were present. The record discloses that it was the purpose to keep from this committee the evidence which might be damaging to Amtorg. A reading of the record will show that officials of that corporation were not frank and candid in answering questions, but were evasive, argumentative, and evidently sought to cover up rather than disclose the facts. In answering material questions, scarcely one of them was answered directly yes or no.

They were unable to remember material facts or to remember important persons highly connected with the Amtorg organization. Some of these would have been important witnesses to your committee. Sixty-four employees left Amtorg from February 1 to July 15, 1930. Seven of these returned to Soviet Russia. In the same time 21 employees were transferred to other organizations. Your committee had its first hearing in New York City on July 15, 1930, at which time Amtorg had 23 employees on vacation.

Amtorg has brought a large number of Russians to this country, claiming that they were connected with its business; 66 in 1926; 171 in 1927; 220 in 1928; 552 in 1929; and the first half of 1930, 525, not including families. Visa matters of Amtorg are handled through its attorneys, Simpson, Thacher, and Bartlett. It is stated that Judge Thomas D. Thacher, now Solicitor General of the United States, was the attorney who organized Amtorg. When a Russian desires to come to the United States a telegram is sent to Amtorg, and Amtorg then writes Simpson, Thacher & Bartlett, and these attorneys in-

(Continued on Page 29)

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Letter of Thanks From Captain Lemon

To the Members of the Widows' and
Orphans' Aid Association,
San Francisco Police Department.

Dear Brothers:

As chairman of your 1933 Concert and Ball Committee, I desire at this time to express to you my sincere thanks and appreciation for the loyal support given me in connection with the arrangement and conduct of the Ball, particularly those whose untiring efforts in the sale of tickets under present conditions deserve great praise.

I also want to thank the various subcommittees who carried out their assignments so thoroughly and well.

Also the floor and reception committees, through whose efforts proper order was maintained in the ballroom, which added greatly to the pleasure and comfort of our guests.

The members of the Police Band and Drum Corps are to be complimented on the concert and drill rendered by them on this occasion.

I thank you for the privilege of serving as your chairman, and trust that when the final accounting is made a substantial sum will be added to our reserve fund.

Fraternally yours,

F. LEMON, Captain of Police,
Chairman, Executive Committee, of the 1933
Concert and Ball, Widows' & Orphans' Aid
Association, San Francisco Police Dept.

February 28, 1933

Retirements

Captain Henry J. O'Day.....	January 10, 1933
Edward J. McNamara, Patrolman...	February 1, 1933
Carl T. Thompson, Patrolman.....	February 16, 1933
James P. Fogarty, Patrolman.....	March 1, 1933
John J. Campbell, Patrol Driver.....	March 1, 1933
William C. Yates (Hostler).....	February 1, 1933

In Memoriam

Thomas Doyle.....	January 3, 1933
James B. Cavanaugh.....	January 7, 1933
James R. Kelly.....	January 19, 1933
Carl H. Meilicke.....	February 4, 1933
George J. McLoughlin.....	February 6, 1933
Andrew Coleman.....	February 16, 1933
Robert S. Sheehan.....	February 19, 1933
Howard C. Mallen.....	March 4, 1933

THE SHOW-UP

(Continued from Page 22)



Capt. Chas. Dullea, Bureau of Inspectors

diously submitted to a head of hair being tattooed on him.

When asked about the scheme of having his head tattooed, he said he took the greatest satisfaction in hearing people say: "It is a pity you got your fine head of hair cropped so close as that. If I had a head of hair like you, I would not let anyone put a clippers on it."

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COMMUNIST ACTIVITIES

(Continued from Page 27)

form the American consul at Berlin that the man is all right. One witness states that no one could get a visa unless he has the approval of this firm of lawyers.

The best inside view of Amtorg is given by Basil W. Delgass, who was three and a half years vice-president of Amtorg. He was born in Russia, was never a communist, and he came to this country in 1926. Mr. Delgass resigned as vice-president of Amtorg July 23, 1930. He resigned of his own accord; although a month before he was advised to return to Russia. He is now under a death sentence in Russia, sentenced to be shot, and all of his property forfeited, he says, because he resigned from Amtorg and refused to return to Russia. With respect to the meeting of Amtorg officials, looking to the investigation by the Fish Committees, Mr. Delgass says that statements were prepared which different officials should swear to, and, using Mr. Delgass's own language, "I did not want to participate in perjury, as was done by Mr. Bogdanov and the others. All officials mentioned in the Whalen documents were in this meeting." Delgass says there was a communist organization in Amtorg, composed of the members who came from Moscow. A woman referred to as comrade Liza, mentioned in the Whalen papers, was secretary of this organization. There was an American communist organization in Amtorg. Bogdanov and the other officials denied knowing Comrade Liza, or that any such woman was in Amtorg. Mr. Delgass says everybody knew Comrade Liza. She was secretary of the Communist organization in Amtorg, and she looked after the behavior of the communist employees of Amtorg, and when they did wrong she reprimanded them. In this meeting preparatory to giving evidence before the Fish committee, the witnesses were told to say that they did not know Comrade Liza, that they never knew a woman of that name. They were told to say there were no communist activities whatsoever in Amtorg. On the question of how soviet citizens came to Amtorg and became its officials, they were told to say that they drew no salaries from Amtorg, and that they worked for other organizations with which they were connected in Moscow. The facts were, they were in the employ of and received their salaries from Amtorg.

The soviet citizens employed by Amtorg were required to send their children to the senior and junior communist cell, where lectures were given by different members of Amtorg, and they were in charge of one of the members of the Communist Party, employed by Amtorg. The witness sent his son and daughter to this school in conformity to the rules of Amtorg. This rule, however, did not apply to American citizens.

Doctor Sheftel came to the United States, pretending to represent the Russian Department of Health, but instead he taught a communist school and was in constant touch with Amtorg officials.

The witness says that collections were handled by Amtorg for the Passaic strike conducted by the committee. He says collections were taken for various causes. There was a regular 2 per cent deduction from the salaries of the soviet citizens. This was for "professional needs." Further deductions were made for "State loans." These amounted to two months' salary each year. The witness paid \$14 per month for three months for a "special fund." He filed two receipts of the Amtorg Trading Corporation—one for \$67 and one for \$56. The first recited, it was for: "Mosantorg special, \$14; F State Bank Sub. a/c, \$28; F Coop House membership, \$25." The last

subscription of \$56 was for "F Sub a/c State Bank."

Peter A. Bogdanov, chairman of the board of Amtorg, is a well-educated, smart, and capable man. In part 3, volume 3, page 59 of the record is the biography of this man, it shows he began his career as a revolutionist when only 18 years of age, and while a student. And since that time has held numerous high official posts in the Soviet Government.

Feodor M. Ziaevkin, general manager of Amtorg, says he is not a communist. In the record, part 3, volume 4, pages 26-28, this man is fully identified by Joseph Douillet, Belgian consul in Russia. This consul lived in Russia from 1891 to 1926. In his book, *Moscow Unmasked*, at page 158, he is quoted as saying, "Thus it was that right before my eyes Comrade Ziaevkin (chief of the O. G. P. U. of Don) was appointed president of the executive committee of the city of Taganrog." On pages 188-189 he is referred to as the most terrible man on the city of Rostov-on-the-Don. By affidavit one witness identifies his pictures as the man she saw in Rostov in 1924 when she carried food to her husband while in prison. She says that Ziaevkin was a member of the cheka. The husband of this witness says he lived in Rostov 31 years and that Ziaevkin was head of the O. G. P. U. Ziaevkin's statement shows that he knows but little of the business affairs of Amtorg and is not fitted or competent to handle large business matters.

Two other Russian communists, Piatakoff and Ossinsky, were slated as officials of Amtorg, but their communistic records were such that visas were denied them. Bogdanov and Ziaevkin are the highest officials of the Amtorg Trading Corporation. They may be called the representatives or agents of the Soviet Government, but when the relative connection and importance of Amtorg is considered they approach the dignity of officials of that government.

Mark Lulinsky, a naturalized American citizen, but born in Odessa, Russia, as the representative of, and by direction of Amtorg, went to Mexico in June, 1930. He claimed his mission was to dispose of the property of the Amtorg sold by the Russian commercial delegation in Mexico.

Regardless of Lulinsky's mission, he was the representative of and financed by the Amtorg Trading Corporation, and as such was sent to Mexico. He was arrested—put in jail—and after an examination of the papers and documents found in his possession, he was deported from that country.

Both the present chairman of the board and the business manager of Amtorg were not only communists, but revolutionists. They now say they are not communists.

A man does not ordinarily cease to be a communist and become a noncommunist, simply by saying so. These high officials hold their present positions as political appointments. They represent the Russian Government control, and they are dictated to by communists. Only by word of mouth have they ceased to be communists. They were called upon to renounce communism that they might enter the United States. In every question relating to communism, where evasion could be had, they have availed themselves of it, but there was one test—the oath. Both refused to take the oath. They remained loyal to the communistic basis principle—atheism—in a disbelief of and a hatred for the Supreme Being; they still adhere to the first principle of communism.

THE WHALEN DOCUMENTS

The committee heard all the evidence offered or that it could obtain relating to the so-called "Whalen Documents."

Some of the evidence apparently indicated the genuineness of these documents, but measured by the rules of evidence and the burden of proof resting on the proponents of the documents, we find that the testimony failed to establish the genuineness of the so-called "Whalen Documents."

IMMIGRATION

Under our present immigration laws there is nothing to exclude a communist. If an alien admits he is a communist, he is still admitted as an immigrant, provided he has a visa. The fact of a person being a communist is not a bar to entry into the United States.

The quota from Russia is 2,784 annually. The latest record shows a registered waiting list of prospective immigrants of nearly 67,000 and an estimated demand of 250,000. It may be added in this connection that very few, if any members of the Communist Party, or at least members of the Communist International, and people of that type, are coming to the United States permanently, at least for the reason that before a visa is issued the consuls are very particular in looking into the political antecedents of an applicant.

It must be remembered that the Russian quota is filled each year almost exclusively by persons having close family ties in the United States, that is, because of the preference provisions, and therefore represents the type of Russian stock which had established itself in this country prior to the world war.

In addition to the number admitted as immigrants each year, there is no limit as to the number that may be admitted temporarily. During the last fiscal year 1,130 non-immigrant passport visas were issued to visitors from Russia. The law does not define a temporary visit, but usually the visit is for six months, sometimes for a year and in some cases Russian visitors have been permitted to remain here for four years or more.

There were 1,526 soviet citizens admitted to this country for temporary visits in connection with the Amtorg Trading Corporation from the year 1925 until the middle of April, 1930, only 909 of whom have departed. It is claimed by Amtorg that these aliens are here for the purpose of study in connection with the soviet 5-year plan and are scattered throughout all industries and business activities in the United States. In this connection, it can also be said that none of these aliens sent here through Amtorg have been found spreading any communist propaganda. The fact, however, is that Peter A. Bogdanov, chairman of the board of directors of Amtorg, and Feodor M. Ziaevkin, general manager, are admitted alien communists. These two aliens were admitted as temporary visitors and are in charge of Amtorg affairs.

A number of officials of Amtorg denied they were communists, but nearly all of them were communists in Russia. Before coming here, some of them held very high positions with the Communist Party or the Soviet Government. They severed their communistic relationships that they might come to the United States.

The biography of Peter A. Bogdanov, chairman of the board of directors of Amtorg, shows he began his career as a revolutionist, when only 18 years of age, and while a student. He was arrested in 1901-2 and served a prison sentence. In 1905 he was elected a member of the Bolshevik executive committee of the Russian Socialist-Democratic Labor Party, and a member of the underground organization in the army. Later he went to Moscow and became active in the underground subversive organization as a member of the Communist Party.

(TO BE CONTINUED)

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Julian forfeited a \$25,000 bond, February 6, 1933, and the case has been continued to June 5, 1933. There has been deposited in escrow with the First National Bank & Trust Company of Oklahoma City, Oklahoma, \$5000 to be used in payment of reward for the arrest and return of Julian to Oklahoma City, Oklahoma, for trial by June 5, 1933.

If located cause his immediate arrest, and notify the undersigned at once, by telegraph, Government rate collect. Write the undersigned fully if you have any information that may lead to the location of this man.

HERBERT K. HYDE,
United States Attorney,
Oklahoma City, Oklahoma.

C. M. ZIMMERMAN,
Post Office Inspector in Charge,
Kansas City, Missouri.

BUREAU OF IDENTIFICATION - RECORD

San Francisco Police Department

April 9, 1932. Arrived San Francisco, California; as Courtney C. Julian, No. 47,907. Chg. \$1000.00 Vag. and Enroute to Los Angeles, Calif. (Hold) with O. P. No. 47,908, No. 47,909, No. 47,910.

Capt. Chas Dullea — Lieutenant G. Richards—Posse.

San Francisco

POLICE

AND
PEACE OFFICERS' JOURNAL
OF THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA

APRIL

1933



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And, of course, tea kettle heating of hot water is the most expensive of all methods of heating water in the home. A little waste at a time but many, many times a week this waste takes place.

There is waste too in the type of water heater you turn on and let run for the laundry work or bathing. Too much water is always heated. To heat water and not use it is like throwing money away because it costs

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Vol. XI.

APRIL, 1933

No. 4

The Police in Norway--A Curious Traffic System

This interesting account of the Norwegian Police is reprinted from the Garda Review, Dublin, Ireland

IN Norway there appears to be a quiet acceptance of rules and regulations, qualified by an aftermath of the late enforced prohibition laws which reveals itself in smuggling, drunkenness and "moonshining."

The forces are "Statspolitiet," "Ordinspolitiet" and Women Police. The former (State Police) some seventy in number, are dispersed throughout the country and deal with big crimes (such as murders), with smuggling offenses and duties attendant upon big strikes.

The "Ordinspolitiet" or Town Police deal with all other cases. In Oslo alone it is not considered necessary to call in the "Statspolitiet," but in some of the country districts, where the standard of policemen is very low, they are essential.

This is a force about seven hundred strong, of whom 11 are mounted. In height they approach, but do not equal the standard of our own city police. They start between the ages of twenty-two and twenty-eight with a salary of 3,000 kr. (normally about 165 pds.) per annum. Incidentally the cost of living appears much higher than it is in England. Between the ages of 60 and 66 they receive their pension, which is eighty per cent of their highest wage.

Candidates who have passed the "middleskole examen" (about equivalent to our "Junior Oxford" and representing, at least, ten years' schooling) are preferred. The successful candidate goes into the police school for three months and thence on a year of probation.

The men do "split duty" (four hours on and eight off), but the arrangement is cordially disliked and the association is working to have it changed.

Uniform consists of a "pork pie" forage cap with navy serge jacket and trousers. The trousers have a thin red stripe reminiscent of the English postman. In summer their buttons are black and need no cleaning. They carry a loaded rubber baton, in the use of which they must be very circumspect.

There is a partially completed system of call boxes. Officers in the streets are summoned with an alarm bell

by day and a red light at night. Inside the box is a telephone and a handle which, when moved over the requisite studs, signals fire, riot, ambulance, ordinary, as the case may be. There are no less than six ambulances, and black marias capable of carrying from ten to twenty people. The jurists (equivalent to our Inspectors) drive about the town in cars.

Their main police station (Møllergaten 19) is the headquarters of the detective staff and the fingerprint department is just adjacent. It is amazing to see the huge volume of writing consequent upon any charge. The Dag Bok is very like our charge book and is signed by the jurist. Men are promoted sergeant from the ranks, but to attain higher posts must pass examinations in law.

Taken on the whole, offences are few—the majority being cases of drunkenness. It is worthy of note that only one murder has been committed in Oslo proper within the last three years, the victim being a child five years of age.

The women police are nine in number, and four of these are stationed in the capital. They go through the same training school as the men, can have no promotion, wear no uniform and carry no weapon. A silver badge, worn under the lapel, serves to denote their authority when necessary. Some have a command of European languages and have proved their worth in the arrest of offenders whom it is difficult for a man to approach.

It is surprising to see how quietly prisoners come along in Norway. I saw a wanted girl arrested by a policewoman laden with parcels and just going off duty. The girl quietly accompanied her to the station, although the officer could not have held her had she attempted to escape.

The total population of the country is less than one-third of London's and, since there is less opportunity for hiding, offenders probably realize there is small chance of escape. Cases have been known of desperate characters taking to the woods and having to be hunted down with rifles—fortunately these are rare.

The policemen appear to be fitter than their English
(Continued on Page 15)

Work of U. S. Bureau of Investigation

*Biographical Sketch of JOHN EDGAR HOOVER, Director
United States Bureau of Investigation*

(Continued from last issue)

IT is the Bureau's policy to reply to all fingerprint records within 36 hours after receipt to insure to its contributors the prompt service which is so necessary to handle effectively the cases of many individuals who are taken into custody. Also, through the medium of a section devoted to the handling of wanted notices on individuals whose apprehension is desired for any offenses, over 300 fugitives are identified each month. These are persons who are wanted for offenses ranging from petty larceny to murder, or as escaped prisoners, parole or probation violators.



John Edgar Hoover

Investigative Jurisdiction

The United States Bureau of Investigation has the responsibility of investigating offenses against the laws of the United States and collecting evidence in cases in which the United States is or may be a party, and possesses primary investigative jurisdiction of those offenses against the laws of the United States not specifically assigned by Congressional enactment to other governmental agencies for investigation.

This bureau does not investigate violations of the National Prohibition Act, the Narcotic Laws, Smuggling, Counterfeiting, Immigration Laws, and certain other miscellaneous statutes.

Among the most generally known violations investigated by the United States Bureau of Investigation are the following: Bankruptcy Act; Anti-trust Laws; National Bank and Federal Reserve Acts; Crimes on the High Seas and on Indian and Government Reservations; Frauds against the Government; Impersonation; Peonage; Theft of Government Property; Bribery of Government Officers; Espionage; Escaped Federal Prisoners; Neutrality Laws; Perjury, Pardon, Parole and Probation Matters; and certain violations involving interstate or foreign transportation, including the National Motor Vehicle Theft Act, known as the Dyer Act; White Slave Traffic Act, known as the Mann Act; Kidnaping; and Thefts from Interstate Shipment.

Organization

It requires a comprehensive organization to investigate such a large number of important Federal crimes throughout the United States, Hawaii, and Alaska. In order to perform this work most expeditiously and economically, the Bureau has offices in twenty-two cities located throughout the United States and in Hawaii. Its investigative activities are not limited by State boundary lines. A special agent in charge has charge of each of its respective

offices which covers a definite geographic area. As occasion requires, the number of employees assigned to each office varies with the amount of work to be performed. For instance, if the number of cases in the territory covered by the Jacksonville, Florida, office is comparatively few, while the number of cases covered by the New York office is unusually large, employees may be shifted from Jacksonville to the New York office, or from Portland to Philadelphia, or from New Orleans to San Francisco, as the occasion demands.

That is, of course, a distinct advantage, and permits thorough and prompt attention to be given every case referred to the Bureau for investigative action to the end that all pertinent evidence and facts may be collected and presented to the appropriate United States attorney in proper form for his opinion as to prosecution.

Personnel

The bureau gives most careful consideration to the selection and appointment of all its employees. Only duly qualified graduates of recognized law schools, who are usually members of the bar, or expert accountants with practical experience, are appointed as special agents. Applicants for appointment to investigative positions must be between 25 and 35 years of age. Upon their appointment, special agents are given intensive training courses at Washington, where they are required to master all phases of their work. Special agents in charge of the field offices of the Bureau are in turn selected from those employees who have proven themselves to be possessed of investigative, administrative and executive ability of the highest order. All employees are required to render appropriate assistance to law enforcement officials at all times and to strictly observe the rights of all persons with whom they come in contact. The bureau, as a result of the high standard maintained by its employees, is enabled to attract to its ranks individuals of integrity and ability.

Identification Division

The Identification Division of the United States Bureau of Investigation is maintained at Washington, D. C., and was established on July 1, 1924, to operate as a national clearing house of identification data. At the date of its inception, it began with approximately 800,000 fingerprint records which had comprised the collections of the bureau maintained at the United States Penitentiary, Leavenworth, Kansas, and of the National Bureau of Criminal Identification, Washington, D. C., which has been operated by the International Association of Chiefs of Police.

Since its establishment in 1924, the Identification Division of the United States Bureau of Investigation has had a phenomenal growth. During the fiscal year of

(Continued on Page 20)

Alcatraz Island

By MAJOR C. M. TUTEUR, U. S. ARMY

CITIZENS of the City of San Francisco, looking out over the bay, gaze upon a rock-bound island formed somewhat in the shape of a battleship and may or may not have an idea as to the reason for its existence. Some know that it is an island prison, and these seem to think that because of its formidable appearance the unfortunates who are incarcerated there are still punished in the manner of the dark ages—that they are placed in dark, rock-bound cells and possibly receive some form of torture. Others may have heard that the institution is conducted in a “soft-boiled” manner, and that imprisonment there is a picnic at the expense of the United States Government.

The purpose of this article is to correct such impressions and to give the readers of the San Francisco Police Journal the steps which led to the establishment of the disciplinary barracks and the manner in which it functions.

The brief history which follows was taken from a compilation of war department records, published at Alcatraz and may be of interest to those readers who have followed the development of the “City by the Golden Gate.”

The first European to see San Francisco Bay and Alcatraz Island was Lieutenant Bartholomo Ferrello in 1545, who was in command of a small detachment of Spanish troops, conducting an exploration of the unknown country north of St. Louis Capistrano.

The beautiful island in San Francisco Bay, now known as Alcatraz, has at different times been called “White Island,” “Bird Island,” and “Los Alcatrazes.” However, as early as 1797, Borgia referred to it as “Isla Del Alcatraz,” and that is the name by which it has been commonly known. The name is applied by Californians and Mexicans to the Pelican and Albatross. The word Alcatraz, however, is of Arabic origin and was used by the ancient alchemists to express the idea of the recovery of valuables from a retort.”

In 1775 an expedition in command of Don Bruno de Heceta consisting of three ships, was sent from San Blas to explore the northern coast of what is now California. To Don Juan Manuel de Ayala, Lieutenant of Frigate, in command of the Packet Boat San Carlos, was assigned the duty of surveying San Francisco Bay.

On the morning of August 5, at eight o'clock, a launch in command of Don Jose Canizares, sailing master, with ten men was sent through the Golden Gate to select an

anchorage for the larger ship. The tide, however, was going out, and it was not until 11:00 a. m., that he succeeded in passing the entrance. As the launch could not return in the afternoon on account of the incoming tide, and as dusk was drawing nigh, the San Carlos carefully picked her way through the uncharted rushing current of

Golden Gate, cast anchor at 10:30 p. m., in twenty-two fathoms off what is now Sausalito.

On August 12, the large island “Isla de Los Angeles,” was explored. Another island nearby they named “Isla de Alcatrazes.” This was steep and barren without shelter for a launch. Although each and every island, point of land and inlet in the bay was given a distinctive name at this time, Alcatraz and Angel Island are the only places that today retain the name given by Ayala. The island was

granted by Pio Pico, the Governor of California, to Julian Workman in 1846. Workman granted it to his son-in-law, Temple, as the legal representative of the United States, for the sum of five thousand dollars.

Fremont subsequently conveyed it to Palmer Cook and Company, without paying the five thousand dollars to Temple, for which Temple sued him. Palmer Cook and Company sued the Government but as the island was purchased in the name of the United States they had no claim.

The title “General Act of Concession” reads as follows: “Part of the public domain and reserved therefrom; for military purposes by executive order, dated November 6, 1850. The apex is 135 feet above the level of the water, its area is 35 acres, and the extreme length 1675 feet, extreme width 590 feet.”

Title to certain tide-water lands was ceded by the State of California, March 9, 1897. Jurisdiction was ceded by act of the State Legislature, approved March 2, 1897.

The subject of fortifying the harbor of San Francisco engaged the attention of the United States Government shortly after the treaty with Mexico in 1848. A commission was appointed to select the sites for the fortifications and navy yards, Benicia for the storehouse and arsenals of the Army.

The following plan was adopted for the fortifications around the bay: “To conduct two lines of defense. The outer one at the Golden Gate to consist of a fortress at Fort Point of one hundred and fifteen guns, and a bat-

(Continued on Page 22)



ALCATRAZ ISLAND

BAY COUNTIES' Peace Officers' Association

MEETINGS EVERY MONTH

CHIEF WILLIAM J. QUINN, *President*

CHIEF JOHN J. HARPER, *Secretary*

AT THE regular monthly meeting of the Bay Counties' Peace Officers' Association held in the Alta Mira Hotel, Sausalito, on Thursday, March 30, 1933, with Chief Menotti as host.



Captain of Inspectors Chas. Dullea, Whose Subject Was Kidnaping

The following new members were present: F. C. Brandeburg, general commercial representative, Pacific Telephone & Telegraph Co., San Francisco; Claude S. Sorensen, councilman, San Carlos, and M. J. Buckley, Robert Dollar Steamship Co., San Francisco.

The members were welcomed to Sausalito by Mayor Webb H. Mahaffy, who has been a member of the Association for more than two years. He stressed the good the Association has done and is capable of doing in the best interests of the taxpayers.

Mayor Wm. S. Nock, of San Rafael, told of his personal interest in the Bay Counties' Peace Officers' Association and stated he makes it a point to attend its meetings because of the wonderful help they are in keeping in touch with crime conditions in our bay area.

The next speaker was Mayor Asa Hull, of San Carlos, who dwelt on the necessity of the various city and county officials attending the monthly meetings of the Association. He also called attention to the work of the Bay Counties' Peace Officers' Association in connection with the bills now before the Legislature.

Reading of the Minutes: The reading of the minutes

was dispensed with, to permit more time for the subject of discussion for the day.

Duncan Matheson spoke briefly on the work done by some of the local representatives of the Association in fighting, in Sacramento, some vicious bills which were presented there. He told of the actual work done along these lines recently in Sacramento by himself in conjunction with President Quinn, Vice-President Drew, Secretary Harper, Chief Hallinan of Sacramento and District Attorney Earl Warren.

He said they were very well received by the Judiciary Committee of the Assembly.

In considering the bills to be fought by the Association, he pointed out the necessity of carefully watching skeleton bills. He told of the action necessary to be taken of the following bills: 1294, 1295, 818, 419 and 1014. In considering the situation, as to the chances of vicious bills passing at Sacramento, he said he felt things looked pretty satisfactory from a peace officer's point of view, due to the hard work and watchfulness of the peace officers of the whole state.

President Quinn thanked Duncan Matheson for his enlightening talk on the proposed legislation and stated the report would be accepted as filed, due to the fact that District Attorney Earl Warren was unavoidably absent from the meeting, being engaged in Sacramento on some of the very bills just mentioned.

Pictures of Gangsters, Racketeers, Etc.: President Quinn explained that he had, in accordance with an agreement made with Vice-President Drew, District Attorney Warren and other members of the Association at the last meeting, brought to the meeting his San Francisco Police Department photographs of about 50 well known local criminals, so that all the members might become familiar with their photographs and their police records.

He then introduced Lieutenant James Malloy of the Crime Prevention Detail of the San Francisco Police Department, who, he said, was perfectly familiar with the complete police history of each man whose picture would be shown and who would recount the history of each criminal individually and would also answer any questions asked relative to them.

Lieutenant Malloy gave a most interesting talk on the fifty photographs shown and replied to the queries of the members on same.

The president asked the members to bring to the next meeting pictures of any local bad men of their individual

(Continued on Page 23)

OFFICE OF CHIEF OF POLICE
San Francisco, Calif.

Arrest & Hold



FRANK GRUPICO

Age 25 (in 1928); 5 feet 4 7-8 inches. 127 pounds; Brown Eyes; Black Hair; Dark Complexion. Large Scar center of Forehead; Scar under point of chin. Nose has been broken.

Wanted *on Indictments charging three charges of Robbery*

Arrest and notify this office and I will send officer with proper papers for his return to this city.

WILLIAM J. QUINN,
Chief of Police, San Francisco, Calif.

Dated—San Francisco, Calif., April 15, 1933

Extract from House Report 2290, 71st Congress, 3d Session

Investigation of Communist Propaganda

January 17, 1931—Committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union, and ordered to be printed.

(Continued from last issue.)

In the beginning of the communist revolution he was president of the revolutionary committee of Gomel city. In 1919 he was appointed president of the council for the military industry. In 1921 he was appointed president of the supreme economic council. During the year 1923 he was appointed chief of the supreme administration of the military industry and president of the committee for war minister orders.

He is now the highest official of Amtorg. Admitted to this country as a temporary visitor for the purpose of overseeing the affairs of this trading corporation, it will be interesting to note how long he will be permitted to remain.

The only way by which a communist may be prevented from entering the United States is for our consular officers to exercise greater care at the point of origin. This, however, in itself is not sufficient, because it is almost impossible for our consular officers to know of the beliefs and affiliations of the many immigrants and non-immigrants applying for admission to this country.

RELIGION

All communists are atheists, whether they live in Moscow, Berlin, Paris, London, New York, or Los Angeles. They may not be baptized, married or buried with religious ceremonies. The communist must not only be without religion, but he must be antireligious.

The most tragic and appalling situation in Soviet Russia is the fact that many millions of young children attending the public schools are taught each day hatred of the conception of God and of all religious faith and beliefs. This instruction is mandatory on the part of the teachers, and if they fail to carry out their orders they lose their jobs. These young school children are also taught to hold their parents in contempt and disobey them if they maintain any belief or faith in religion. Documents and books presented to the committee indicate that the most terrible kinds of vice are encouraged among the young school children in order to break down their family influence, which is the foundation of all religion.

Article 121 of the Soviet Criminal Code, adopted in 1922, provides that instruction of children and minors in religious teachings or faith in state or private educational institutions and schools is punishable by hard labor up to one year. This restriction has been followed up recently by forbidding the teaching of religion to children by priests or ministers and by active atheistic instruction in the public schools.

The Communist Party and the Soviet Government have done everything in their power since 1917 to mock, destroy, and outlaw religion. Churches have been pulled down or turned into clubs. Religious shrines despoiled, burial grounds desecrated, and the priests and clergy persecuted and slain. The denial of religious liberty and the wiping out of all religious beliefs is an important part of the communist program. Communists boast of being atheists and take pride in waging war on God. The fact is that there is an irrepressible conflict between Russian communism and a belief in God.

The Communist Party began in 1929 a relentless campaign to uproot and destroy every semblance of religious belief among Russian Orthodox, Catholics, Prot-

estants, Jews and Moslems, and by brutal methods, to exterminate religion. Thousands of Russian priests, Jewish rabbis, Zionists, Catholic priests, and Protestant ministers have been arrested on flimsy charges and exiled to Siberia, or shot.

On February 8, 1930, the *Osservatore Romano*, the official Vatican paper, published a letter of protest from Pope Pius XI, on religious persecution in Russia, an extract from which is as follows:

"We are deeply moved by the horrible and sacrilegious crimes repeated daily and daily becoming more grievous against God and the souls of the great Russian population."

The latest report from Moscow, reaching the United States about Christmas time, indicates that if the plans of the Union of Militant Godless are carried out that the last church will be closed in Russia by 1934. It is understood that the Soviet Government is behind this movement, and is actively backing the campaign among the peasants, the Army and the Navy.

It is reported that additional soviet edicts are being prepared to prohibit construction of any churches, and forbidding the ordainment of any more priests, under severe penalties.

The campaign against all types of religion is to be intensified and energetically carried on against the old Orthodox Church, new Protestant movement, and also against Catholic, Jewish and Moslem religions.

The campaign of the godless is financed by the Soviet Government, and the program includes many antireligious films, posters, newspapers and magazines.

A recent press report from Russia states that 85 new churches were built in Russia last year, despite the activities and propaganda of 18 antireligious institutes. In the same period, however, 4,000 churches were closed.

All the American communists who appeared before the committee refused to take the oath on the ground that they did not believe in a Supreme Being. (See statement by Foster under political activities.) The testimony of J. Louis Engdahl, general secretary of the International Labor Defense, is typical:

The Chairman: You want to affirm?

Mr. Engdahl: Yes, sir.

The Chairman: For what reason?

Mr. Engdahl: Because I do not believe in any bourgeois hypocrisy, and we have heard plenty of perjury here today, even among those who have been sworn.

Mr. Chairman: We want to know if you believe in a Supreme Being.

Mr. Engdahl: No, sir, I don't.

The attitude of the communists in the United States regarding religion is exactly the same as that of the communists in Soviet Russia, and if given an opportunity would exterminate all religious beliefs in this country.

O. G. P. U.

The secret police administration in Russia, when the communists seized control of the government in 1917, became known as the Cheka, but since 1923 it changed its name to the O. G. P. U. (or G. P. U.), meaning United States political department. The change in name, however, did not alter the horrible system of police terror that has existed in Russia for the past 13 years, covering all

parts of the Soviet Union.

The O. G. P. U. is the ever-watchful eye and listening ear of the Soviet Government and of the Communist Party. It conducts a constant campaign of terrorism against all individuals and groups who are not in sympathy with the socialization of Russia and the program of the Communist Party. It is a State inquisition which weighs like a nightmare on Russia and is characterized by all that is vile, barbarous, and destructive of freedom of conscience and human liberty. The horrors committed against humanity by this secret, evil and implacable power will never be half known. It has extended its fangs throughout the world, where its agents spread nets of intrigue and terror and propagate revolution.

These spies are largely recruited among liberated convicts, thieves, and assassins, from the most disreputable agents of the old Ochrana (Czar's police) and among perverted intellectuals and prostitutes. Yet, this scum of all the races in Russia is armed with absolute power of life and death over a helpless people. Is it any wonder that the people of Russia are in deadly fear of them?

The number of army officers, professional and business men, small merchants, Kulaks and counter-revolutionists, such as Social Democrats and Social Revolutionists, who have been shot down in cold blood like mad dogs, or murdered in the Cheka and O. G. P. U. cellars, will not be definitely known for years to come, if ever. Some estimates place it as high as 2,000,000 unfortunates. Men and women are arrested secretly, tried secretly and executed secretly. A veritable reign of terror has cowed the Russian people since the communists overthrew the provisional government under Kerensky.

The O. G. P. U. has charge of the prisons and the lumber concentration camps in northern Russia. Hundreds of thousands of inoffensive Russians, because they were born of bourgeois parents or held positions in the Czar's government or the army, or were priests who remained faithful to their trusts, were exiled, together with 500,000 or more Kulaks, to the prison camps near Archangel or in Siberia, and disappeared into the Russian forests without a trace.

The stark horror and pitiful tragedy of the men and women of all ages and all classes and creeds who once get into the hands of the O. G. P. U. is not conceivable to Americans.

The organization of the O. G. P. U. is enormous and takes up half a mile of buildings, including two big prisons, in the heart of the city of Moscow. It is stated on good authority that together with the shock troops that there are 30,000 active members of the secret police force in Moscow.

According to G. Agabekoff, a former official of the O. G. P. U., this secret police service is one of the most important departments in the entire soviet system of government, and divided into the following departments:

- Intelligence service (K. R. O.)
- Foreign department (I. N. O.)
- Secret department (S. O.)
- Special department (O. O.)
- Extra special department (S. P. E. K. O.)
- Department of economics (E. K. U.)
- Information (Info.)
- Oriental department (V. O.)
- Frontier service (P. O.)
- Executive and organization department.

For example, according to Agabekoff, the function of the extra special department is the intercepting of foreign codes, and the reading of code telegrams from abroad. It also composes codes for the soviet departments within the country and abroad. This department carries on the work

of reading codes splendidly and compiles weekly a list of foreign code telegrams it has read, for the information of the heads of the O. G. P. U. departments, as well as for members of the central committee. The foreign department deals with the secret service work in foreign countries. It has its representatives in every soviet embassy, legation, important consulate, and trading agencies outside of Russia.

According to Agabekoff, a man by the name of Katsky was the first O. G. P. U. resident in America, and lived here as an Amtorg worker up to 1929, when he returned to Moscow and was placed in charge of the Anglo-American branch of the foreign department of the O. G. P. U.

Agabekoff also states that reports of the British ambassador to Washington, as to activities of the American Government, were a permanent source of information to the O. G. P. U.

The activities of the O. G. P. U. in the United States are probably very limited, compared with their activities in near-by countries, such as China, India, Germany or the border states. Agabekoff states, however, that the United States plays a big part in the Communist International and that its agents make use of forged American passports as being the safest and easiest to travel under.

Gregory Bessedowsky, the former Soviet Charge d'Affairs at Paris, who fled from the Soviet Embassy, mentioned a man named Gordon, in the Amtorg, as being the representative of the O. G. P. U. in this country. He had returned to Russia when the committee met in New York, and beyond Bessedowsky's statement the committee has no definite information. Evidence was presented that Fedor Ziavkin, the present business manager of the Amtorg, was formerly a Chekist leader in Rostov-on-Don. Mr. Ziavkin does not speak English and has had no business training or experience to qualify him for such a position as secretary and business manager for such an organization as the Amtorg Trading Corporation, buying and selling millions of dollars worth of goods a month. It is well known that the general manager of trade delegations of the Soviet Government are generally agents of the O. G. P. U. There is no reason to believe that a different situation exists in the United States, or that the Amtorg is immune any more than other soviet trading agencies and diplomatic missions throughout the world.

The secretary, or collaborator, of Mr. Ziavkin, one Comrade Liza Wieseman, is another individual who disappeared just before the committee held hearings in New York. This mysterious person acted as a spy on the activities of the employees of the Amtorg and gave every earmark of being an agent of the O. G. P. U., and also a kind of liason with the American communists.

There is probably no way of checking up definitely on the O. G. P. U. agents in the United States without conducting a raid, or by deciphering the cablegrams sent to and from the Amtorg and Moscow.

It is difficult to distinguish between O. G. P. U. agents and representatives of the Communist International. The fact is, according to Bazhanov, former secretary of Stalin, that more than half of the workers in the Commissariat of Foreign Affairs and of Commerce are agents of the O. G. P. U. Bazhanov goes on to state that in order to illustrate what an active part the O. G. P. U. takes in the preparation of communist upheavals abroad, it is enough to recall that the preparation of the armed revolt in Germany in 1923 was assigned to the Chekist Unschlicht and his staff.

Bessedowsky refers to the secret police activities in America as follows:

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"Finding One's Self"

Excerpts from a talk given by Lieutenant Martin Fogarty at the luncheon held at the St. Germain restaurant on Wednesday, March 1, 1933

EVERY human being placed on this earth possesses some qualifications; some unusual gift; some ability; which no one else has. Now, it is up to each individual to find that unseen force with which nature has provided him. When he has found it, he has laid the foundation for a happy life; a life worth while. And the whole world will be better because he has lived.



Lieut. M. Fogarty

Now that you have laid the foundation, you must keep on building in order that you may complete your structure. You have found what you like; what you wish to attain—that is your objective. You are like the captain of a ship now at a port given instructions by the owners of his ship, which are to take that particular ship to some foreign port, giving him the destination. You are now just like that captain—you know your vocation; the captain knows where he is going to take that ship. But, in traveling to that port he is bound to meet the storms of the sea, the inclemency of the weather. If he is of a timid nature, he may turn back—get frightened. But, if he is a man that has a determined character, he takes that ship through that angry water; fights the battles of the weather and finally succeeds in carrying her over into smoother seas.

So it is with the man when he has found what he wants to become; for instance, a professional man—he has to battle to attain that; he may be a poor young man who wants to become a physician requiring years of study; requiring financial backing. He hasn't it, but if he has the determination he can succeed as thousands have done. In fact, all great men have risen from lowly sources and have fought their battles up through the tide of life and succeeded in getting to their objective. Such men have found themselves.

This is an age and a day of individualism—of specialization, wherein every man must stand on his own feet and find himself—find the "niche" wherein he fits—then he will have attained that which he sought; his life will be worthwhile to him, and those who come into contact with him will profit by that association.

It requires an unusual amount of determination to accomplish those things. But, we are assisted in that determination by a supply of another unseen force, which we call "ambition." There isn't any limit to the resources of ambition. We can accomplish any reasonable thing by drawing upon that force of ambition. Or, we can sit down and idle away our time, drifting like a log in the

bay—no objective. If we do not utilize what nature provided us with—we become dormant—we are failures—we do not find ourselves.

I could possibly illustrate that for you better than I can explain it. One time there was a man who decided to buy a watch for his little son who was about eight years old. He bought a plain Ingersoll watch, and on the way home he stopped at a 15c store and purchased an imitation toy watch which looked exactly like the real watch. Upon arriving home, he called the little boy to the table, and said, "I bought two watches and you will choose which one you like the best." You know little boys are very adept at noticing things. The father placed the two watches on the table. The boy picked up one and put it to his ear like this, and then picked up the other one, which was running. He heard the ticking. "Pa," he said, "I'll take this one." "Why are you taking that one?" his father asked; and the boy answered: "This one has a tick to it." The other watch did not. Very much the same with policemen. They look alike; they dress alike; they are paid alike, but some of them haven't a tick. They have not found their true vocation.

We have a public speaking class connected with our Police Department, through the modernistic idea of our Chief Executive. He wants the police department of which he is the executive head to be placed on an equal with not only those of the United States, but of the world. And it can be done; it can be done along constructive lines of education.

It is not necessary that we should become great orators. But it is necessary for a police officer to be able to explain himself distinctly and clearly. He goes before the judge and jury; he is called upon to meet the public; he may be called upon in a riot, where a few well chosen words to an excited or troublesome crowd by a member of the Police Department may prevent a great deal of trouble, possibly bloodshed.

When he goes before a jury to give his testimony, the eyes and ears of the jury are focused upon him, and they are governed a great deal by the manner in which he explains himself while giving that testimony.

A policeman is the protector of his fellowmen. Picture a nobler calling. You are called upon in time of trouble or distress, or danger, or approaching danger by your citizens. Why do they call upon you? They look to you; they trust you; they rely upon you to protect them.

Our greatest criticism comes from men in the department who have stood still; who didn't attempt to find themselves; who have made no effort whatsoever to improve their conditions; who have fallen into a rut and

(Continued on Page 15)

27
Years
Ago



Scene of Fire on Morning of April 18, 1906



Company "A," Central Police Station, 1906



Chief Jerry Dinan, Ready for Action



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Officer JOS. HARNETT, Burlingame
Former Chief DAN O'BRIEN
Sheriff JAS. McGRATH, San Mateo County
Sheriff W. J. FITZGERALD, San Francisco County
Chief WM. HALLIHAN, Sacramento
Chief JAS. DREW, Oakland
Chief JOHN HARPER, Burlingame
Former Chief JESSE B. COOK
Chief LOUIS BELLONI, South San Francisco

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APRIL, 1933

No. 4

cles of clothing hastily gathered from their doomed homes. The city was a wreck, the labors of years had been wiped out as if by magic in a few short hours but San Francisco was symbolical of courage and fight. "Tyrant fire dooms dome and spire but Faith is thine my San Francisco."

Phoenix-like the city of Saint Francis was arising from the still warm ashes, the charred ruins, the hardships of losing a life-time's work, were forgotten as men took off their coats and "tackled the thing that couldn't be done and they did it." The courage of the early pioneers was in the blood of these men and in the brief space of twenty-seven years the city of to-day, the "Queen of the Coast" has been built, and has led the coast in shipping, business and culture.

The spirit of these men who started from nothing and built a new city is the spirit we need today. Instead of the moaners and the drones who eat the honey but do no work, we need courageous, honest officials who will, as the pioneers, build from the ground up. They must exert all their efforts to lead the country out of its disgraceful condition, the lawless elements must be swept away just as the ruins were twenty-seven years ago and a new and finer element substituted for them.

The beginnings of that work must be found not in the police departments as they have been attempting that same thing for years but they must be found in the citizens at large. If they want a new deal they must make one by electing sterling officials and after electing them they must support them. In unity lies strength and by united action they will reach a satisfactory end.

From the ruinous corruption of our present system will rise new respect for law and a new deal for all, the gangster will pass into history and America will then be a real nation dedicated to the principle that "All men are equal."

The Great Disaster Of Nineteen Six

Twenty-seven years ago this month the worst disaster in the history of San Francisco was visited upon the city. The fire, starting in the southern portion, swept all before it. People fled terror-stricken before the flames, clasping in their hands valuables and arti-

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for quality is your guar-
antee of satisfaction.

HASTINGS

POST AT KEARNY
San Francisco

We were recently awarded the contract for northern California for the new American Legion uniforms.

POLICE IN NORWAY

(Continued from Page 5)

counterpart. The young French lady who caused such a furore by describing our Bobbies as the most handsome, had, obviously, not been to Norway. Many of the Norwegian force are clear skinned and extremely good-looking. They are mostly clean shaven and much bronzed by the sun. Considering the unique opportunities which their country presents they are surprisingly un-interested in sport.

My final impression was that of a remarkably law-abiding country where a keep off the grass notice was almost sacred. Perhaps, however, it is worthy of mention that in Paradis Bokten, or Paradise Bay, Oslo possesses a Lido which makes Mr. Lansbury's effort look tame by comparison. There both sexes and all ages undress in the open and disport themselves in the glorious sea water or blazing sunshine. An occasional benevolent glance from the eye of the patrolling policeman is their only supervision, for conduct is always exemplary. Hence it may be gathered that the people's regard for convention is not exactly the same as our English one.

Of late years some of the growing surplus of men with university education has been finding its way into the force and this is all to the good. The police are respected and go about their work unobtrusively. Only at night time in the capital (and perhaps on this occasion the townsfolk were making the visit of our flagship, the "Nelson," a reason for special celebrations) did the police come into prominence, when their services were required to break up frequent drunken altercations.

"FINDING ONE'S SELF"

(Continued from Page 12)

stayed there. Get by! Get by! They are like the watch—they have no tick.

For the past two or three years I have had an opportunity to observe that when our Chief of Police wants to display a little modern police work, he calls upon men who have been trained—the Motorcycle Sidecar Corps or the Radio Patrol Car Corps. Look at the opportunities there are for a young man in the Police Department today. Many more opportunities than when our Chief was a patrolman.

And just a word on courtesy. A discourteous policeman is usually one who has not found himself. The reason that he is discourteous is because of the fact that he fears being drawn into a friendly conversation, and thereby displaying his ignorance. If he has found himself, he will possess self confidence and a knowledge of his vocation that will cause him to invite cordial conversation.

I am anxious to encourage education along the policeman's line, and I wish all the younger men success. You owe a great debt of gratitude to the head of this department for the opportunities accorded you, and you should stand faithfully by your task and be ever mindful of that great word "LOYALTY."

Charles Boettcher Kidnaping Case

AT 11:50 P. M., February 12, 1933, Charles Boettcher, a Denver millionaire, was held up by kidnapers as he was driving into the garage of his home. His wife was with him at the time and the kidnapers took Boettcher and gave his wife a note which said, "Don't notify police. Tell Claude Boettcher he had better get \$60,000 ransom. Remember the Lindbergh baby would still be living if ransom had been paid. Notify us through a personal ad stating 'Ready to come home, Mabel'."

Claude Boettcher is Boettcher's father, and all negotiations were made through him. From the newspaper stories it would appear the Denver police and he were not working together.

On February 13, 1933, Boettcher's father inserted the following ad in the Denver paper: "Ready to come home, Mabel." The information was then given out that Claude Boettcher had received another note from the gang, which reduced their demand from \$60,000 to \$50,000.

On February 18, 1933, Joseph Pasquale Roma, who was supposed to be the head of a Denver gang, was killed. Roma was believed to have said that he could have returned Boettcher, although he denied the perpetration of the kidnaping.

Claude Boettcher stated on February 20 that he had received from the kidnapers notes that enclosed communications from his son. Boettcher said that the notes were received on February 17 and he started to try and connect with the kidnapers immediately, but his notes must have gone astray. Claude Boettcher would not act with police and was firm in his decision to act independently.

Claude Boettcher on February 20, 1933, withdrew \$65,000 in cash from banks, which money was presumed to be for \$60,000 in ransom and \$5,000 for the reward which he posted on the night of the kidnaping.

On February 22, a Colorado Springs' attorney was brought into the picture to act as an intermediary. This attorney said he received several telephone calls from an unidentified person, requesting him to act as go-between.

Claude Boettcher had made repeated requests that the kidnapers appoint an agent to meet with him and then the Colorado Springs attorney appeared.

Claude Boettcher stated that all offers made to kidnapers by him would be withdrawn if Charles Boettcher were not turned loose by midnight of February 25. The elder Boettcher had steadfastly refused to divulge to the police contents of letters he received from the kidnapers.

It was then divulged on February 28 that a rector of an Episcopal Church in Denver, Colorado, had delivered to Boettcher three communications which Boettcher admitted were from the kidnapers.

On March 1, Boettcher was released on a street in Denver, blindfolded, and was told to count to 150 before removing the blindfold and then to walk around the block, where he would find a drug store and he could communicate with his family from there.

Charles Boettcher stated he was kidnaped by three men, one being with him and guarding him all the time and the other two alternately guarding and attending him. He was blindfolded by these men in the machine when they were one block away from his home and he was kept blindfolded during all his captivity. He said he had no idea where he was, and that he traveled two nights and a day before they came to the house where he was kept. The house had four steps to the front porch and after he was inside, he was taken down ten steps to a basement room. He was not mistreated by the kidnapers.

On March 7, the house in which Boettcher was kept was located in a wild region in South Dakota and three of the perpetrators of the kidnaping were captured. One of the three attempted suicide when arrested. There were four men and two women in the kidnaping and the house was identified by Boettcher as he burned a cigarette hole in the carpet and left his fingerprints all over the walls.

Two of the men in this kidnaping—Verne Sankey and Gordon Elkorn—are still at large for this kidnaping and they have the \$60,000 with them.



San Francisco's First Mounted Traffic Squad.

COMMUNIST ACTIVITIES

(Continued from Page 11)

"I also paid a visit to the chief of the foreign bureau of the G. P. U., Trilisser. At that time (1926) the American activities of the G. P. U. had not yet assumed formidable proportions. As everywhere, the G. P. U. agents in America made it a point to spy on the employees of the Amtorg. The man in charge of the espionage work in New York is one Gordon, who lives in America under an assumed name. Officially he is the manager of the Amtorg office in New York (the manager of the Amtorg office in New York who bears the curious non-Jewish name of Grafpen). In order to coordinate the activities of the several bureaus in America, the Moscow officials contemplated sending to New York a leading member of the G. P. U., Doctor Sheftel. Ostensibly he was to come over as a representative of the Russian Red Cross. Trilisser told me that the American branch of the Cheka spends \$60,000 a year."

Grafpen testified before the committee and denied being connected with the G. P. U. His appearance and lack of business training would indicate that he is in no way fitted to hold a high position in a strictly business concern. He is no longer manager but holds an important post in Amtorg. Evidence concerning the activities of Doctor Sheftel reached the committee after his departure for Russia. He was in the United States for several years, supposedly connected with the Russian Red Cross or the bureau of health work, but unmistakable evidence has been presented that he taught communist schools and was one of the most active O. G. P. U. agents in the United States.

The communists also maintain a school in Moscow, where radicals from all the countries of the world are trained as organizers and for espionage work in their native lands. As a result the G. P. U. has sources of information that are world-wide and a list of spies in every nation that can be called upon at any time.

Many Americans have attended this revolutionary training school, including a considerable number of negroes.

AMERICAN CIVIL LIBERTIES UNION

The American Civil Liberties Union is closely affiliated with the communist movement in the United States, and fully 90 per cent of its efforts are on behalf of communists who have come into conflict with the law. It claims to stand for free speech, free press, and free assembly; but it is quite apparent that the main function of the A. C. L. U. is to attempt to protect the communists in their advocacy of force and violence to overthrow the government, replacing the American flag by a red flag and erecting a Soviet Government in place of the republican form of government guaranteed to each State by the Federal Constitution.

Roger N. Baldwin, its guiding spirit, makes no attempt to hide his friendship for the communists and their principles. He was formerly a member of the I. W. W. and served a term in prison as a draft dodger during the war. This is the same Roger N. Baldwin that has recently issued a statement "that in the next session of Congress our job is to organize the opposition to the recommendations of the congressional committee investigating communism." In his testimony before the committee he admitted having said at a dinner held in Chicago that "The Fish Committee recommendations will be buried in the Senate." Testifying on force and violence, murder, etc., the following is quoted:

The Chairman: Does your organization uphold the right of a citizen or alien—it does not make any difference which—to advocate murder?

Mr. Baldwin: Yes.

The Chairman: Or Assassination?

Mr. Baldwin: Yes.

The Chairman: Does your organization uphold the right of an American citizen to advocate force and violence for the overthrow of the Government?

Mr. Baldwin: Certainly; insofar as mere advocacy is concerned.

The Chairman: Does it uphold the right of an alien in this country to urge the overthrow and advocate the overthrow of the government by force and violence?

Mr. Baldwin: Precisely on the same basis as any citizen.

The Chairman: You do uphold the right of an alien to advocate the overthrow of the government by force and violence?

Mr. Baldwin: Sure; certainly. It is the healthiest kind of thing for a country, of course, to have free speech—unlimited.

The American Civil Liberties Union has received large sums from the Garland fund, of which Roger N. Baldwin is one of the directors. During the trial of the communists at Gastonia, not for freedom of speech, or of the press, or assembly, but for a conspiracy to kill the chief of police, of which seven defendants were convicted, the A. C. L. U. provided bail for five of the defendants, amounting to \$28,500, which it secured from the Garland fund. All of the defendants convicted jumped their bail and are reported to be in Russia. The \$28,500 bail was forfeited, including \$9,000 more advanced by the International Labor Defense.

A committee of the New York State Legislature, back in 1928, reached the following conclusion in regard to the American Civil Liberties Union:

"The American Civil Liberties Union, in the last analysis, is a supporter of all subservice movements; its propaganda is detrimental to the interests of the state. It attempts not only to protect crime but to encourage attacks upon our institutions in every form."

Your committee concurs with the above findings.

The principles of free speech, free press, and free assembly are worthy of an organization that stands for our republican form of government, guaranteed by the Constitution, and for the ideals of Washington, Jefferson and Lincoln, instead of an organization whose main work is to uphold the communists in spreading revolutionary propaganda and inciting revolutionary activities to undermine our American institutions and overthrow our Federal Government.

INTERNATIONAL LABOR DEFENSE

(Also referred to under "Activities in Industry")

The International Labor Defense was formed in 1925 with headquarters in Chicago, as a communist organization to defend class-war prisoners and for the repeal of all sedition and criminal syndicalist laws. It later moved to New York City. It provides legal aid to all communists arrested for revolutionary activities and helps to secure bail for them. In addition, its program is as follows:

1. Defense of foreign-born workers and against deportation.
2. Gives publicity to persecution of workers.
3. Fights for the right of workers to organize for self-defense.
4. Support to prisoners and families.

The active head of the International Labor Defense is J. Louis Engdahl, who holds the position of secretary general. He is an American citizen and a graduate of the University of Minnesota. He is one of the most aggressive and active communists in the United States.

(CONTINUED IN NEXT ISSUE)

Tribute To Oakland Police

The Eastbay Safety Council paid tribute to Police Officer George L. Doolan who after 28 years of active duty with the police department retired on April 15, 1933.

Police Officer Doolan joined the police department of Oakland on July 1, 1905, and during the last five years was assigned to regular duty with the Oakland Junior Traffic Reserve where he served faithfully and devotedly to the cause of traffic safety and juvenile traffic education.

M. G. Lickteig, president of the Eastbay Safety Council, presented Officer Doolan with a book carrying the signature of 1800 people wishing him good luck and long life upon his retirement from active duty. The members of the traffic reserve, principals and teachers of various schools, City Manager Ossian E. Carr, Mayor Fred N. Morcom and others joined in commending the services of Officer Doolan.

He was also presented with the following resolution:

Whereas: The success of the Oakland Junior Traffic Reserve has been, to a great extent due to the splendid work of Police Officer George L. Doolan and

Whereas: Police Officer George L. Doolan has been most unflinching in his efforts to make the Oakland Junior Traffic Reserve the success it is and

Whereas: The Oakland Junior Traffic Reserve was organized by the Eastbay Safety Council and Police Officer George L. Doolan has always shown a keen personal interest in developing the safety movement; now therefore

Be It Resolved That: The Eastbay Safety Council does extend its sincere appreciation to George L. Doolan,

patrolman in the Oakland Police Department of the city of Oakland upon his retirement for his untiring efforts in working both for the youth and adult of our city and is so successfully directing the work of the Oakland Junior Traffic Reserve that it is one of the outstanding organizations in the country.

(Signed) M. G. Lickteig, President
Florence I. Anderson,

Executive Secretary.

Dated: April 11, 1933, Oakland, Calif.

In making the presentation of both the book and the resolution President Lickteig said:

"Your twenty-eight years of service in the Oakland Police Department is indicative of a combination that makes a successful police officer, a combination of persistency and ambition, loyalty, honesty and faithfulness. Through twenty-eight years of persistency you have served the people of our city, and during the last five years you have given to the youth of our community something that cannot be measured in dollars and cents. You will never know how many lives have been saved due to your efforts, nor how many unbroken families have gathered at the hearthside and around the table, all unaware that the Reaper of Death has not crossed their threshold because of the untiring efforts of one George L. Doolan."

The following seven retiring members of the Oakland department also came in for words of high commendation: Inspector Tom Wood, Sergeants Fred Walters and Robert Forgie and Patrolmen W. H. Smith, Tom Merrick, James Doland and George Doolan.

In Memoriam

Patrolman James F. Sullivan, who died on March 31, 1933, after a brief illness, was a member of the department since 1921.

His death came as a shock to his many friends in the entire department, due to the fact that he was still a very young man, devoted to athletics, and probably one of the finest specimens of manhood in the San Francisco police department.

After his appointment he was assigned for a short time to the Ingleside station, but for the past several years he has been attached to headquarters company and assigned to duty in the city prison.

Officer Sullivan was a most popular member of the department, due to his genial disposition and his faithfulness to duty. He was a Deputy in the Sheriff's office before entering the police department and was just as popular in the Sheriff's office as he has been in the city prison for many years.

Patrolman John F. McGreevy died on March 30, 1933, after a very brief illness. During the twelve years of his connection with this department, Officer McGreevy was connected with the central police station.

Officer McGreevy was very popular in the department, in addition to being a favorite with his fellow-officers in the central station. Although still in the prime of life, he was one of the best known members of the San Francisco police department, due to the fact that he was the tenor in our police department quartette for several years.

The deceased also had many friends in the San Francisco fire department, as he was a member of that department previous to being appointed to the San Francisco police department in 1920.

JAMES A. TOOHIG, March 20, 1933.
GEORGE PETERSON, March 28, 1933.
JOHN F. MCGREEVY, March 30, 1933.
JAMES F. SULLIVAN, March 31, 1933.
DAVID M. REAVIS, April 19, 1933.

Albert P. Wheelan, 1881-1933

By CHARLES R. BODEN

ON Sunday, April 2, just as the sun was sinking in the Golden Gate, and the dusk was creeping over the tombs of the departed heroes and great ones of olden California at Laurel Hill Cemetery, Albert P. Wheelan



Albert P. Wheelan

—he of the winning smile and charming manners and kindly heart—passed into "Happy Valley" for eternity.

Al Wheelan was a lawyer—but I know he would not want it engraved on his headstone. He had been a member of the Legislature and a city Councilman in San Rafael—but these things did not excite him. If Al could have known that the shadows of death were creeping round him that fateful Sunday, and he had had time to write his epitaph, I wager he would have written:

Born in California. Lover of California. Historian of California.

On the following Tuesday, April 4, Al's funeral was held from Old St. Mary's, on California Street and Grant Avenue, or Dupont Street, as Al loved to call it. Here, many years before, he had brought his blushing bride to be united in the holy sacrament of matrimony. Here some time later, the couple brought their only child for baptism. And, here for the last time, Al entered the old church, where his friend and fellow "oldtimer," Father Oliver Welsh of the Paulist Fathers, said the mass for the dead and preached a short but splendid eulogy.

Scores of Al's friends listened to Father Welsh as he gave the few words before the long trek to Holy Cross. Most of them were "old boys" of San Francisco—boys from the beach, boys from South of the Slot, boys from Hayes' Valley, boys from the old days before the fire—and they knew that the Paulist Father himself spoke as an old boy of San Francisco. Father Welsh stressed Al's great kindness, and his kindly manner of doing and saying things. He also told of Al's great assistance to him in the work in the jails of San Francisco. There were many wet eyes in the church.

Al was born in "Happy Valley," now, roughly, at about Second and Howard Streets. This part of San Francisco was his favorite historical subject. Several times he wrote fine articles about "Happy Valley" for newspapers and magazines. Some few years ago he was present on the old site during excavation work for an oil station, in which several bodies were dug up. Al was delighted, as it bore out his theory that there was a burial ground on the oil station site.

Much as his income would allow, he bought every book, magazine, lithograph, picture or anything in printed form, on San Francisco or California. He once showed

me a fine lithograph of California Street in the old days, when a steam engine and train ran on that thoroughfare, which he had purchased by mail from Holland. Book stores from London, Paris, New York and all parts of the world sent catalogues of their wares to Al. His library should be a priceless thing to the historian or book collector.

Following the successful organization of the South of Market Boys' Club, Inc., Al was made editor of the club's publication, "The South of Market Journal." He featured articles on the history of San Francisco and California. Complete files are hard to find, but those kept by libraries are highly prized and sought after. He ran the journal for several years.

One of his best articles in the publication concerned the early fire bells of San Francisco. Al was a passionate lover of the volunteer firemen of San Francisco. His father, Peter Wheelan, who came here at the gold rush, had been a volunteer, and until the other day Al wore on his vest a miniature of an early San Francisco hand-drawn fire engine. He had hoped to write a book on the early firefighters of this city.

Al was an authority on California history, because he loved California. Research and study came easy to him. Many times Al was the judge of historical arguments—whether Terry shot Broderick in San Mateo or San Francisco County; was Fremont a hero or a butcher; did Vallejo deserve the treatment he received from the Americans; the contribution of Sutter to California's greatness. Al always had his answer ready, and usually it was the right answer of a true historian and able scholar.

He greatly enjoyed making contributions to "The Knave," the column of comment on matters political and historical, which appears in the Oakland Tribune every Sunday morning. Al had a scrap book filled with his contributions to this column, and he was exceedingly proud of it. It was but fitting that on the Sunday following Al's death, "The Knave" published a long article concerning Al, written by this writer, and the thanks of Al's friends for that last, courteous gesture are due Mr. Ad Schuster, conductor of the column, and Mr. Joseph R. Knowland, publisher of the Oakland Tribune.

Al was a lawyer of rare ability, and as a courtroom man, he was hard to excel. His success with juries won him high regard. As a member of the Legislature, he fathered much important legislation which is now law, but he rarely spoke of it or bragged about it. Talk of the Legislature always brought forth from him a round of stories of the good old times in the legislative halls at Sacramento, with Al a central figure among such titans as Nathan C. Coghlan, Thomas F. Finn and the late Edward I. Wolfe.

J. EDGAR HOOVER*(Continued from Page 6)*

1932 alone, it received over 573,000 fingerprint cards.

At the present time it has more than 3,300,000 fingerprint records on file, representing the largest and most complete collection of criminal fingerprint records of current value existing anywhere in the world. This division now receives criminal identification data from over 5 200 contributors in the United States and foreign countries, and receives more than 2,000 fingerprint cards each day, replying to each of these cards within 36 hours.

The subjects of over 45 per cent of all the prints received are identified as having prior criminal records. By means of posting notices of wanted persons in this division, the bureau at present identifies more than 300 fugitives each month, immediately notifying the proper officials so that these fugitives may be taken into custody. This entire service is furnished free of cost and is maintained solely for the convenience and use of regularly constituted law enforcement officials and agencies. This data is not made available for private purposes. At the present time, the Identification Division of the bureau exchanges fingerprint records with over 25 foreign countries to help cope with the operations of international confidence men, swindlers and gangsters.

Statistics Compiled from Fingerprint Cards

In the files of the Identification Division of the United States Bureau of Investigation at Washington, there are over three and a quarter million fingerprint records of individuals who have been arrested or committed to penal institutions in this and other countries. These records naturally contain considerable information concerning the types of persons who are taken into custody by the police for various offenses. In response to numerous requests the bureau decided in the early part of this year to compile certain data concerning these individuals, believing that such information would prove of value to those interested in crime and criminals. So that the information would be confined to police records, fingerprint cards received from prisons and other law-enforcement agencies not directly connected with the police were excluded. The information tabulated, therefore, is based solely upon the records of those persons who were fingerprinted at the time of their arrest by the police departments throughout the United States. The tabulations cannot be taken as an indication of the amount of crime committed, nor can they be interpreted as representing all arrests made by police departments throughout the country, because all persons arrested are not fingerprinted.

During the nine months period from February to October, 1932, inclusive, the records of 232,094 persons were tabulated and of this number 35,907 or slightly more than 15 per cent were taken into custody on suspicion or held for investigation. More than 23 per cent of those whose records were received were charged with burglary or larceny, while vagrants accounted for about 10 per cent of the entire group of persons arrested. Thus it will be

seen that burglars, thieves and suspicious persons accounted for practically 49 per cent of the arrests made by police departments submitting fingerprint records to the United States Bureau of Investigation.

One of every 50 arrested was held on the charge of felonious homicide, while one of every twenty arrested was charged with robbery. Gamblers and drug addicts formed a very small percentage of the number taken into custody, in each case total the number being less than 1%.

Although the census taken in 1930 showed that persons aged 15 to 19 constituted slightly more than 9 per cent of our total population, nevertheless the number of persons arrested within the above age limits during the past nine months constituted 20 per cent of the total number taken into custody, as shown by the table "Offenses by Age Group." Youths aged 19 contributed a higher percentage than any other single age group, the number of persons taken into custody of that age being 12,158 or more than 5 per cent of all those arrested. One of every ten charged with felonious homicide was less than 21 years of age, while more than 21 per cent of those charged with homicide were between 20 and 25. Twenty-seven per cent of those taken into custody for robbery were minors and 38 per cent of the burglars arrested had not yet reached 21. Based on the figures received it is quite obvious that a great number of auto thieves are recruited from the ranks of young men, because of the total number taken into custody for that offense 48% were less than 21 years old.

From February to October, inclusive, during which time more than 232,000 records were examined, 7½ per cent were records of females who had been arrested. Approximately 18 per cent of the females were held for investigation, while about 16 per cent were charged with larceny. Slightly less than 25 per cent of the women arrested were charged either with vagrancy or sex offenses. The latter group includes commercial prostitution and constituted about 12.3 per cent of the total number of females whose records were examined.

From all the records examined it was ascertained that persons charged with felonious homicide had a lower percentage of previous arrests or convictions than any other type of crime. As will be observed by the table "Percentage Previous Records," only one out of five murderers was found to have a previous record. Drug addicts, however, had the highest percentage of repeaters amongst them, followed by forgers and counterfeiters, who showed slightly more than 42 per cent repeaters among those taken into custody. Robbery, disorderly conduct and vagrancy, and embezzlement and fraud had between 38 and 39 per cent previous records among the number taken into custody for those offenses. Generally speaking, with the exception of drug addicts and vagrants, those who were taken into custody for committing crimes the object of which was to obtain property had a much higher percentage of repeaters among them than those who were taken into custody for committing offenses against the person, such as assault, rape, and murder.

Officer Jack McGreevy--An Appreciation

By A PAL

SO SMILING Jack has reported off!

When you first came to us, Jack, we little thought you would be with us for such a short time. With your cheery voice, your genial smile and your kindly heart, you made this old world a better place to live. We can't seem to realize that the silver voice we loved so well is stilled.

How often, old pal, when the going seemed tough—when we played in a hard spot before a cold audience, your smile and your kindly quip made our task easier. We remember, Jack, the difficulty we had in getting a top tenor. Then you came along and our troubles were over. You were the ideal topper, Jack, and the perfect trouper.

And didn't you set some kind of a record when you were running the trouble-shooter down at the Central? Didn't the gang there load you down with gifts at Christmas? And wasn't it because, no matter how difficult the assignment, you always took it with a smile? And when

the Grim Reaper reached out his hand for you and volunteers were called to give their blood, didn't your colleagues respond to a man—among the first being your lieutenant? Of course this has been done before, for we consider it our duty to help one another. But in your case, Jack, it was indeed a labor of love.

You will be missed, old pal. Not by your pals alone, but by the poor families of the Beach to whom you brought sunshine and happiness. Yes, and often they would go hungry without you—you, with your offering of maybe some salami, a bunch of crabs or a chicken; and didn't you at times smuggle in a bottle of chianti to the sick ones? And you didn't forget the kids, either. You thought no one knew anything about it—you didn't talk about it, and we loved you for it.

We'll miss you, Jack—your sunshiny smile, your helping hand, your generous heart and you silvery notes. And we hope that when you report to the Great Chief, you will be assigned to a beat where there is no fog and the streets are paved with love.

James B. Holohan, the present warden of San Quentin Prison, is one of the outstanding figures in the political history of Northern California.

In 1912 he was elected as a State Senator from Watsonville, and soon became a prominent figure in the State capital.

Warden Holohan may make the unique boast that he held office under three Presidents. He was United States Marshal in San Francisco under Presidents Wilson, Harding and Coolidge. Soon after the termination of his long term as United States Marshal he was unani-

mously chosen as Sheriff of Santa Cruz County—a most notable honor to confer on any citizen in these days of strong party preference.

Being a man of sterling ability and integrity, Warden Holohan has, all thru his public life, held the respect and esteem of all parties, and thus we find him selected as Warden of San Quentin by the Board of Prison Directors in 1927.

While a resident of San Francisco, Warden Holohan was an active and most popular member of the Sunset Senate Club.



WARDEN HOLOHAN HOST TO BAY COUNTIES' PEACE OFFICERS
Inspector Neeley, Chief Drew, Walter Martin, Chief William J. Quinn, Warden Holohan, Chief Gerk of St. Louis.

ALCATRAZ ISLAND

(Continued from Page 7)

tery of one hundred guns directly opposite on Lime Point; the inner to consist of a fortress at Alcatraz with batteries at Black Point (now Fort Mason), and Angel Island." The idea was to construct a gauntlet of cross-fire, pouring a continuous succession of shot and shell, all the way from Point Lobos to Telegraph Hill, a distance of about seven and one-half miles, which no vessels of those days could resist or survive.

The erection of a lighthouse was authorized by an act of Congress, approved September 1850, and in 1854 a Frenzel lantern of the third order was erected on Alcatraz, 160 feet above sea level. The position of this little isle, suggesting strength and impregnable defense, caused it to be reserved by the United States authorities at the time of cession of California by Mexico.

The fortifications on the island were commenced in 1854, and during the next two years almost two million dollars were spent on the works here and at Fort Point. In this time temporary buildings were erected, a wharf built, ditches excavated and work done on the batteries.

The remaining works were forced to wait for appropriations, not being completed until 1856, and Fort Point a year later. Alcatraz, thus, laying claim to be the first U. S. fortification completed on the West Coast, as well as having the first completed lighthouse. When completed in 1858, magazines had been cut in the rock and the works were considered exceedingly strong. There were three batteries mounting forty-three guns, consisting of sixty-eight, forty-two and twenty-six pounders.

The other places fortified about the harbor at a somewhat later period were Lime Point, fifty guns; Angel Island (Battery Reynolds), fifty guns; Point San Jose (Fort Mason and Presidio Hill), fifty guns each; Fort Point, one hundred and sixty-four guns. The first structure after landing at the pier was a shot-proof guard house, provided with a drawbridge and a heavy gate. (The name, Alcatrazes, is cut in the heavy granite antablature over this gate.)

On the crest of the island was a massive barracks, or citadel, built so that every point could be brought under the effective fire of musketry. There were also three bomb-proof magazines and an extensive furnace for heating shot and cannon balls. From Telegraph Hill it is distant one and two-thirds miles, and from Fort Point three and one-fourth miles. Deep water watermarks existed all around this island, with the exception of one or two places; the sides were so steep that landing could be effected only with great difficulty. Quoting the San Francisco Directory of 1861, we find the statement: "The ordnance is of the heaviest and most effective used in the service, some of the cannon being an immense caliber (large Columbians), which throw shot weighing 120 pounds."

In December, 1859, the first organization arrived at Alcatraz. This was Company "H," Third Artillery. Captain Joseph Stewart was the first commanding officer.

In May, Company "H" was ordered to Carson Valley, Nevada, to quell a disturbance among the Pah Ute and Shoshone Indians. During the absence of Company "H" a detachment of ten men from the Presidio occupied the island.

At the commencement of hostilities in 1861, the garrison was increased considerably, and at various times the Civil War California Volunteers were stationed at the Post.

In 1886, the Department Commander designated Alcatraz a place of confinement for prisoners having long sentences to serve. The first arrivals were twenty from Fort Point, and during the next year over a hundred arrived. In the early seventies commenced the practice of sending troublesome Indians to this post. Several of them were not sentenced, but were sent there for "safe-keeping."

Among those men were Privates Numbers 11 and 15 of Company "A," Indian Scouts, who were involved in a mutiny at Cibicu Creek, Arizona Territory, on August 30, 1881, in which Captain E. C. Hentig and six privates of the Sixth Cavalry were killed. Also 5 Indian Scouts who mutinied at San Carlos, Arizona Territory, in June, 1887. Several Indian Chiefs were confined, the most notable of whom was Kae-te-na a Chiricahua Apache and friend of Geronimo. He was tried by a jury of his own tribe for fomenting a disturbance in the San Carlos Reservation in 1884, and was sentenced to confinement for three years. General Crook had him sent to Alcatraz for greater security. He was released in March 1886.

Arriving in Arizona, just before the conference between General Crook and Geronimo, after Geronimo had been brought back from Mexico, a year prior to Kae-te-na's release, General Crook asked Geronimo if he wanted Kae-te-na brought back, but Geronimo replied in the negative. Yet Geronimo claimed the sending away of this chief was one of the reasons he left Camp Apache.

At this time Captain Jack and several of his Indian band were tried for the murder of General Canby and other members of the Peace Commission, but General Grant commuted the sentence from hanging to life imprisonment on account of their youth. Two of these Indians, Barnecho and Sholuck, were confined at Alcatraz. They arrived there on October 24, 1873. Sholuck was released and sent to Fort Leavenworth on February 15, 1878. Barnecho died there of scrofula on May 28, 1875, and was buried the next day at Angel Island. Captain Jack and his band were offered Angel Island as a temporary reservation before they went on the war path, but they declined the offer.

In 1900 a great many prisoners arrived from the Orient. One transport in February brought one hundred and twenty-six. During the month of April two hundred and seventy arrived, the prison becoming crowded. In the latter part of 1900 many of these were pardoned—so many, in fact, that instead of making out individual pardons, one pardon sufficed for many men.

One such pardon contained sixty-six names, five of

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BAY COUNTIES' PEACE OFFICERS

(Continued from Page 8)

jurisdictions, so that same might be shown to the various members present as were the San Francisco pictures, enabling the chiefs of each district to become familiar with the most persistent law breakers of the various police districts of the Bay Counties—especially criminals of the gangster and racketeer type.

After some discussion it was decided that Clarence S. Morrill, chief of the State division of criminal investigation and identification, would make a sufficient number of copies of the photographs shown by Lieutenant Malloy to give copies to members of the association on application therefor.

Topic of Discussion: The president announced that at the last meeting of the association, at the request of a number of members of the association, Captain Dullea was asked to speak at the Sausalito meeting on kidnaping. President Quinn said it gave him great pleasure to present his captain of inspectors as the day's speaker.

Captain Dullea said that although kidnaping is a common and very well known crime, it is one that is rather difficult to handle. With a view to securing some data on the subject, he said he wrote to Chief Gerk of St. Louis and others but had as yet received no replies.

The thing that makes kidnaping so abhorrent is the fact that it deprives the unfortunate victim of his liberty in addition to causing the most acute mental anguish to his family and relatives, he said.

In the records of kidnaping cases he pointed out the fact that California ranks very high in this crime in national statistics. He based his statement on the following data which appeared in "The New York Times" of March 6, 1932, after the Lindbergh baby kidnaping.

"In the years immediately preceding this date there were 282 kidnappings in 28 states. It was figured that about 2,000 criminals were implicated in these kidnappings. Only 65 individual convictions were obtained for these kidnappings. The states in which most of the kidnappings occurred were as follows: Illinois 49; Ohio 34; California 29; Michigan 26; Indiana 20; New York 17; Massachusetts 16; Missouri 11; New Jersey 10; Texas 9; Oklahoma 9; Wisconsin 8; Kansas 8. The balance was spread over fifteen states."

Captain Dullea pointed out that in most instances there was no extortion, but nevertheless, the statisticians

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ALCATRAZ ISLAND

(Continued from Page 22)

the men to leave each day. Many men arrived on their way to the U. S. Penitentiary at Leavenworth, Kansas. Several of these had life sentences and many from ten to forty years. Most of these were men who had deserted and joined the Filipino Insurgents. Civilians who committed crimes with the Army in China were also sent here.

Four companies of the 22nd Infantry were stationed at Alcatraz at the time of the fire. Two of them were sent to San Francisco for duty. One hundred and seventy-six prisoners from the jails of San Francisco arrived at Alcatraz at 9:00 p. m., April 18, 1906. Most of these were turned over to the California National Guard and by the 28th all had been removed.

In 1907 Alcatraz was designated as the Pacific branch of the United States Military Prison and the Third and Fourth Companies, U. S. Military Prison Guard were organized as a permanent garrison. Later War Department orders changed this designation to the Pacific Branch United States Disciplinary Barracks.

The present building in which the inmates of the institution are housed, was at the time of its erection the largest all concrete structures of its kind in this country. Its foundations consist in part of the lower levels of the old citadel which now constitutes a maze of dark hallways from which the brick fronts of former living quarters may be seen. There are still a few ancient cells located in this level, but their use has been discontinued for many years.

The prison building contains the administrative offices, four cell blocks of three tiers each, the quarters for the overseers, a kitchen, a mess hall, hospital and recreation hall. The cell blocks accommodate about 600 men without undue crowding. The most rigid and sanitary regulations are enforced, the cell blocks being subjected to daily inspection. Floors and metal work are kept highly polished.

No disinfectants are used or needed in the building, as it is equipped with an excellent blower system which expels foul air, while the building can be quickly ventilated by the simple expedient of opening the windows and allowing the fresh sea breezes from San Francisco Bay to blow through it.

Other buildings on the island are quarters for officers, a large barracks building which houses the guard company, a modern steam laundry and power plant, a drying and cleaning plant, a furniture factory, and a shoe repair shop. There are also cargerter, paint, electrician's, plumber's, blacksmith's shops, a garage for motor vehicles, a quartermaster and commissary store house.

Alcatraz is supplied with water from San Francisco, brought over in water boats and pumped into tanks situated over the top of the prison building. There are also reserve water tanks under the building. Alcatraz has two docks, a main dock on the northeastern side of the island, and what is known as the Quarry Dock on the southwestern side, adjacent to a rock quarry. All government boats land at the main dock, except in case of exceedingly

inclement weather, when emergency landings are made at the quarry wharf. No civilian craft are allowed to land at the island, the reason for this regulation being obvious. The post guardhouse is located adjacent to the main dock.

This description of the plant, while brief, is intended to convey to the reader some idea of its completeness and the facilities available for training inmates in useful trades. These activities are concentrated in an area of 12½ acres, on solid rock, where soil has to be imported in order to grow trees and plants.

Now that we have learned something of the history of Alcatraz and have had a glance at its installations, let us examine the methods used in handling the inmates, all of whom, at one time or another, have been members of the military establishment of the United States.

Army regulations require, unless otherwise directed by the secretary of war, only general prisoners may be confined at the (Disciplinary) Barracks; by general prisoner we mean a soldier who has been sentenced by a general courtmartial to a certain term of confinement, at hard labor, and who is to be dishonorably discharged from the service. It might be well to mention here that the army has no system of indeterminate sentence.

As an example, let us take the case of a soldier who is stationed at the Presidio of San Francisco, who has committed the offenses of desertion and robbery. The soldier, we will say, has been apprehended by the San Francisco Police Department; turned over to the military; is tried by courtmartial; and given a sentence if dishonorable discharge, confinement at hard labor for ten years, and a forfeiture of all allowances due and to become due. The sentence is reviewed by a staff Judge Advocate, approved by the Corps Area Commander, and the Disciplinary Barracks at Alcatraz is designated as the prisoner's place of confinement.

(Continued on Page 28)

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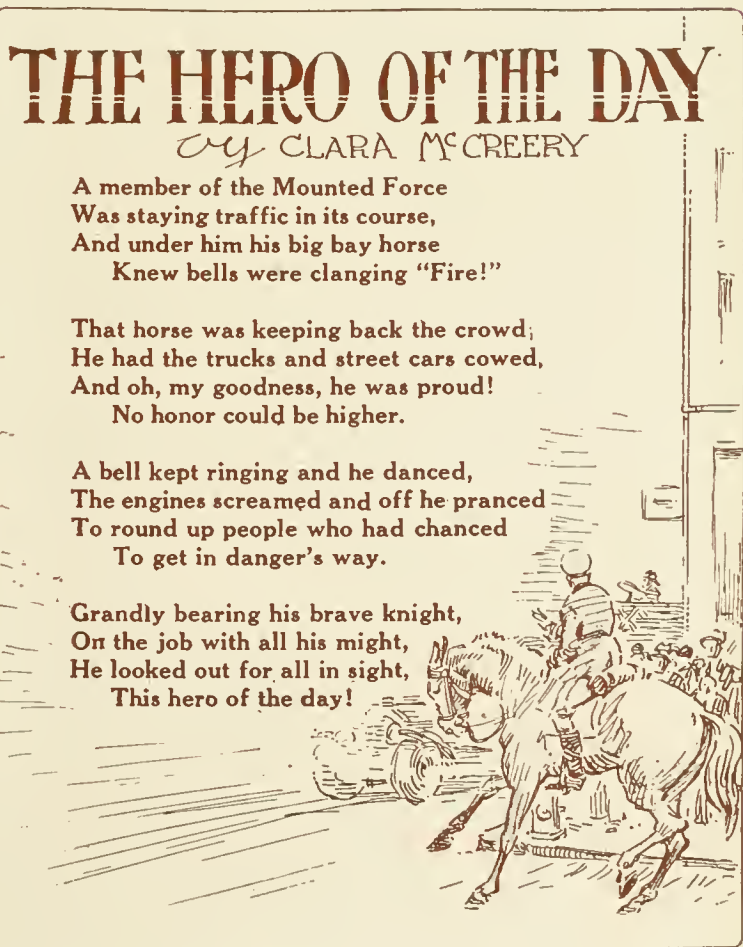
by CLARA MCCREERY

A member of the Mounted Force
Was staying traffic in its course,
And under him his big bay horse
Knew bells were clanging "Fire!"

That horse was keeping back the crowd;
He had the trucks and street cars cowed,
And oh, my goodness, he was proud!
No honor could be higher.

A bell kept ringing and he danced,
The engines screamed and off he pranced
To round up people who had chanced
To get in danger's way.

Grandly bearing his brave knight,
On the job with all his might,
He looked out for all in sight,
This hero of the day!



BAY COUNTIES PEACE OFFICERS

(Continued from Page 23)

listed both classes of this crime under the one heading. Thus, in family quarrels and in divorce cases, when the children were taken away by one of the parents before the court decision, it would be classed on the records as kidnaping—though really lacking the malice necessary in both kinds of kidnaping.

He pointed out the punishment for this crime in our Penal Code is not at all as drastic as people think. He also referred to the Federal Laws on kidnaping and introduced the following memorandum in connection therewith:

"Re: Jurisdiction of the United States Bureau of Investigation Over Kidnaping.

"The so-called Kidnaping Act, which was approved by the President on June 22, 1932, does not punish kidnaping as such, but punishes the transportation of any person in interstate or foreign commerce kidnaped or otherwise unlawfully detained. The United States Bureau of Investigation is charged with the responsibility of conducting all investigations of violations of this Act. The Act reads as follows:

"That whoever shall knowingly transport or cause to be transported, or aid or abet in transporting, in interstate or foreign commerce, any person who shall have been unlawfully seized, confined, inveigled, decoyed, kidnaped, abducted or carried away by any means whatsoever and held for ransom or reward shall, upon conviction, be punished by imprisonment in the penitentiary for such term of years as the court, in its discretion, shall determine: *Provided:* That the term 'interstate or foreign commerce' shall include transportation from one State, Territory, or the District of Columbia to another State, Territory, or the District of Columbia, or to a foreign country; or from a foreign country to any State, Territory, or the District of Columbia: *Provided further,* That if two or more persons enter into an agreement, confederation, or conspiracy to violate the provisions of the foregoing Act and do any overt act toward carrying out such unlawful agreement, confederation, or conspiracy such person or persons shall be punished in like manner as hereinbefore provided by this Act."

"In addition to the above cited statute, there was approved on July 8, 1932, an Act of Congress popularly known as the Extortion Act, which makes it an offense to threaten to kidnap or to demand ransom for a kidnaped person through the use of the United States mails. This Act reads as follows:

"That whoever, with intent to extort from any person any money or other thing of value, shall knowingly deposit or cause to be deposited in any post office or station thereof, or in any authorized depository for mail matter, to be sent or delivered by the post office establishment of the United States, any written or printed letter or other communication with or without a name or designating mark subscribed thereto, addressed to any other person, and containing any threat (1) to injure the person, property, or reputation of the addressee or of another or the reputation of a deceased person, or (2) to kidnap any person, or (3) to accuse the addressee or any other person of a crime,

or containing any demand or request for ransom or reward for the release of any kidnaped person, shall be fined not more than \$5,000 or imprisoned not more than twenty years, or both.

"Sec. 2. Whoever, with intent to extort from any person any money or other thing of value, shall knowingly deposit or cause to be deposited in any post office or station thereof, or in any authorized depository for mail matter of any foreign country any written or printed letter or other communication of the character described in section 1 of this Act, addressed to any person within the United States, for the purpose of having such communication delivered by the post office establishment of such foreign country to the post office establishment of the United States and by it delivered to such addressee in the United States, and as a result thereof such communication is delivered by the post office establishment of such foreign country to the post office establishment of the United States and by it delivered to the address to which it is directed in the United States, then such person shall be punished in the same manner and to the same extent as provided in section 1 of this Act: *Provided,* That any person violating this section may be prosecuted either in the district into which such letter or other communication was carried by the United States mail for delivery according to the direction thereon, or in which it was caused to be delivered by the United States mail to the person to whom it was addressed."

"With reference to the first above cited Act, popularly known as the Kidnaping Act, it should be stated that there are three necessary elements required to constitute Federal jurisdiction: (1) That a person has been unlawfully seized, confined, inveigled, decoyed, kidnaped, abducted or carried away by any means; (2) That the person is held for ransom or reward, and (3) That the victim kidnaped and held for ransom or reward has been transported in interstate or foreign commerce.

"Of course, with reference to the conspiracy section of this statute, it is necessary only to prove that there was an agreement to do the things forbidden in this statute and it is not essential that those things actually be done. There must be a showing that there was an agreement and that some overt act was committed in pursuance of that agreement.

"With reference to the Extortion Act above cited, it should be stated that while ordinarily the post office department would have jurisdiction over investigations of violations of this Act, necessarily the United States Bureau of Investigation will be required to collect evidence of such violations when they are incident to an actual kidnaping. The United States Bureau of Investigation, therefore, desires to receive information concerning possible violations of either of the above cited statutes.

"Because of the very recent date of the passage of these Acts and the fact that only a few such cases have so far come to the attention of the United States Bureau of Investigation, it is impracticable to furnish any specific or definite information concerning the types of individuals committing these offenses, the methods used by them and the means adopted to combat these crimes. It should be stated, however, that the United States Bureau of Investigation, in realization of its responsibility following

the passage of these Acts, promptly set out to collect all available information concerning this type of offense and arranged to maintain a *modus operandi* file founded upon information collected concerning cases which had arisen prior to the passage of these Acts. In connection with the *modus operandi* file, there is also being maintained in the Identification Division of the United States Bureau of Investigation a single fingerprint file which will permit classification of single fingerprints for comparison with latent prints lifted, photographed or otherwise transferred from the scene of a kidnaping, from ransom notes, and other communications. It is also the effort of the Bureau to collect and maintain photographs of persons who have been connected with kidnapings. At the present time the Bureau has 50 fingerprint cards containing photographs and descriptions of known kidnapers which are available to the police at any time in the event they may be needed.

"Because of the fact that the substantive offense of kidnaping will always remain within the jurisdiction of the state and that only the interstate transportation of kidnaped persons is prohibited by the Federal statutes, it is recognized by the United States Bureau of Investigation that local police jurisdiction will remain in all offenses of this type and the Bureau appreciates the fact that it will be dependent in large measure in conducting investigations of this kind upon the extent of the cooperation tendered by the local police. The Bureau feels, however, that this is merely another opportunity to develop that cooperation which has resulted not only to the mutual advantage of the police and the United States Bureau of Investigation, but what is far more important, to the distinct advantage of society in general through more effective law enforcement generally.

"The United States Bureau of Investigation is prepared to assist the police in so far as its facilities may permit in the use of recognized methods of scientific crime detection and cordially invites inquiries from the police whenever it is felt that the Bureau may be of service in this connection."

In connection with the crime of kidnaping, unlike other crimes, he pointed out that, on considering the outstanding cases, we will readily notice they show nothing original.

In a most interesting manner, Captain Dullea gave the complete history of the Charles Ross case, one of the nation's four most famous cases of the kidnaping of children, previous to the Lingbergh baby case. He showed the Charley Ross case of 1874, when he was kidnaped in Germantown, Pennsylvania, was exactly similar to holding hostage in ancient times, and was also like the recent Boettcher case in Denver.

In the four most noted child kidnaping cases before the Lindbergh case, the Edward Cudahy case was the only instance of the child being returned unharmed and the criminals punished. In the other cases—viz., the Charley Ross, the Bobby Franks and the Marion Parker case, the victims all met death.

Captain Dullea, in order to show the usual method of

kidnapers, as well as to give an illustration of how such cases are usually handled by the police, gave the detailed story of the kidnaping of Charles Boettcher, the Denver millionaire, from the date of his kidnaping on Feb. 12, 1933, to the date of his release on March 1, 1933.

In adiscussing various kidnaping cases, the captain stressed the fact of handling each case according to the circumstances. He particularly wished to impress on his hearers the absolute necessity of immediate action. He also said these cases are so very important that they demand the entire time and attention of the men detailed on them. In the matter of publicity, he urged upon his hearers the necessity of taking the newspaper people into conference the moment news of a kidnaping case came to their attention.

As the time was too short for an open forum discussion, the subject of kidnaping was continued until next meeting, after Captain Dullea had been complimented by President Quinn on behalf of the association for his splendid talk.

Next Meeting: The next meeting will be at San Mateo, Thursday, April 27, 1933.

WM. J. QUINN, President

JOHN J. HARPER, Secretary.

Editor's Note: The following lines were written by the Rev. Mr. W. Scott of Berkeley, Calif., as a testimonial of the bravery of Police Officer Manning:

WILLIAM MANNING

Member of the San Francisco Police, died at the post of duty. His manner of life and death attest that he was a loyal citizen, a brave officer, faithful to duty, a good man.

I read the story of your life,
The kind of death you met;
It is a deeply moving tale
That I cannot forget.

Born of the valiant Irish race,
Child of the Church of Rome,
God walked our city streets with you
And he has called you home.

We walk our city streets today,
The good and evil see;
Though dead you speak; we hear your call
To use life worthily.

Life's joy and pain, its strife and peace,
Its lights and shadows fall,
The wisdom of the ages stands
And God is over all.

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ALCATRAZ ISLAND

(Continued from Page 25)

He is brought under guard to dock Number 4, Fort Mason, where he is placed aboard the launch "Alcatraz" and is conveyed to Alcatraz Island. He is marched to the Sergeant Major's office, where the guard receives a receipt for him, and at the same time turns over the orders which direct his confinement at the institution. He is then given a number. He is taken to the office of the executive officer, who in our disciplinary barracks functions somewhat as a captain of the yard in a civil prison, where he has briefly explained to him the most important rules of the institution, such as those pertaining to obedience of orders and instructions, personal cleanliness, also those which warn him of attempting to escape, and other basic regulations.

He is questioned relative to his offense, and as to the character of his employment prior to his entrance into the army. He, with any personal effects which he may have in his possession, is then conducted to the clothing room, where the clothing, under and outer, which he wore at the time of receipt at Alcatraz, is taken from him, and he is issued the black, woolen prison uniform, with round blue cap, regulation shoes, shirt, etc. His personal possessions are placed in a locked store room, and any money or jewelry he may have, is turned over to the executive officer, who locks it up in a fire-proof vault, and gives the prisoner a receipt for these possessions.

From the clothing room he is sent to the bathroom. Here he is required to take a shower bath, after which he is issued a complete set of underwear. After dressing he goes to the barber shop where his hair is clipped close to the scalp. This is done as a sanitary precaution, and is not repeated during the prisoner's term unless he requests that his head be shaved. The hair is permitted to be worn the regulation length—viz., about one and one-half inches at the top of the head. He is at the same time issued a shaving mug and brush, and is loaned a razor by the head barber, at which time he shaves himself. From the barber shop the prisoner is assigned to his cell and given blankets, pillows and other equipment, and a small pamphlet which contains prison regulations.

Here, I might add, at Alcatraz one cell accommodates one man only, which is of great help in maintaining institutional discipline and moral cleanliness. The cell is numbered, and he is only permitted in it when he is not employed. The hours of daily labor are from 7:30 a. m., until 11:45 a. m., and from 1:00 p. m. to 4:30 p. m. Fully ninety per cent of the inmates are outside the cell room during the daylight hours.

The prisoner is then escorted to the post hospital where he is critically examined by the post surgeon. Any physical defects are noted, and he is given medical and surgical treatment if necessary.

From the surgeon's office he is sent to the psychiatrist where he is given the Sanford-Binet intelligence test and questioned by the psychiatrist as to his former life, relatives, employment, etc. From the data secured the psy-

chiatrist sends questionnaires to the prisoner's relatives, former employers, chiefs of police in cities or towns where he has lived, or claimed to have been.

When answers to the questionnaires are returned and the prisoner has been identified, what is known as a "P and S Register," is compiled, which is a fairly accurate history of the inmate. To this the psychiatrist adds his opinion as to the mentality of the prisoner—whether he is the type known as a "constitutional psychopath," a nomad, or whether he is of normal mentality. The data compiled by the psychiatrist is used by all boards of officers who have any contact with the prisoner.

He is then sent to the identification bureau where he is finger-printed and photographed. Copies of his finger-prints are sent to the criminal bureau of the Department of Justice, the California State Bureau of Identification and to state or city identification officers, where there is reason to believe the prisoner may have lived. As a result of this procedure a complete record of the behavior of the prisoner before he entered the service is obtained, which, aside from being of great value to the island authorities, often proves to be of considerable help in locating wanted men for crimes against the civil law.

From the psychiatrist's office the prisoner is taken to the chaplain. There he is questioned about his home conditions, his religion, his education, his former service and employment. If he appears to be illiterate, he is given a simple test in reading, writing and arithmetic, which, if he cannot pass, causes him to be detailed to attend a course of instruction held for illiterates daily.

After the chaplain has finished this examination the prisoner is sent to the parole office. Here he is interviewed in order to determine whether or not he should be favorably considered for clemency or whether, after he has served one-third of his sentence, a home parole should be granted him.

When a prisoner who is sent to Alcatraz with a suspended sentence of dishonorable discharge, has served one third of his sentence, he appears before what is known as an "Enrollment Board," composed of five commissioned officers, which is appointed to examine and make recommendations to the commandant in the case of each prisoner as to his fitness for assignment to the disciplinary section, after which he is brought before a final board known as the "Restoration Board," which is appointed to examine and to make recommendations to the commandant as to whether the prisoner is considered fit for further duty in the army. If the findings of the board and the recommendation of the commandant are approved, usually a letter is received from the war department stating that the prisoner is restored to an honorable duty status, and he is assigned to an organization of the army.

Only those prisoners who commit minor offenses against military law, or misdemeanors, are eligible to be restored to duty. Those who are confined as the result of a trial for a felony, or other serious crime, come under the provisions of what is known as general order number 35, war department, 1922, which prohibits the restoration

of felons or persons convicted of offenses involving moral turpitude. The object of this order is to prevent undesirable characters from having further connection with the army, which is as it should be.

As soon as the interview with the various officers and departments is completed, the prisoner is assigned to duty with the labor gang for the first thirty days of his confinement, this being a disciplinary measure teaching him that he is expected to work while he is at Alcatraz. If his conduct is satisfactory after the first month, he has the privilege of requesting that he be detailed to employment at some trade for which he is best fitted, or in one in which he has already some knowledge.

While confined at Alcatraz an inmate is subjected at all times to the discipline of the regular army. He is expected to promptly obey all orders and pay strict attention to whatever task is assigned him. There is no cruelty or unduly harsh treatment tolerated or practiced in dealing with prisoners, though they quickly receive punishment if they offend against the rules and regulations of the barracks. Such punishment consists in curtailment of privileges, loss of good conduct time, solitary confinement for not more than 84 days in one calendar year and isolation.

The overseers guarding the cell blocks are armed with clubs only, and as is usual in such institutions, no fire-arms or weapons of any kind are permitted in the cell room. The main guard is armed with shotguns and the guard company is held responsible for the care and use of certain weapons is furnished infantry troops.

The personnel of the guard company as a rule are selected from men of the army who have had service, with the consequent ability to handle men.

Each prisoner is held responsible for the orderly condition of his cell. He has in his possession certain articles of issue—clothing, a Bible, a book of rules and other publications permitted by regulations. These must be arranged uniformly and neatly. Inspections are frequently held to see that all cells are kept in perfect order, and to prevent the introduction of unauthorized articles in the cell room.

Prisoners are fed the regular army ration, and are furnished with smoking tobacco. The diet is greatly varied and is well cooked. Each meal is inspected by a commissioned officer, and at least one meal a day comes under the scrutiny of the commandant.

The time and energy expended by the personnel of the disciplinary barracks upon inmates is designed to make useful citizens of them upon completion of their term of confinement. If they enter into the course of instruction made available to them at the institution it has been found that upon release they are usually able to get along in the outside world. Of course, there are some who fail to take advantage of what the government offers while they are in prison, and these are usually the ones who are, or turn out to be, habitual or potential criminals.

While it is unfortunate that institutions of the type of Alcatraz must be maintained by the army, it is believed

that the system in operation is the best possible means of handling offenders against military law. They not only have unusual advantages in securing an education and learning trades; but they are placed in charge of personnel who are familiar with life in the army and the problems of the individuals composing it.

The San Francisco Police Department under its former chief, Dan O'Brien, and its present able commander, Chief William J. Quinn, both of whom are intimately acquainted with the mission of the institution, have on numerous occasions been of vast assistance to the island authorities by placing the excellent facilities of the police department at their disposal when help in any form was requested.

This cooperation is greatly appreciated by the officers responsible for the conduct of the disciplinary barracks, and has resulted in a spirit of friendliness, which for a long time has existed between San Francisco's army of law and order, and that part of the regular army of the United States stationed on the "Rock," as it is sometimes called by its inhabitants.

PUBLIC DEFENDER KENNY'S WORK —COMMENDED HIGHLY

Civic organizations and prominent citizens have united in commending Acting Public Defender G. J. Kenny for the economical budget plan for 1933-34 which he has submitted to Controller Leonard S. Leavy.

Under Kenny's estimate he will save 45 per cent of the funds expended for the Public Defender's office during the past fiscal year. In 1932-33, the office spent the sum of \$28,160. Kenny has demonstrated that he can run the office without any loss of efficiency or service to the public for the sum of \$15,482.

Among the boosters of Public Defender Kenny's economy program is "The Argonaut," pioneer San Francisco weekly newspaper, which says:

"Under Mayor Rossi's new program, the Public Defender's office is being handled by an extremely able and conscientious attorney G. J. Kenny, long associated with the work of the office. Under the Kenny system, San Francisco has already experienced a marked increase in efficiency in the conduct of this office, one of the most important public posts in the local government."

Mr. Kenny, who has been senior deputy in the office for more than eight years, was also highly commended by the 1932 Grand Jury of the City and County of San Francisco in its annual report.

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Other Real Estate - - - - - (Value over \$500,000.00)
Pension Fund - - - - - (Value over \$800,000.00)

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THIS PAGE RAN IN TWO ISSUES OF S. F. POLICE JOURNAL
NOW JULIAN IS JAILED IN SHANGHAI

Case No. 40606-E

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT

February 15, 1933.

Office of Inspector in Charge
KANSAS CITY, MISSOURI

WANTED

\$5000
Reward



\$5000
Reward

C.C. JULIAN, *Fugitive from Justice*

Age, 46; height, 5 feet, 11 inches; weight, 150 pounds; complexion, light; hair turning gray; eyes, brown; build, slender; neat appearance, wears expensive clothing; fond of liquor and women, lives at best hotels; born near Winnipeg, Man., Canada, where his wife and two daughters now reside. He has been a clothing salesman, oil field worker and promotor of many stock selling schemes in California and western states. He is also wanted by Oklahoma State Authorities at Oklahoma City, on the charge of embezzlement.

Julian forfeited a \$25,000 bond, February 6, 1933, and the case has been continued to June 5, 1933. There has been deposited in escrow with the First National Bank & Trust Company of Oklahoma City, Oklahoma, \$5000 to be used in payment of reward for the arrest and return of Julian to Oklahoma City, Oklahoma, for trial by June 5, 1933.

If located cause his immediate arrest, and notify the undersigned at once, by telegraph, Government rate collect. Write the undersigned fully if you have any information that may lead to the location of this man.

HERBERT K. HYDE,
United States Attorney,
Oklahoma City, Oklahoma.

C. M. ZIMMERMAN,
Post Office Inspector in Charge,
Kansas City, Missouri.

BUREAU OF IDENTIFICATION - RECORD

San Francisco Police Department

April 9, 1932. Arrived San Francisco, California; as Courtney C. Julian, No. 47,907. Chg. \$1000.00 Vag. and Enroute to Los Angeles, Calif. (Hold) with O. P. No. 47,908, No. 47,909, No. 47,910.

Capt. Chas Dullea — Lieutenant G. Richards—Posse.

San Francisco

POLICE

AND
PEACE OFFICERS' JOURNAL
OF THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA

MAY

1933



THE CITY OF SAN MATEO was a small community when Chief Burke took charge of the Police Department. All during his incumbency in the San Mateo Police Department, he has given such excellent service that, unlike the average community, the city fathers saw fit to keep Chief Burke at the head of the department.

During all the sixteen years of his term as head of the San Mateo Police Department, Chief Burke has carried on successfully with a minimum number of men. The department has grown with the city—and today, we find it with a membership of 14, as compared with three when he took charge.

Today we find the department equipped with all the modern police aids—such as an Identification Bureau and a police radio system. In the near future San Mateo will also become one of the units of the State Teletype System, which connects the police departments of the entire Pacific Coast, virtually making them one great police department, in the matter of capturing criminals on the run and such law breakers as auto thieves and hijackers. At the present time Chief Burke has an excellent Junior Traffic Patrol Unit in which he takes great pride. This unit cares for the many school crossings in the rapidly growing community of San Mateo. The boys composing it take great pride in their work and have proved the worth of their organization from the very day Chief Burke first placed them on the streets.

In addition to being a charter member of the Peninsula Peace Officers' Association, Chief Burke is a member of the Bay Counties' Peace Officers' Association and the International Association of Chiefs of Police.

CHIEF T. F. BURKE

F S A N M A T E O



The Police Officer's A, B, C's

This little "CODE OF POLICE OFFICER'S ETHICS" was written by ALBERT B. CISSA and published by the Police and Sheriffs Association of North America.—EDITOR.

A—ALERT. Alert to your duty. Alert to personal appearance. Alert to render service.

"Attention makes the genius."—Willmott.

B—BRAVERY. Bravery is a prime necessity in a good police officer. Never wince when facing danger.

"The best hearts are ever the bravest."—Sterne.

C—CHILDREN. Be considerate to the little ones. They look to you for guidance and protection.

"Blessed be the hand that prepares a pleasure for a child, for there is no saying when and where it may bloom forth."—Jerrold.

D—DUTY. You owe a duty to the public whom you are to serve in apprehending criminals and in aiding to prevent the commission of crime.

"There is no evil we cannot face or fly from, but the consciousness of duty disregarded."—Daniel Webster.

E—EFFORT. Nothing comes without effort. Extend yourself in an effort to be of real service to the community.

"Things don't turn up in this world until somebody turns them up."—Garfield.

F—FAITH. Have faith in yourself, in your community and in your superiors.

"In actual life every great enterprise begins with and takes its first forward step in faith."—Anon.

G—GROUCH. A cheerful frame of mind will advance you further and faster than a grouchy one. Never mind the 'wise-cracks.' Leave them for the stage.

"Had we no faults of our own, we should take less pleasure in complaining of others."—Fenelon.

H—HABIT. Cultivate beneficial habits instead of pernicious ones. Cultivate those that lead to health and efficiency.

"Habit is a cable. We weave a thread of it every day, and at last we cannot break it."—H. Mann.

I—IDEALS. Entertain them. Develop them. Napoleon once said, "Every soldier carries a marshal's baton in his knapsack."

"The best and noblest lives are those which are set toward high ideals."—Almeron.

J—JUSTICE. You symbolize justice in the popular mind. Act in accordance with that belief.

"Justice is the constant desire and effort to render to every man his due."—Justinian.

K—KINDNESS. A word of kindness to the aged, poor and helpless will never be amiss.

"To cultivate kindness is a valuable part of the business of life."—Johnson.

L—LOYALTY. Be loyal in all things. Loyal to your trust, to your duties and to the public.

"To God, thy country and thy friends be true, then thou'lt ne'er be false to any one."—Vaughan.

M—MANNERS. No other trait will tend to help you more in life than a well-mannered personality. Be firm but never ill-mannered.

"Cultured and fine manners are everywhere a passport to regard."—Emerson.

N—NEGLECT. Neglect of duty is inexcusable. Stay

on your beat. Attend to your duties as an officer. Look your neatest, always.

"Little neglect may breed great mischief."—Franklin.

O—OBEDIENCE. Insubordination is intolerable. Be obedient to your trust and to your chief's command. The public pays for faithful service.

"No man doth safely rule but he that hath learned gladly to obey."—Thos. A. Kempis.

P—PERSEVERANCE. Get your man. Don't take unnecessary chances but be prepared for all emergencies.

"Never despair; but if you do, work on in despair."—Burke.

Q—QUESTIONS. You will be asked many questions. Answer all civil questions with a civil tongue—as though it gave you pleasure to be of service.

"The small courtesies sweeten life; the greater enoble it."—Bovee.

R—RESPECT. Respect the rights of others. Use only such force as is necessary in making an arrest.

"Win hearts, and you have all men's hands and purses."—Bueleigh.

S—SENSE. Use good, common sense in your daily work. Cultivate it. Develop it.

"Nothing is useless to the man of sense; he turns everything to account."—LaFontaine.

T—TACT. Great police chiefs and famous detectives are made through the exercise and possession of proper tactfulness.

"A little tact and wise management may often evade resistance."—Anon.

U—USEFULNESS. Make yourself useful. Keep everlastingly at it. True merit is bound to reap its reward.

"Christianity holds him the greatest who is himself most useful to others."—P. H. Hoge.

V—VALOR. Valor in a policeman is like virtue in a minister. It is expected, naturally. There is no room for cowardice on the police force.

"No man can answer for his own valor or courage, till he has been in danger."—Rochefoucauld.

W—WISDOM. Improve your station and standing in life by acquiring helpful knowledge.

"Much wisdom often goes with fewest words."—Sophocles.

X—EXAMPLE. Set a good example for the youth of the community.

"I am satisfied that we are less convinced by what we hear than by what we see."—Herodotus.

Y—YOUTH. The youth of today is the man of tomorrow. The neighborhood policeman can help mould his character and direct his inclination into useful channels.

"As the twig is bent, the tree is inclined."—The Bible.

Z—ZEAL. Be zealous in the performance of your work. Make no compromise with crime.

"The winner is he who gives himself to his work; body and soul. Success is due less to ability than to zeal."—Buxton.

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William J. Quinn

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What's the use of heating water that is never used—that gets cold in a bare tank? What's the use of several

methods of heating water in your home when the one method which keeps water stored hot automatically costs less?

150 times a day hot water is called into service in the average home. There are the many small draws of hot water of a gallon or less at a time for personal uses. There are the regular large demands for hot water of from ten to twenty gallons for labor saving uses or daily baths. Nearly three out of four times a water faucet is turned on in a household, it is for hot water.

An Automatic gives this FULL SERVICE of hot water for the home at a real saving. Here is a factual example: one hundred gallons of water heated by the combination method of tank-type heater and tea kettle costs on an average twice as much as one hundred gallons of hot water heated Automatically and stored hot for ever-ready use.

Investigate the advantages and lower cost per gallon of hot water in your home which an Automatic will give you. Right now is the thrifty time to buy. Prices of Automatics have never been so low and may never be so low again. During this month the terms are as low as \$4.85 down and \$3.85 a month. Take advantage of this easy way to buy and easy way to save, by investing in an Automatic Gas Water Heater.

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POLICE AND PEACE OFFICERS' JOURNAL

— OF THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA —

A Police News
and Educational
Magazine

(Trade Mark Copyright)

Vol. XI.

MAY, 1933

No. 5

Tune in Any Thursday, 7:1-7:30, KPO And Hear What Mayor Rossi Is Doing

By INSPECTOR THOS. J. CURTIS

DEPRESSION and the adoption of the Freeholders' Charter have brought great changes in the character of the work of the Mayor's Office.

Adjustment to these new duties is a matter of daily consideration. The regular routine of a mayor's office in a large American city, in times of plenty, dealt with official visits, appointments with citizens or groups interested in public improvements or betterments and meetings and conferences with fellow-officials.



Angelo J. Rossi Mayor

In those days, the Mayor of San Francisco was obliged to affix his personal signature to all bonds sold by the city. This, in itself, was a heavy official burden.

Under the new Charter, the Mayor no longer signs bonds. He does not sit as ex-officio, Chairman of the Board of Supervisors. But, since the advent of "hard times," thousands of citizens and taxpayers have come to the Mayor for cooperation, advice and assistance in getting employment. To say that Mayor Rossi's hands have been full presents the picture poorly.

Moreover, under Section 25 of the Charter, the Mayor must "receive and examine all complaints relating to the administration of the affairs of the city and county, and immediately inform complainant of findings and actions thereon." This provision adds to the Mayor's secretariat, an Inspector of Complaints. The duties of this position, competently discharged by Mr. Fred C. Walsh, are wide. For instance, the salary ordinance of 1932-33 demands that the Mayor approve, in writing, all requisitions for

employment in the city government. Mr. Walsh keeps a history of every requisition to which the Mayor adds his initials, showing the salient facts in each case. Whether it be permanent or temporary employment, Civil Service or otherwise, the record is taken.

Complaints as to difficulty in getting unemployment relief food, loom large among the duties of Mr. Walsh. Intercession with employers, outside the City Hall, in behalf of citizens and taxpayers in distress, fills many an hour, and has proven a boon in scores of instances.

Applications of citizens for employment are graded, according to the insistence of need. Always, these are checked up, as to registration and length of residence, to make sure of eligibility.

But, by far the widest field of activity in this new post, is the investigation of and reply to, the hundreds of complaints from citizens, tax-payers, improvement clubs and other civic organizations. These touch every function of city government. Since January 8, 1932, when the present Charter went into effect, nearly two thousand general complaints have had consideration.

The facilities of the National Broadcasting Company, over K. P. O., have been enlisted for a weekly broadcast by city officials, explaining the machinery of the government of San Francisco. These broadcasts will continue weekly for many weeks, until the modus operandi of all city departments is explained. Mayor Rossi opened on April 13 the series with a description of the situation, social and commercial outlook and the spirit, generally, of San Francisco. Our fiscal condition, after three years of distress, has been said by magazines and newspapers of the greatest influence, to be better than that of any American city. Hence, the generosity of N. B. C., in cooperation with these radio talks. Tune in any Thursday, 7:15 to 7:30, K. P. O., and see what San Francisco is doing.

OFFICE OF CHIEF OF POLICE
San Francisco, Calif.

Arrest & Hold



FRANK GRUPICO

Age 25 (in 1928); 5 feet 4 7-8 inches. 127 pounds; Brown Eyes; Black Hair; Dark Complexion. Large Scar center of Forehead; Scar under point of chin. Nose has been broken.

Wanted *on Indictments charging three charges of Robbery*

Arrest and notify this office and I will send officer with proper papers for his return to this city.

WILLIAM J. QUINN,
Chief of Police, San Francisco, Calif.

Dated—San Francisco, Calif., April 15, 1933

On the Air



THE "LARK" HOLD-UP

with Chief William J. Quinn

FRRIENDS of Radio Land: Of recent years I have noticed that crime and criminology are subjects of deep interest to the reading public and to quite a large percentage of university students, social workers and that large class of people in every community which devotes itself to the betterment of social conditions.

Then again we have a large group composed of people of every age and station which makes "best sellers" of detective stories, and purchase anything and everything in the nature of literature dealing with the commission and detection of crime. It is amusing to an experienced member of a police department to see how fantastically a fiction writer can dress up his bad men and make them do the impossible, sometimes to be caught by the representatives of the law, but rarely to be convicted.

In fact, in a great number of this class of stories a conviction is generally shown to be secured by a rank outsider who has had no police training, but nevertheless, by a most intricate deduction puts the arch-criminal where he belongs.

Of course, fiction, like poetry and history, has its place in every language, but when it comes to building an endless series of detective stories in which the police officer and recognized members of police departments play only the weakest part, we feel that there is a palpable injustice being consistently done to peace officers in general.

Now, from my own experience I really cannot recall any wonderful cases in which this vast army of Doyles and Holmes have solved local crimes of greater or less moment. But for many, many years I really have seen the nation's best criminals in our courts and have also seen quite a goodly number of them convicted on evidence secured through the downright hard work and intelligence of the men of our department who are paid to do just that very thing.

In my story tonight, which deals with a recent train robbery, I will go into minute details of the hunt, capture and conviction of the hold-up men, for the sole purpose of showing that common sense, plus determination and hard work, are more than an offset for the much eulogized daring and cunning of the modern criminal.

On the evening of March 26, 1932, just as the Southern Pacific train, the "Lark," was pulling out of the Third and Townsend Streets yards in this city, two masked men entered the lounge car and at the point of

guns ordered the twenty-six passengers in the car to throw up their hands.

Stationing themselves at each entrance to the car, the bandits ordered one of the helpless passengers to take his hat and collect the money on the persons of the other occupants of the car.

Among the victims of this daring train hold-up were two Detective Lieutenants from the police department of a California city. Taken unawares, they, too, were at the mercy of the bold bandits. In the pocket of one of these officers were two .38 caliber cartridges filled with gas, which were included in the loot taken by the hold-up men.

After collecting all the valuables of their victims, the two bandits leaped from the moving train, which was just then approaching a tunnel and travelling at a speed of about twenty miles per hour.

It was not until a quarter of an hour after the robbery that our department was notified, for the train's first stop was at Burlingame. Thus it was that the bandits had ample time to make their get-away before our officers appeared at the scene of the robbery.

One of the bandits, in leaping from the train had accidentally discharged his revolver, which dropped from his hands, and he had not stopped to recover it.

This revolver was our only clue, for strangely, the passengers, when interviewed, gave twenty-six different descriptions of the bandits, none of them agreeing.

Carefully going over the railroad right-of-way where the robbers were believed to have leaped from the train, investigating officers found a scattering of small change, and marks that would indicate that the men had rolled down the embankment for some little distance. It was reasonable to believe, therefore, that they might have been injured—or at least, badly scratched up—in their daring jump.

The revolver proved to be a .38-caliber Smith & Wesson. In addition to the serial number there were the scratched numbers 234. The first step taken was to wire the Smith & Wesson factory. They reported that their gun bearing that serial number had been sold in 1922 to a hardware store in a small city in Kentucky.

We communicated with this store and learned that they had sold the gun to another hardware store, located

(Continued on Page 22)

BAY COUNTIES' Peace Officers' Association

MEETINGS EVERY MONTH

CHIEF WILLIAM J. QUINN, *President*

CHIEF JOHN J. HARPER, *Secretary*

THE regular monthly meeting of the Bay Counties' Peace Officers' Association was held at the Hotel Franklin, San Mateo, on April 20, 1933, with Chief of Police P. F. Burke as host.

President Quinn thanked Chief Burke on behalf of the Association for so kindly acting as host. In responding to the president's introduction, Chief Burke told of the excellent cooperation accorded him by the San Mateo city officials, which cooperation, he said, made it possible to bring the San Mateo Police Department to its present high state of efficiency.

The next speaker was Mayor A. R. Cotton of San Mateo, who spoke of the good work being done in San Mateo by Chief Burke's department. He drew attention to the fact that police officers need an adequate salary; that it is not a good civic policy to pay them anything less than a living wage on which to support their families.

Chief Burke also introduced Harold Casey, C. K. Cheney and Justin Fitzgerald, each of whom made brief talks.

The president presented mayors: Buck of San Mateo, Butler of Napa, Hull of San Carlos and Dusel of Redwood City. Mr. J. C. Newell, City Manager, Hillsborough and Chief of Police E. C. Riordan of Napa were also introduced to the meeting by President Quinn.

READING OF MINUTES: Dispensed with.

COMMUNICATIONS: None.

BILLS: None.

NEXT MEETING: Joseph A. Murphy outlined the program for the next meeting, which will be held at Mount Diablo Club on Thursday, May 25, 1933.

SPEAKER OF THE DAY: Roscoe D. Wyatt, manager of the San Mateo County Chamber of Commerce, was the speaker of the day. He kept his audience spell-bound for more than two hours while he graphically recounted the particulars of the Portola Expedition of 1769 and the Anza Expedition of 1776, both of which expeditions are so closely interwoven with the history of our bay peninsula—and with San Francisco.

The beautiful story of the advent of Don Caspar de Portola and Juan Bautista de Anza to our Bay Counties' neighborhood was so well set forth by Mr. Wyatt that

his hearers felt they were listening to an authority on California history.

Many of the members admitted they really felt ashamed at their lack of knowledge of the California of the period of Portola and Anza—especially so as that very period is so intimately connected with the history of Santa Cruz, Santa Clara, San Mateo and San Francisco counties.

Mr. Wyatt filled in the history of the Peninsula and San Francisco down to the Broderick-Terry Duel of 1859.

NEW BUSINESS: Joseph A. Murphy, Capt. Lynch of the Oakland Police Department, Jesse B. Cooke and Rev. Father N. Feeley were appointed committee to arrange for a choral program for the next meeting, to which Governor Rolph has been specially invited.

NEW MEMBERS: The following were elected to membership in the Association: E. D. Riordan, Chief of Police, Napa; William J. Dusel, Mayor, Redwood City; R. M. Butler, Mayor, Napa; E. P. Wilsey, City Manager, San Mateo; Roscoe D. Wyatt, Manager, San Mateo County Chamber of Commerce; Justin Fitzgerald, Councilman, San Mateo; Chas. K. Cheney, Councilman, San Mateo; J. E. Casey, Councilman, San Mateo; J. W. Glover, Board of Public Safety, Palo Alto; A. W. Hoy, Member Board of Safety, Palo Alto; Streb C. Teal, President American Trust Co., Burlingame; and Harold Casey, Woodside.

NEXT MEETING: Mount Diablo Country Club will be the place of the next meeting, set for Thursday, May 25, 1933.

WM. J. QUINN, President.

JOHN J. HARPER, Secretary.

IT'S COUNSELOR HEALY NOW

Eddie Healy, for 14 years an attachee of District Attorney Brady's staff, successfully passed the examinations and was admitted to practice law in the Superior and Federal courts.

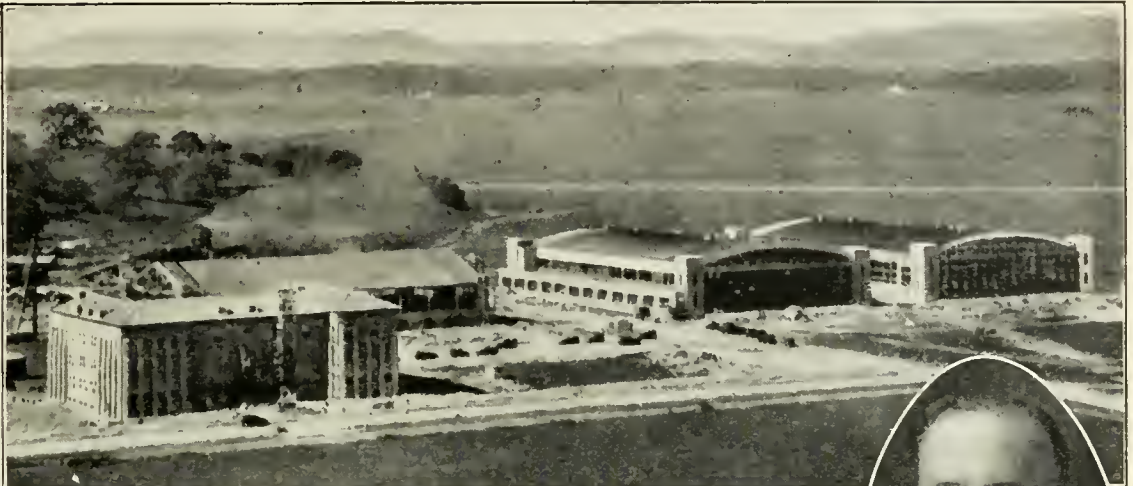
Healy is popularly known as a clever entertainer, devoting his talents for years to every worthy charity.

Ed is a brother of Capt. Bill Healy and Lieut. George Healy, and some day we hope he will grace the bench and we can salute him as judge.

Bombing Base Built Like Modern Town

First Unit to Be Ready in July

HAMILTON Field, new army bombing base in Marin County, will be ready for service on July 1 as a vitally important unit of Uncle Sam's coast defense system in the San Francisco Bay region. Operations will begin with a personnel of 35 officers and 150



enlisted men, with nine up-to-the-minute bombing planes.

Scenes at Hamilton Field, new army bombing base in Marin County—above, left to right, barracks, equipment warehouse, hangar, airplane shop; below, officers' homes; in oval, Captain H. B. Nurse, in charge of construction.

SYMBOLS USED IN LICENSE PLATES

Symbols or state slogans are carried on the 1933 automobile license plates of at least five states, according to the National Automobile Club. The more outstanding symbols and slogans are as follows:

Louisiana—the outline of a pelican symbolic of this southernmost state is carried in the center of the plate.

Montana—an outline of the state is shown on the tag.

Pennsylvania—the 1933 plate carries the familiar keystone designating the Keystone State.

South Carolina—has a line at the bottom of the plate reading "The Iodine Products State."

Texas—the lone star of Texas stands out on the current tags.

Twenty-seven states and the District of Columbia carry the full name of the state, while in twenty-one the name of the state is abbreviated.

2 PROMOTED TO POLICE CAPTAIN

Two new police captains were created by the Police Commission last night, filling the vacancies caused by the recent retirement of Captains Stephen Bunner and Harry O'Day.

The new district commanders are Captain Arthur L. Christianson, who entered the service of 19 years ago, and Captain Albert S. Munn, a veteran with a 22-year service record. Both have risen from the ranks and held the highest rank on the Civil Service eligible list.

Captain Munn will be detailed to the Golden Gate Park station, relieving Captain Michael Riordan. Riordan will be shifted to Western Addition station, filling the place vacated when Bunner retired.

Captain Christianson will be detailed to the Potrero station, commanded by O'Day until his retirement.

Extract from House Report 2290, 71st Congress, 3d Session

Investigation of Communist Propaganda

January 17, 1931—Committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union, and ordered to be printed.

THE FEDERATED PRESS

The Federated Press, organized in 1918, aims to furnish information to the radical press of the country, including the communist newspapers. Its main clients are either advanced socialist papers, radical labor units, or communist or other revolutionary papers. It maintains a substantial organization and covers the United States, and has its connection with radical newspapers in foreign countries. It has received approximately \$5,000 annually from the Garland fund.

The Federated Press' Washington correspondent is Laurence Todd, who has the privilege of using the Press Gallery of the House of Representatives.

The committee believes the reports of the Federated Press emanating from the press gallery as a result of the permission of the speaker to use the gallery should be carefully scrutinized and its representative warned that he will be suspended whenever any revolutionary articles appear from that source.

Matthew Woll, vice-president of the American Federation of Labor, in testifying before the committee made the following statement in reference to the Federated Press:

"The soviets maintain a monopoly of news both for domestic consumption and for export, just as they maintain monopolies in every other practical direction. The agency which exports and imports news for the soviets is the Telegraph Agency of the Soviet Union.

"There is in the United States an organization known as the Federated Press. The Federated Press represents itself as being a labor news service, and it maintains bureaus in Washington, New York and Chicago. Under the broadminded and wholly ingenious assertion that it seems to report the news of all of the wings of the labor movement, it reports very generously all news that is favorable to communists and communism. I call your attention now to the Congressional Directory, with which I believe all of your gentlemen are familiar.

"You may not, however, have examined closely that portion of the Congressional Directory wherein are listed newspapers represented in press galleries. If you will consult that section of the Congressional Directory you will find listed there the Telegraph Agency of the Soviet Union and the Federated Press, and you will find that Mr. Laurence Todd is listed as the representative of both of these organizations. You will find further that the office of both of these organizations is given as 234 Maryland Building. As if in order to remove any doubt we find in that portion where the name of the correspondent is listed first, and his paper second, the Federated Press and the Telegraph Agency of the Soviet Union follow the name of Mr. Lawrence Todd, whose address is given as 3051 N Street. It would appear that the relation, in Washington, at least, between the official Soviet Press Agency and the Federated Press, which seeks to insinuate its material into the labor papers of our country, is very intimate. Going a step further with the Federated Press, I call your attention to some figures furnished by the American fund for public service, more popularly known as the Garland Fund. The Garland fund is operated under the control of a board of trustees in which communist influence has been very strong. The most recent report of the Garland fund shows that there was a total contribu-

tion of \$26,441 made to the Federated Press for the years from 1925 to 1928. It is further shown that for the current years 1929 and 1930 the Garland fund has given \$5,000 to the Federated Press which is so closely related in Washington to the official Soviet Press Agency.

"The Garland fund has made generous contributions to numerous other communist projects and to projects in which communism has had a friendly and sympathetic hearing."

THE GARLAND FUND

The American Fund for Public Service, Inc., located at 2 West Thirteenth Street, New York City, generally known as the Garland Fund, has helped to keep alive the American Civil Liberties Union, International Labor Defense, the communist legal defense committee headed by J. Louis Engdahl, the Workers' Communist School in New York City, and the Pioneer camps, as well as the Daily Worker and many other communist and advanced socialist and radical and ultra-radical organizations. This fund, in an original amount of about \$900,000, was established in 1922 by a rich son of a Massachusetts industrialist and increased in amount, due to enhanced values of the stock—First National Bank of the City of New York—held by the fund, up to nearly \$2,000,000. Of this sum, approximately \$600,000 is left. The directors of the Garland fund are: Roger Baldwin, Robert W. Dunn, Morris L. Ernst, Elizabeth Gurley Flynn, Lewis S. Gannett, Benjamin Gitlow, Clinton Golden, James Weldon Johnson, Freda Kirchway, Clarina Nickelson, Scott Nearing and Norman H. Thomas. The following is a partial report of the loans and expenditures from the Garland fund to communist organizations (approximately):

The Daily Worker (official organ of the Communist Party of the U. S.	\$17,600
Passaic strike funds (communist strike)	25,318
Passaic bail bonds deposited for communist strikers	45,000
Workers' School at New York	11,122
International Labor Defense	14,850
Sacco-Vanzetti committee	17,000
All-American Anti-imperialistic League	1,000
Novy Mir (Russian communist weekly newspaper)	500

The following "loans" were made to communist organizations (it will be noted that it has been the custom to cancel a greater part of such "loans" after a few years):

The Daily Worker	\$31,375
International Labor Defense	35,600
Sacco-Vanzetti Committee	5,000
All-American Anti-imperialist League	100,000
Novy Mir	3,000
Trade Union Educational League (now liq.)	1,500
Young Workers' League (now Young Communist League)	3,200

The above figures were taken from the 1928 report of the American Fund for Public Service, which is the last report filed by the fund, given in full in part I, volume 4, of the committee hearings.

(To be continued in next issue)

Fugitives Wanted by United States Bureau of Investigation

Special Agent in Charge, 318 Hewes Bldg., San Francisco



John Edgar Hoover
Director in Charge

JULIUS MAX WINCKLER, with aliases: Julius M. Winckler, J. M. Winckler, Julius M. Wincklers. No. 29237 St. Pr., San Quentin, Calif.; W.; 44 yrs. (1929); 5'8"; 145 lbs.; lt. chest. hair, turning gr., bald in frt.; gr. bl. eyes; ruddy comp.; pit mark back of rt. hand, mole left side of stomach; occ. accountant; married; nat. German. Wanted for violation **NATIONAL BANKRUPTCY ACT**. (Notify: Special Agent in Charge, U. S. Bureau of Investigation, 318 Hewes Building, San Francisco, California; Director, U. S. Bureau of Investigation, Washington, D. C.)

ARNOLD C. BUCKLEY. No. 6995 S. O., San Bernardino, Calif.; W.; 29 yrs. (1925); 5'9"; 179 lbs.; med. musc. bld.; brn. hair; bl. eyes; dimple in chin; occ. machinist; nat. Amer. Wanted for **BURGLARY**. (Notify: Chief of Police, Los Angeles, California.)

ISIDRO AZAVEDO, with aliases: Isidore Acevedo, Isidore Azavedo. No. 40880 St. Pr., San Quentin, Calif.; W.; 26 yrs. (1925); 5'5 $\frac{3}{8}$ "; 138 lbs.; musc. bld.; blk hair; haz. eyes; dk. comp.; pit sc. left jaw; 2 scs. rt. knee; occ. shoemaker; nat. Puerto Rican. Rec'd St. Pr., San Quentin, Calif., 5-19-25 to serve 35 yrs. for **MURDER**, 2nd degree. Escaped 11-7-32. (Notify: Warden, State Prison, San Quentin, California.)

LORENZO GAMILLO, with aliases: Marin Cortez, Lorenzo Camillo, Marian Cortez. No. 30033-M-12 P. D., Los Angeles, Calif., in custody (date not given; information rec'd 11-9-32). Wanted notice published in November Fugitive Bulletin.

CANERIEÑO PINEDA, with aliases: Camerino Pineda, Celestino D. Pineda, C. Pineda. No. 48387 St. Pr., San Quentin, Calif.; W.; 37 yrs. (1930); 5'7 $\frac{1}{2}$ "; 173 lbs.; musc. bld.; blk. hair; brn. eyes; dk. comp.; lge. sc. rt. ind. finger, inner sc. left knee-cap; 2 moles center of back; occ., laborer; nat., Mex. Rec'd St. Pr., San Quentin, 4-14-30 to serve 10 years for manslaughter. Escaped 11-7-32. (Notify: Warden, State Prison, San Quentin, Calif.)

LEO A. FORTUNE, with aliases: Leo Fortune, Leo Michael, Lee Fortune, Archie Johnson. No. 29,632-M-4 P. D., Los Angeles, Calif.; W.; 23 years. (1930); 5' 9"; 148 lbs.; med. bld.; brn. hair; bl. eyes; fair comp.; 2-inch scar left elbow; res. Los Angeles, Calif.; occ., salesman; nat. Amer. Wanted for robbery, first degree. (Notify: Chief of Police, Los Angeles, California.)

JULIUS G. PRELETZ. No. 600,613 U. S. Army; W.; 31 years (1931); 6'; 156 lbs.; sldr. bld.; brn. hair; bl. eyes; dk. comp.; occ., mech. and clerk. Wanted for desertion from U. S. Army and embezzlement of Government funds. (Notify: Special Agent in Charge, U. S.

Bureau of Investigation, 318 Hewes Building, San Francisco, California; Director, U. S. Bureau of Investigation, Washington, D. C.

JAMES R. MOORE, with aliases: Paul Webster, Paul Wester, Ray Holland, Jimmie R. Moore, James Ray Moore, Jimmie Ray Moore. No. 30,383-M-2 P. D., Los Angeles, Calif.; W.; 30 years. (1932); 5' 9 $\frac{1}{4}$ "; 156 lbs.; med. bld.; brown hair; brown eyes; fair comp.; 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ inch cut scar right jaw to nose; $\frac{1}{2}$ " sc. and $\frac{3}{4}$ " sc. left side up. lip; tat. bust of red cross nurse left f. a., inner; tat. anchor rt. f. a., inner; tat. nude bathing girl rt. f. a., outer; occ.—chauffeur; nat.—Amer. Wanted for burglary and bail jumping. (Notify: Chief of Police, Los Angeles, California.)

FRED DICKSON, with aliases: Ivor Wilson, Fred Peterson, Edward Dixon, Edward Dickson, Fred Anderson, Fred Erickson, Fred Dixon, Fred Dickson, Ivor Nilson, "The Swede." No. 6,664 U. S. Pen., McNeil Island, Wash.; W.; 43 yrs. (1929); 5' 7 $\frac{1}{4}$ "; 145 lbs.; med. bld.; lt. brn. hair; bl. eyes; lt. comp.; teeth—lower left, 1st and 2nd bicuspid missing; lower rt., 2nd molar missing; up. left lateral incisor and 1st bicuspid missing; num. hypodermic scs. both arms; linear sc. 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ " left f. a., inner; occ.—cook and baker; nat.—Swedish. Rec'd U. S. Pen., McNeil Island, Wash., 1-27-28 to serve 2 years for violation Harrison Narcotic Act. Escaped 1-9-29. (Notify: Special Agent in Charge, U. S. Bureau of Investigation, 318 Hewes Building, San Francisco, California; Director, U. S. Bureau of Investigation, Washington, D. C.)

JOHN DONALDSON, with alias: J. D. Burns. No. 23,751 St. F., Raiford, Fla.; W.; 25 years. (1932); 6' 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ "; 151 $\frac{1}{2}$ lbs.; sldr. bld.; brn. hair; gr. eyes; lt. comp.; sm. sc. over rt. eye; tat. skull and 2 snakes up. rt. arm; res.—Miami, Fla.; occ.—surveyor; married; nat.—Amer. Sent. to St. F., Raiford, Fla., 3-8-32 to serve 20 yrs. for armed robbery. Escaped 10-17-32. (Notify: Prison Commissioner, Tallahassee, Florida.)

CHARLES E. DRAVES, with aliases: Onderson Bragg, Anderson Keene, Warren C. Cooper, Charles E. Droles. No. 3-C-7 St. Pol.; Charleston, W. Va.; W.; 19 years. (1932); 5' 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ "; 143 lbs.; med. bld.; brn. hair; gr. bl. eyes; fair comp.; 1 gold crown up. tooth; res.—Richwood, W. Va.; occ.—laborer; nat.—Amer. Wanted for bond forfeiture on charges of auto theft and breaking and entering. (Notify: Superintendent, State Police, Bureau of Investigation, Charleston, West Virginia.)

The Traffic Bureau Pistol Team--- The Banner Team of the Pacific Coast

By CAPTAIN CHARLES GOFF

THE rising tide of "gangsterism" in all parts of America with its evil train of bank banditry and other robberies in which firearms have been used, has at last aroused the nation to action.

Police officials have used every precaution to safeguard their men, but with all their efforts, the death toll of police officers is constantly increasing. Thus, it seems that the outlook for police officers for the future is not very bright.

However, there appears to be at least one solution to the problem and that solution is for every officer to become expert in the use of the revolver—the chosen weapon of the bandit. With this preparation the officer at least has a Chinaman's chance for his life.



Left to Right, Standing: Arthur Burk, Clement Crosbie, Capt. Chas. Goff, John A. Ahern; Seated: Thos. E. Collins and Edward A. Franke.

With this thought in mind, the police officials of this city—and particularly those in command of the Traffic Bureau—feeling that the best way to protect the men is by perfecting their marksmanship, so that in a sudden emergency they can protect themselves, formed a pistol team.

This idea of perfecting the officers in marksmanship is also a safeguard to citizens, for, in times of excitement, such as a bank-hold-up, police officers not accustomed to the use of weapons are liable to endanger the lives of citizens.

It is also believed to be good bandit insurance to have every officer on the corner an expert with a revolver. When this fact becomes generally known to bandits who are looking over a spot for a prospective robbery and notice that a traffic officer on duty there has an expert marksmanship medal on his breast, they will think twice before attempting the robbery.

With this thought in mind, we started work in the

Traffic Bureau to perfect the men in handling of firearms, and through our own efforts, and on our own time, we built a small pistol range at Fort Funston, where the United States Army officials very kindly allowed us the use of their property.

The Traffic Bureau's first pistol range was built and opened July 15, 1930. The first match was a contest between the Traffic Bureau and the Central Police Station, the Traffic Bureau winning by a score of 992 against 959 for the Central Station.

On October 5 of the same year the Traffic Bureau then entered the Kentfield matches. This match was won by the 250th Coast Artillery with a score of 2198, against a score of 2098 for the San Francisco Police Traffic Bureau.

Later the Chief and the Commissioners kindly allowed us to travel to San Luis Obispo, where we entered the State matches. These matches for the State championship were won by three teams from Los Angeles, who won the first three places; Beverley Hills won fourth place, and the San Francisco Traffic Bureau the fifth place.

The San Francisco Traffic Bureau team again entered the matches at Kentfield late in May of 1931. The 250th Coast Artillery Team, veterans from Camp Perry, again beat our traffic team. In 1931, later in the year, the Traffic Team beat the Pacific Battle Fleet in matches held at Fort Funston, and thus took revenge at the same matches on the 250th Coast Artillery.

Upon the arrival of the Battle Fleet, a three-cornered match was shot, teams from the Army, Navy and the Police Department competing. The Traffic Bureau won these matches and took the scalp of its enemy—the 250th Coast Artillery. Again, in 1932, in the Kentfield matches, San Francisco Traffic Bureau's team beat the 250th Coast Artillery and all other competing teams with the exception of the Los Angeles team, which won by a very small margin.

In the same year, our team went to San Luis Obispo and shot in the State championship matches. This time San Diego walked off with the State championship, Los Angeles No. 1 team winning second place. Los Angeles No. 2 team won third place, the California Highway Patrol fourth place and the Traffic Bureau's team fifth place. During the same year, another match was held between the Navy and the Traffic Bureau, our Traffic Bureau team winning by a small margin.

This present year, at the Kentfield matches, the Traffic Bureau's team won first place, defeating fourteen competing teams, among them the Los Angeles team. In the

(Continued on Page 21)



I Want a Policeman

RADIO SYSTEM FOR ROAD PATROL URGED

Sacramento.—The Assembly voted to have a committee of three members conduct an interim investigation of the advisability of establishing a state radio system for use of the California highway patrol, police, sheriffs and other peace officers to aid in apprehending criminals.

WOMEN BANDITS FIRE, WOUND TWO

Lucerne (Ind.)—An Amazonian blonde woman raked an excited crowd with fire from her automatic rifle after an unsuccessful attempt to rob the Lucerne State Bank, while her companion, a brunette, piloted the bandit car to safety, outdistancing pursuers. "This'll learn you!" screamed the blonde as she fired the rifle from the car window.

ELECT MYLL TO TILL, HE CONFESSES THEFT

Mt. Clemens, Mich.—Officials were puzzled over what to do with Wilfred Myll, 26, youngest county treasurer in Macomb County's history. Myll confessed he stole \$36,400 from the county treasury, invested it in the stock market—and made a profit of \$1400.

Prosecutor Roy McKinstry said the original sum and the profit had been recovered. Myll, a high school teacher before he ventured into politics last fall, campaigned on the slogan: "Elect Myll to watch the till."

POLICE SEIZE RAIL BOMB PLOT SUSPECT

Philadelphia.—A bizarre, twenty-day campaign to extort \$75,000 from the Pennsylvania Railroad under threats of blowing up passenger trains is over and James Vanderslice, 32, a pale, undersized truck driver, faces prosecution as its author.

BANK MESSENGERS ROBBED OF \$4,850

Long Beach.—Two messengers of the Security First National Bank were robbed by three armed bandits of \$4,850 in silver and small currency. The bandits escaped in a black sedan. The messengers, Joe Dortch, negro and James Stevenson, white, were en route in a small car from the downtown bank with the money destined to two branch banks in the city.

RACKETS LAID ON CONNIVANCE

New York.—Blaming racketeering on political connivance, officers of the Crusaders warned that it can be checked only by "a nationwide drive of the most vigorous force by enrollment of scores of thousands of honest citizens." Asserting that his organization already includes 1,250,000 Americans, Fred G. Clark, commander in chief of the Crusaders, announced "rapid progress" in enlisting the support of school pupils and others between the ages of 16 and 21.

SUSPECT TAKEN IN EXTORTION

Phillipsburg, Kan.—An alleged plot to extort \$5,000 from Ralph Winship, wealthy theater man, under threat of harm to one of his three daughters, was frustrated when B. E. Navlor, postal inspector, and county officers announced the arrest of Bob Redd, manager of the Hall-Baker Grain Company elevator here.

COUPLE SLAIN ON GANGSTER RIDE

Portland, Ore.—Underworld vengeance for the probably fatal wounding of Frank Kodat, 51-year-old former convict, was believed exacted recently with the finding of

the bodies of James (Jimmy) Walker, ex-convict, accused of shooting Kodat, and June McLean, the woman both assertedly courted. The bodies had apparently been thrown from an automobile. They were found near Scappoose, Oregon.

CRITICISMS OF SPEED TRAPS JUSTIFIED

Criticism of "speed traps" maintained for mercenary purposes is fully justified. Prosecuting Attorney Burgunder and Sheriff Bannick will have the support of public opinion in effort to demolish such speed traps wherever they may be found in King County. If any justices of the peace and constables have cooked up special and arbitrary "regulations" for their little baili-wicks merely to gather in fines and fees, they should be exposed and denounced.—Seattle Tribune.

BOY'S DEATH PROVIDES MYSTERY

Sallisaw, Okla.—A day of investigation brought no definite conclusions as to how 11-year-old Buck Brannan was hanged to a tree limb, County Attorney Fred Green said. The body of the farm boy was found hanging from a tree by two school teachers passing along a lonely country road in the Brushby Mountain foothills.

FOUR MORE YOUTHS SLAIN IN HAVANA

Havana.—Additional scores of students went into hiding as news spread that the bullet-riddled bodies of four youths had been received at the morgue. They were the latest fatalities in the wave of terrorism that swept Havana after a series of bomb explosions on the eve of Good Friday. Presumably the bombs were set by enemies of the government. At least twenty-five youths were reported to have been killed in reprisal.

BANDITS ROB BRONTE BANK

Two bandits, each carrying a sawed-off shotgun, with a third man waiting outside in a car parked on a side street around the corner, held up the Bronte branch of the Bank of Montreal shortly after 1:30, making good their escape a few minutes later with \$1,600 scooped up from the teller's cage. Although Provincial and county police made a thorough search of the surrounding countryside, no trace of the thugs has been secured.

YOUTHFUL MURDERER

New York.—Fifteen-year-old Harry Murch was found guilty of the second degree murder of his 12-year-old schoolmate, Willie Bender, by a jury. The boy's mother, Mrs. Mary Murch, fainted as the jury filed into the courtroom. The second degree conviction carries a penalty of from twenty years to life imprisonment. The boy remained apparently unmoved as the judge remanded him to jail for sentence.

HERE'S WHERE CRIME PAID FOR A WHILE

Louis Victor Eytinge, Arizona ex-convict and lecturer, held in the city prison here for Long Beach police as a swindler, is a parole violator in Arizona, but will not be returned there, according to Associated Press dispatches from Phoenix. Eytinge, who has been lecturing throughout the country on the topic, "Crime Doesn't Pay," served 15 years in the Arizona State Prison for murder before being paroled in 1922.



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Vol. XI.

MAY, 1933

No. 5

Officer Max B. Reznik personally com- mended by Chief Quinn for his work

In a response to a police call, March 19, 1933, 6:50 P. M., Officer Max B. Reznik, upon arrival found Antonio Gomez, injured man, on the sidewalk in front of No. 1300 Kearny St., bleeding profusely from a severe wound, and holding a flour sack wrapped around his neck. Officer Max B. Reznik immediately rendered first aid treatment, applying digital pressure about the wounds of the neck until such pressure checked the flow of blood. The officer accompanied the injured man to the hospital, where treatment was given by Dr. Carroll. Dr. Carroll reports that the injured man lost a considerable amount of blood on account of the nature of the wounds received;

and that he did not know that any aid had been rendered; and that the first aid rendered by Officer Max B. Reznik saved the life of the patient.

S. F. FREE FROM RACKETEERS

San Francisco has not fallen victim to the wave of racketeering which has deluged the United States. Obviously, the freedom of this city from such a menace is due primarily to the vigilance of the Police Department. All other conditions are more than favorable to gangsters—the city's location, its port, and its accessibility. But the police have won against these odds.

Damon Runyon in recent newspaper articles has written that years from now people will be viewing our times as the age of Gangsters. Let us hope that historians will also remember that of all larger American cities, San Francisco was most free from the crime wave. Other cities may be establishing the characteristics of the age, but San Francisco is making history in another triumph of law and order and in another reaffirmation of American Democratic principles.

U. S. BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
WASHINGTON, D. C.

Mr. Opie L. Warner, Editor, April 24, 1933.
San Francisco, California.

Dear Mr. Warner:

I am in receipt of the March, 1933, issue of the San Francisco Police and Peace Officers' Journal of the State of California, and note that you have initiated a series of articles relative to the work of the United States Bureau of Investigation. Permit me to express to you my appreciation for your kindness in thus treating the work and functions of this Bureau in such a manner that there will be brought to the attention of the law enforcement officials of your State and others who receive your publication, the service that is available to them in connection with the activities of this Bureau.

I feel also that your publishing this information will serve to acquaint those who are not now making use of the Identification Division of this Bureau, with the possibilities that await them if they voluntarily desire to receive the benefits of its service.

With assurance of my highest regard, I am

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover, Director.

Chief Quinn, Dear Sir: Now that the Mareck case is ended, I wish to express to you the sincere thanks of this office for the cooperation of yourself and Captain Charles Dullea, Inspector Latulipe, Inspector Allen McGinn and Assistant Inspector Francis Ahern, as well as any other of the force who rendered assistance. We sincerely appreciate your cooperation and the help given this office in the prosecution of this and the allied case.

Edward J. Dole, District Attorney,
Santa Rosa, Calif.

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•

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HASTINGS

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We were recently awarded the contract for northern California for the new American Legion uniforms.

THE LATE CHIEF COX

Police Chief Daniel Cox was born near Bolivar, Polk County, Missouri, in 1876. He came to California in the early part of 1892. Landing at Winters, Yolo County, he put in several years at ranch work, and during the harvest season became an operator of a combined harvester, driving thirty-two head of mules.



Police Chief Daniel Cox

Arriving in San Francisco in 1896, he went to work on the old Geary Street line as gripman, and to work on the electric lines of the Market Street Railway Company. After several years he was associated with the Natoma's Consolidated Gold Mining Company and later became dredge master of one of their boats.

He went to Richmond, California, about 1910, working for the street car company there until he joined the Richmond Police Department 20 years ago. In a short time he was promoted to Sergeant. Later to Inspector, holding that position until he became Chief of Police about 1924. Retaining that position until his death, May 6, 1933.

During his decade as Chief of police, Cox was identified with the solution of many sensational crimes, including the Charles H. Schwartz insurance hoax and the Bessie Ferguson murder case.

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Ex-Chief Tom Walsh

Governor ROLPH lost one of his dearest friends and our town a beloved, picturesque character the other day when Tom Walsh, former Chief of the Police



Ex-Chief Tom Walsh

Department, died. Tom had only been Chief for a day or so, but it's in the record that he was Chief William J. Quinn's immediate predecessor. The Governor had known Walsh since 1887. The veteran of the force was then a young officer and had become acquainted with the Governor's father, who was connected with the Bank of California, while working on some check fraud cases. Walsh had been appointed to the force by the late William

Alvord, a member of the Police Commission when it was appointed by the Governor. Alvord later was Mayor. The friendship of the present Governor and Walsh grew through the years and when Rolph became Mayor he had his friend assigned to his office in the City Hall. For 19 years Walsh was a familiar figure about the Mayor's office, a gracious, kindly man who endeavored to send everybody away with a smile. Many a time Rolph had said to Walsh: "Tom, some day I'll make you Chief." Tom thought the Mayor spoke in jest, and was amazed that day, a few years ago, when Rolph called him in, told

him that Chief Dan O'Brien was resigning, and pinned the Chief's badge on Walsh. It was a kindly gesture that went straight to old Tom's heart. He could hardly speak his gratitude to the Mayor. His tenure was brief, but long enough for Tom to experience all the pride of office that long years of serving under other chiefs had built up. Incidentally, I am told that a good part of his brief term as Chief was spent in answering queries from the Mayor. "How are things going, Chief?" Rolph would ask a dozen times a day. "Keep the department up to top notch, Chief," the Mayor would say. "Just let me know how things are going." Rolph, by the way, enjoyed Tom's pleasure and pride fully as much as the Chief. When Quinn was made Chief, Tom stepped down to his rank of Sergeant again with a happy memory of his bigger job and continued to serve in the Mayor's office. When Rolph became Governor, he took Tom to Sacramento with him, having the idea that his old friend would occupy the same post there as he had in the City Hall. But Tom did not like Sacramento and became homesick for San Francisco within a few days. So he was transferred to the Governor's office in the State Building here, where you could find him ever on hand to receive visitors and expedite the handling of their business. The last meeting between the Governor and Tom was on Sunday night when the Governor dropped in at the hospital here to see his friend. Neither realized the end was so near and I am told the word of Tom's death the next day came as a great shock to Rolph. —Oakland Tribune, Sunday, May 7, 1933.

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This man jumped bail on eve of trial and left San Francisco, Calif., on April 7, 1933; went to Hollywood, Calif., where he left April 8, 1933, with a Virginia Stillwell, whose maiden name was Sullivan. Virginia stated she was going to Brooklyn, N. Y., to see her mother (her description, about 28 years, slender, good looking, about 5 ft. 6 in. tall, hair black with threads of gray. Virginia became acquainted through her brother JACK DIAMOND, who served time with Engelscher at Sing Sing. Both Engelscher and Virginia owned automobiles. He owned a La Salle Convertible Coupe with the trunk removed; she owned a Chevrolet.

Arrest this man on sight and notify any U. S. Marshall, Sheriff or Police Dept. to hold him until U. S. Marshal, or Chief of Police in San Francisco is notified.

F. 99 MALE		SAN FRANCISCO, CAL., POLICE DEPARTMENT	
NAME <u>GEORGE BENSON</u>	No. <u>49345</u>	CLASS <u>1</u>	<u>U</u> <u>IIO</u> <u>6</u>
ALIAS <u>ZANGWILL ENGELSHER</u>	CRIME <u>ENROUTE TO</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>U</u> <u>000</u>
S. Q. No. <u>9</u> <u>ZANGI ENGLISHER.</u>	FOL. No. <u>U.S.S. SERVICE</u>	REF.	

THUMB				
THUMB		LEFT		

1-Scar ham of thumb. 11-Scar 2nd, phl. of O		Nat- Illinois.	
BERT. 111-Scar upper lip, right. Face pitted.		Fight	
Age <u>27 (1933)</u>	Hgt. <u>5.7</u>	Wgt. <u>137</u>	Eyes <u>Blue</u> Hair <u>Black</u> Comp. <u>Dark</u> Occ. <u>Met.</u>
1-25-1926 - Rec'd Sing Sing Prison, Ossining, NY, as Zangi Englicher #78045, from N.Y. City, Cng. Robbery 3rd, Deg. Sentence 5 to 10 years.			
3-17-1933 - San Francisco, Calif. as George Benson #49345, Cng. Enroute to U.S. Secret Service (Phoney Currency)			
4-18-1933 - WANTED - San Francisco, Calif. Jumped Bail in Federal Court. (Federal Indictment #24599-S)			

TAKEN BY	CLASS BY <u>Geo Benson</u>	SIG.
LEFT	RIGHT	

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CHICAGO ANNE NEARING END OF TRAIL

Reminiscent and somewhat penitent, Chicago Anne, whose speckled 60-year career has made her acquainted with jailers here and abroad, sat in detective headquarters.

She talked in a clear, cultured voice, reviewing a life that started with marriage to a pickpocket when she was 14. Extending downward from her snug black hat, a trim veil covered eyes that alternately flashed and were expressionless.

Detectives had arrested Chicago Anne, Mrs. Anne Gleason, as an accomplice of John J. Reedy, internationally known police character who ended his life last week in a cheap rooming house. He had been sought on a jewel robbery charge. Without haste or apparent concern, Chicago Anne told of bank holdups in the United States, robberies in London and thefts in Berlin.

"Mike, my husband, whom I married at 14, was a good provider," she related. "What a pickpocket he was. He made enough at the 1893 World's Fair to take us to Europe." In 1908 Mike was arrested in Germany and meted a seven-year term. Chicago Anne started to forage for herself, but was tripped up in London and served a term in Old Bailey. Her husband joined her in London after his release, but in 1916 he was arrested again and died in jail.

From 1911 to 1925 Chicago Anne was serving a second term in Old Bailey. She winced as she thought of work in the prison laundry. She served a short term in the Auburn penitentiary in New York and returned to Chicago in 1927.

"I went straight until a few weeks ago when I met John Reedy. Together we planned one last 'job.' After that we planned to quit.

"We agreed to work the Benjamin Allen Jewelry Co. I was to be the front while he got the goods.

"Poor old Reedy though must have lost his touch. He was in there a long time and didn't get a thing. Too bad for the poor fellow."

Lieutenant Edward Kelly interrupted.

"Oh, yes he did. Here's \$2,500 worth of jewelry we found in his room."

Chicago Anne's eyes snapped. Anger flashed up in place of sympathy. "Why that dirty doublecrosser," she muttered, and lapsed into silence.

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TRANSFERS

The following transfers were made in the San Francisco Police Department during the month of May, 1933:

Captain Michael Riordan, Co. O to Co. L (Comdg.)

Captain A. S. Munn, Co. N to Co. O (Comdg.)

Captain A. L. Christiansen, Co. B to Co. I (Comdg.)

Lieut. Wm. L. Danahy, Co. C to Co. B.

Lieut. John A. Reed, Bur. of Insp. to Co. "C".

Lieut. John B. Carney, Co. I to Co. N.

Lieut. John Alpers, Co. D to Co. N (Night Duty.)

Corporal John Keeley, Co. O to Co. L.

Officer John J. Doran, Co. O to Co. L.

Corporal R. J. Mohaupt, Co. B to Co. I.

Coporal Albert P. Christ, Co. N to Co. O.

Coporal Robert E. Lindsey, Co. L to Co. N.

Corporal Edward D. Hippley, Co. I to Co. N.

Sergeant Frank W. Kerrigan, Co. L to Co. I.

Officer Myron A. Hooke, Co. G to Co. O.

Officer John M. Gallagher, Co. C to Co. G.

Officer Robert O. Dickman, Co. C to Co. N.

Officer Dennis J. Desmond, Co. N to Co. L.

Officer John F. Foley, Co. L to Co. C.

Officer Bert W. Seil, Co. G to Co. C.

Officer Phillip C. Evans, Hdqts. Co. to Co. "F."

Captain Riordan had been in command of the Park Police Station since its opening. Capt. Munn and Captain Christiansen take the places left by the retirement of Captains Henry J. O'Day and Stephen V. Bunner. Corporal John Keeley still retains the position of Captain's Clerk with Captain Riordan.

IN MEMORIAM

<i>Names</i>	<i>Dates of Death</i>
Eugene S. Hottinger	April 27, 1933
Joseph L. Drolette	May 1, 1933
Thomas P. Walsh	May 1, 1933
Richard A. Tobin	May 2, 1933

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TRAFFIC BUREAU PISTOL TEAM*(Continued from Page 12)*

meantime, however, we were caught unprepared and were defeated by a team from the Battleship "Maryland," which proves that in order to perform in a high-class manner, the men must have continual practice.

The main purpose of developing marksmanship is to protect the citizens and the police officers themselves from the bandit and this is gained when the officer is able to perform in an excellent manner when called upon in an emergency to use a weapon—which means he must be able to keep his head under any and all circumstances, because no untrained man can perform creditably with a revolver when he is excited or otherwise emotionally disturbed.

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A NEW FINGER-PRINT METHOD

A revolutionary method of reproducing finger-prints direct, without the aid of photography, has just been made public by Dr. Leung, assistant director of the technical laboratories of the Lyons (France) police department.

Those who are familiar with present methods of photographing finger-prints for comparison purposes will appreciate this new procedure which eliminates the photographer, the camera, and the lens. Says Count A. N. Mirzaoff, writing in *Everyday Science and Mechanics* (New York):

"The methods at present used throughout the world are as old as the science of finger-print detection itself; but Dr. Leung feels that his system, because of its simplicity, will be adopted by the police departments of the world.

"Finger-printing procedure, at present, is a complicated affair. Dr. Edmond Locard, one of the foremost criminologists of the world, in his treatise on the detection of crime, mentions about a dozen ways of transferring finger-prints. However, the method generally uses paper, covered with a specially prepared gelatin solution, and carefully placed over the finger- or hand-prints left by the criminal.

"A photograph of this is then made by the department's photographer and, after careful development, turned over to the expert for study and research.

"The invention of Dr. Leung completely revolutionizes this work. His method is more rapid and obtains a more perfect print than any other in use up to the present time.

"Dr. Leung claims that much of the fine detail in the fingerprint is lost by the old method because, first, the print is transferred to paper; then the paper with the print is photographed; then a photograph is made from the negative. In every operation some detail is lost. With his procedure, no detail whatsoever is lost; it is all there.

"His invention consists of a mixture which has a base of collodion, amylacetate, acetone, and ether.

"This solution is kept in a bottle, and is always ready for use; it is applied in this fashion:

"The detective begins by first dusting the object on which finger-prints are found, with 'animal black.' Over this is then poured some of the mixture which, in a few seconds, forms a thin film, transparent as glass.

"This film can be lifted very easily off the object on which it is deposited; and on it is found the reproduction of the fingerprint, with every detail faithfully recorded.

"There is no necessity then for making photographs, since the film can be carried about like a piece of paper. The traces of the finger-prints can be studied from both sides of the film because of its transparent qualities.

"Dr. Loung's system is to be adopted by every police department in France.

"It is economical; it is trustworthy; it is accurate and dependable.

CHIEF QUINN'S RADIO TALK

(Continued from Page 7)

in a city in Louisiana. From this store our trail led to a citizen of another small Louisiana town.

This man was accordingly interviewed at our request and from him the trail led back to the Pacific Coast and Los Angeles. He reported that he had given the gun to a nephew living in Los Angeles. He also gave the address of this nephew.

Armed with this information, Inspector Wm. McMahon of our robbery detail was sent to Los Angeles to follow the trail in person. He immediately interviewed the Los Angeles man reported to have had the gun in his possession. His story was disappointing, however. He stated that he had motored from Louisiana to Los Angeles, but in Las Vegas, Nevada, he ran short of money and in order to reach home, he pawned the gun in a shop in Las Vegas. This, he said, occurred in October of 1931.

Checking up his story as to his whereabouts at the time of the hold-up of the "Lark," Inspector McMahon was satisfied that he was not implicated in the train hold-up, and accordingly again took up the trail of the gun's ownership.

Going to Las Vegas, he interviewed the owner of the pawnshop. There he learned that the gun had actually been pawned as stated and, in turn, it had been sold, along with three other guns, to one Charles C. Wilson on January 16, 1932. Luckily, Wilson was known to the owner of the pawnshop, although he had stayed in Las Vegas for six or seven days, as a guest at one of the hotels.

The immediate problem now was to locate the gun by successfully trailing the possessor. Calling at the hotel mentioned by the pawn-broker, Inspector McMahon learned that on January 16, 1932, four men, giving the address of Wilmington, California, had registered. One man, signing the register for all four, had signed the names of Charles C. Wilson, Lawrence T. Harrell, A. F. Harris and Charles C. Wilson, Sr.

Further investigation developed that during their stay of six or seven days, the four men had gambled heavily and had won between two and three thousand dollars. Our inspector also learned that these men had travelled in an automobile, which had been garaged in a public garage about a block from the hotel. Checking the garage, he learned that the license number of the car was 7Y-7546.

Wiring the State Motor Vehicle Department at Sacramento, he asked for the registration on the car, instructing the Motor Vehicle Department to forward that information to him in care of the Los Angeles Police Department, for, satisfied that his investigation in Las Vegas was completed and his trail was back to Los Angeles, Inspector McMahon was preparing to depart immediately.

Leaving Las Vegas that evening, Inspector McMahon arrived in Los Angeles to find information from the

(Continued on Page 26)

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CAPTAIN CHARLES TENNANT, SEATTLE POLICE DEPARTMENT

By INSPECTOR THOS. J. CURTIS

IN the passing of Captain Charles Tennant of the Seattle Police Department on April 17, 1933, peace officers of the Pacific Coast—and indeed of the entire United States—lost one of their most brilliant members.



Capt. C. Tennant

Charles Tennant was born in New Zealand on November 10, 1875. He joined the Seattle Police Department as a patrolman on September 3, 1897, and his promotion was rapid until, on June 1, 1908, he was appointed Captain of Detectives, which position he retained until his death.

Honorable, fearless and self-reliant, he won and held the confidence and the esteem of the citizens whom he served and the officers with whom he was associated.

His name is connected with the solution of some of the most famous criminal cases of the United States. Perhaps there is no other case in the history of crime in this country that was more baffling than the Mahoney murder which occurred in Seattle in 1921. This mystery was solved and the murderer brought to justice solely through the tireless work of Captain Tennant, who had so much confidence in his own deductions that he pursued his investigations in the face of incredulity and even ridicule.

Peace officers of cities outside of Seattle remember with pleasure their contacts with Capt. Tennant. I happen to be one of those who carries in his memory a vivid picture of this dominating, forceful personality.

I had been sent to Seattle to extradite a prisoner and upon my arrival there, on a Saturday, I was informed that the defendant had sworn out a writ of habeas corpus which was returnable in court the following Tuesday. Imagine my dismay when I received several calls during the week-end assuring me that influential friends were helping the prisoner in his fight against extradition and that I might just as well give up the case. One man called in person and told me quite plainly that I might as well

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give up and go home, as my prisoner would be taken from me on the writ.

Accordingly, Monday morning I called upon Captain Tennant and told my story. Without an instant's hesitation he summoned an officer and tersely issued his orders. The officer was to find out in which court the writ was and he was also to investigate the man who had called upon me. Turning to me, Captain Tennant then said, "Mr. Curtis, you'll get your man and don't doubt it for a minute. Forget the case now and go out and enjoy yourself. I'll turn your man over to you tomorrow morning."

But in the meantime, news had reached San Francisco that I was in danger of losing my man and I received telegrams from the corporation in this city which was particularly anxious to get the man back here, offering to send counsel up to help me in the case.

Tuesday morning the case came up. Captain Tennant had instructed the District Attorney's office to notify him immediately if there was any danger of the writ being sustained, but as he had predicted on Monday, the writ was denied and the prisoner was remanded to my custody.

This was one case where I had personal contact with this able and admirable officer and his unhesitating and effective cooperation—which was typical of his relations with other police departments—one of my warmest recollections.

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CHIEF QUINN'S RADIO TALK

(Continued from Page 22)

State Motor Vehicle Department advising him that the automobile in question was registered to one Jesse C. Rumsay, whose address was given as a certain number on East Anaheim Street, Wilmington, Calif.

Further check of the car proved that it had been purchased in Detroit on December 8, 1931, and that it entered the state of California on December 24, 1931; that at the time of entry the legal owner of the car was Jesse C. Rumsay, at the Wilmington address.

At the Wilmington address the inspector found, to his chagrin, that Rumsey was unknown; nor was he known at the Post Office there. However, knowing that East Anaheim Boulevard continues through to Long Beach, he hastened to that city and found the number he sought was also on East Anaheim Boulevard in Long Beach, and that Jesse C. Rumsay was known to the tenant at that address. The tenant was also very willing to discuss Rumsay, whom he said he had known for seven or eight months.

He stated that Rumsay had considerable money, having collected, in about January of 1932, ten thousand dollars from the Government in war insurance on the death of his brother, but while in Long Beach he gambled heavily and eventually lost the greater part of the money.

Further conversation revealed that Rumsay was a voluble person, much given to boasting, and that he had on several occasions said that he was known in the east as the "Lone Train Bandit," and had actually served sentences in Leavenworth Penitentiary and in the penitentiary at Jefferson City, Missouri, for train robberies. The trail was hourly becoming more exciting. This information, unimportant to those who knew Rumsay as a braggart, was significant to Inspector McMahon. Satisfying himself that his informant could not give him Rumsay's present address, he hurried to the Long Beach Post Office. There he learned that Rumsay had left a forwarding address in Los Angeles.

Returning to Los Angeles, he communicated with the Leavenworth penitentiary in Kansas, as well as with the Jefferson City penitentiary in Missouri. Information on Rumsay now began to come quickly. The inspector learned that in 1906 one Jesse C. Rumsey had been committed to Leavenworth for train robbery and had served a twenty-year sentence; that in 1928 the same Jesse C. Rumsay was received at the Jefferson City, Missouri, penitentiary out of St. Charles, Missouri, for holding up a mail train. He was released in 1931 and went to work at the Ford Motor Company in Detroit.

Both penitentiaries also furnished detailed descriptions of Rumsay and as a positive mark of identification they added that his right fore-arm bore the tattooed name of "Jesse C. Rumsay." Success was beckoning now.

Convinced that there was some strong link between Charles C. Wilsin and Jesse C. Rumsay, and armed with Rumsay's description, Inspector McMahon decided to

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follow the trail which he was sure would eventually lead to Rumsay and the owner of the gun used in the "Lark" hold-up.

Accordingly, McMahon hastened to the Los Angeles address given at the Long Beach post-office as the forwarding address of Jesse C. Rumsay. Jesse C. Rumsay was unknown at this address, but one Art Rumsay, reported to be his uncle, resided there.

A careful watch was maintained and, in cooperation with postal authorities, mail coming to the address was watched. Only the day following the picking up of this clue, a letter arrived, addressed to Art Rumsay and bearing the return address of Charles C. Wilson, 401 North Avenue 19th, Los Angeles. The handwriting on the envelope proved to be the same as that on the register in the Las Vegas hotel.

Inspector McMahon hastened to 401 North Avenue 19th and to his immense surprise, he learned the return address on the letter was none other than that of the Lincoln Heights jail in Los Angeles. There he learned that one Charles C. Wilson was serving a six months' sentence, having been committed only a few days previously. Another check of hand-writing proved that the signature of this Charles C. Wilson was identical with that on the Las Vegas hotel register.

He was summoned at once for an interview. Examining his fore-arms, the name "Jesse C. Rumsay" was found tattooed on the right fore-arm, thus proving him to be the Jesse C. Rumsay who had served sentences in Leavenworth and Jefferson City for robbery.

Wilson—or Rumsay—had, however, a naive and much more appealing explanation of the tattooed name on his forearm. He confidentially told the inspector that the name was that of his sweetheart, whom he was soon to marry.

Inspector McMahon, however, was not swayed by the romantic appeal and ordering the prisoner stripped, found he was tightly bound with adhesive tape around the left side of his body, and his knees were badly skinned.

But Wilson again had a plausible story. According to his pitiful tale, he was a wretched victim of circumstances. He had received his injuries, he said, in a fight, and had been treated for them at the Los Angeles Emergency Hospital on March 29. Incidentally, inquiry at the Emergency Hospital proved that he had been treated there on March 29, and he had told the doctors that he was injured in a fight.

According to his pathetic story he was in jail unjustly. He said that he had been drinking and had stopped a pedestrian to ask directions to Seventh and Hill Streets. A police officer had happened to see him accost the citizen and had placed him under arrest. The following morning he was charged with begging and inasmuch as a search of his clothing revealed that he had ninety dollars in cash on his person, he was given a six months' sentence.

Notwithstanding his story that he was unjustly under arrest, that his injuries were the result of a fight, and

(Continued on Page 29)

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CHINATOWN LENDS A HAND

THE Chinese sometimes have been called a backward race. They are possessed of many old-fashioned modes and manners which they have transplanted from China to the various Chinatowns throughout the United States. Recently the Chinese of Boston held a parade which was in line with all the traditions of old China. There were firecrackers, bright costumes, Oriental music, and the not-to-be-omitted dragon. Along the route merchants and restaurant keepers hung out offerings of money attached to fresh lettuce leaves which the cavorting monster accepted amid the pleasant din of the crowd.

It was all very picturesque. A stranger viewing the procession might easily have wondered what Chinese holiday was being celebrated. He might have been surprised to learn that the dragon was collecting offerings for the Boston Emergency Relief Campaign. And his surprise undoubtedly would be tinged with thoughtfulness if he should pursue his inquiry and find that not a single Chinese name figures on the city welfare lists. This great parade was staged by members of a so-called backward race to help the less fortunate persons in the Occidental sections of the city.

"Who, then," this stranger might ask, "looks after those Chinese who have been thrown out of employment by the stress of the times?"

This is partly answered by an article in a recent number of the Saturday Evening Post. The Chinese, it seems, have quaint ways of dealing with some problems. For instance, when business becomes bad, the Occidental employer lays off a few hands to cut down expenses, which makes business just that much worse. Faced by the same problem the Chinese employer hires another man or two. He may not pay them highly, perhaps not more than enough to provide food and shelter. But each one can count on that food and shelter until he is able to obtain more lucrative employment again.

When Charlie Foo arrives in, let us say, Boston's Chinatown, he may not know a single person there. Charlie Foo being penniless, it would seem that he must become either a beggar or a case for organized charity. But Charlie is unperturbed, for he knows there is an unwritten law that protects him. He can go to any employer and demand an opportunity to work for his food and shelter.

Thus, a hungry, begging class in Chinatown does not exist. And when the pinch of hard times is felt, Chinatown at least seems prosperous enough under this system to be able to donate to Occidental charity.

(This article is reprinted from the "Christian Science Monitor," Boston, Mass., having appeared in the March 2, 1933, issue of that publication.)

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CHIEF QUINN'S RADIO TALK*(Continued from Page 27)*

that the tattooed name on his arm was not his own, but that of his fiancée, the prisoner—still known as Charles C. Wilson—was removed from the County Jail to the office of the Chief of Detectives in Los Angeles.

Confronted with the proof that he was Jesse C. Rumsay, who had served sentences for train robbery in the east, he admitted his identity, but denied any connection with the hold-up of the "Lark," despite the chain of evidence which linked him to that robbery.

On searching the address where he had forwarded the tell-tale letter, officers found in his grip the final links in the case. Along with the empty wallets of several of the victims of the "Lark" hold-up, were found the two .38 caliber cartridges filled with gas which had been on the person of one of the detectives held up in the robbery.

Faced with this final proof of his complicity in that daring hold-up, Rumsay made a complete confession of the crime. He stated that he, in company with one Harry Johnson, had left Los Angeles on March 24 and come to San Francisco for the purpose of holding up a train. After leaping from the train they had made their way back to San Francisco, where they had divided their spoils and the following day had separated, after checking their grips at the Ferry building.

Rumsay had returned to their room and made a blanket roll, with which he had visited the scene of the robbery. The purpose of this blanket roll was so that he might pose as a hobo and tramp down the railroad tracks to the spot where he had leaped from the train. He was in hopes of locating the gun he had dropped, but finding that police were ahead of him, he gave up and returned to the city, departing soon after for Los Angeles.

Our officers learned that two grips had been checked from the Ferry depot on March 27th, one grip being sent to Los Angeles and the second to Las Vegas, Nevada, under the name of Charles C. Wilson.

Following the trail of the second of this pair of bandits, officers learned that one Harry J. Johnson had deposited ninety dollars at the Seaman's Institute at 58 Clay Street in this city. He had made inquiries there as to a place where he might purchase a motorcycle and had been recommended to a certain address.

At that address our officers learned that a Harley-Davidson motorcycle had been sold to him and the license number was secured. He had been rather communicative to the motorcycle salesman and had mentioned that he was going to Seattle. He, too, had taken precautions to provide a suitable alibi for the injuries he had received in the leap from the moving "Lark," and while taking instructions on the motorcycle, he actually threw himself from the machine in the presence of the instructor.

On tracing Johnson's grip, we learned that he had ordered it returned from Los Angeles and sent to an address in Seattle. Seattle police were accordingly contacted and they covered that address, with the result that

Johnson was apprehended when he called for his grip. He, too, gave a complete statement, which corresponded in every detail to that given by his partner, Rumsay, in Los Angeles.

Both men were returned to San Francisco, where they were tried for robbery. Rumsay chose to act as his own attorney, but despite his efforts and those of the attorney engaged for Johnson, they were sentenced, after a trial lasting five days, to terms from five years to life for robbery. Rumsay is now serving his sentence in Folsom Prison, while Johnson, who had never had a criminal record, was sent to San Quentin.

What I want to draw to the attention of my hearers is the tireless efforts that led to the clearing up of this crime—the salient fact being that it was brought to a successful conclusion through a practical use of common sense and determination.

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Inspector Emmett J. Hogan Elected President of the California Division I. A. of I.



AT the annual meeting of the California Division of the International Association of Identification held in Sacramento on May 3, 4 and 5, Inspector Emmett J. Hogan, in charge of the Bureau of Identification of this department, was unanimously elected president for the ensuing year.

One of the outstanding features of the week's meeting was a visit to the Folsom State Penitentiary where all the delegates to the Convention were the guests of Warden Court Smith.

As this was the first opportunity many of the delegates had of seeing the inside of a State Penitentiary, the visit to Folsom was greatly appreciated. The members, individually and collectively, expressed their sincere appreciation of Warden Smith's hospitality.

With a view of showing the extent of the work handled by the California Division of the International Association of Identification, we will give herewith a complete schedule for the meeting held May 3 to 5, inclusive:

"May 3, Wednesday, 9:30 A. M.—Meeting called to order by President Howard L. Barlow, Captain of Police, Los Angeles Police Department.

"The president then presented to those assembled, the City Manager of Sacramento, Mr. Jas. F. Dean, who welcomed the Delegates to Sacramento. An address of welcome was made by Harold J. McCurry, President of the Sacramento Convention Bureau.

"An address of welcome was made by Harold J. Mc-

Curry, president of the Sacramento Convention Bureau.

"The regular routine of business was then in order. Many interesting readings and talks kept the delegates interested.

"On Thursday, May 4, the meeting was closed so that the delegates could be taken to visit Folsom Prison, at one o'clock. Warden Court Smith was there to greet us and he gave orders for the party to make a tour of the prison. After returning from Folsom, the delegates all attended a depression banquet, under the auspices of the Sacramento Police force held at Sutterville. After dinner, dancing and entertainment were enjoyed by all.

"Francis X. LaTulipe, Criminologist of the San Francisco Police Dept., also gave a very interesting talk on 'Tire Marks and Their Identification.'

"Many other creditable talks were made by members of the different departments of California.

"On Friday morning we had the pleasure of being addressed by Lieut. Governor, Honorable Frank F. Merriam, who spoke of the activities of the Legislature, and many other interesting events.

"Returning to the business of the Convention, election of officers was held and the next meeting place of the association was chosen, which is Long Beach, for 1934.

"An invitation was extended to the International Association to hold their 1934 convention in conjunction with the California branch at Long Beach.

"The officers elected for the ensuing term were:

President, Emmett J. Hogan, Identification Bureau, San Francisco; Vice-President, M. F. Nuremberg, Identification Bureau, Sheriff's Office, Los Angeles; Secretary-Treasurer, W. A. Snare, Identification Bureau, Bakersfield; Editor, Captain Carl Grisback, Identification Bureau, Pasadena; Sergt.-at-arms, Chas. J. Ogle, Sheriff's Office, Sacramento; Directors, W. C. Rhodes, Sheriff, Madera Co.

Inspector Harry H. Caldwell, Oakland.

Hart Shrader, Oakland.

Carl J. Wallace, Supt. Ident. Bur., Ventura.

Lieut. R. E. Lawrence, Supt. Ident. Bur., Palo Alto.

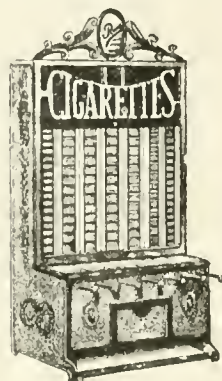
A. H. MAHANEY RETIRES

On May 1, 1933, A. M. Mahaney, for thirty-three years special agent for the Pacific Telephone & Telegraph Company in this city, retired from active duty. He has built himself a home at 428 Quartz Avenue, Redwood City, where he will take up his future residence.

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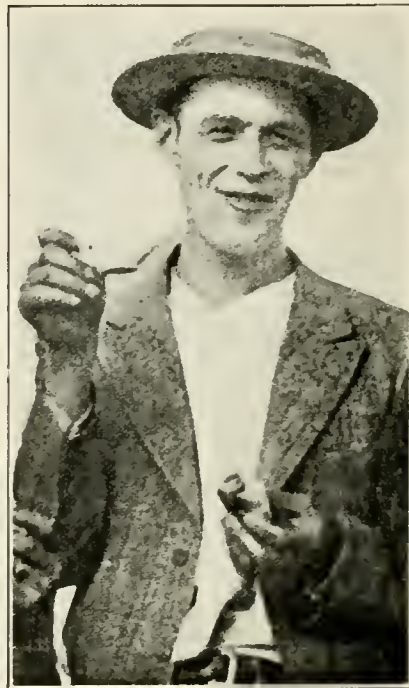


WANTED

Reo Verne Sankey, alias Vern Sankey.

DESCRIPTION

Reo Verne Sankey. Age, 42 years. Height, 5 feet, 7½ inches. Weight, 170-175 pounds. Build, heavy. Complexion, ruddy. Eyes, blue. Hair, light brown, bald in front. Teeth, 2 eye teeth gold and some gold in lower teeth. Race, white—naturalized Canadian. Occupation, railroad engineer. Marks and scars, 3 small moles left side of chin, small scar on back of one hand.



WANTED

Gordon Francis Alcorn, aliases Gordon Alcorn, Gordon Elkhorn, Gordon Best.

DESCRIPTION

Gordon Francis Alcorn. Age, 27 years. Height, 6 feet. Weight, 160-170 pounds. Build, slender. Complexion, sallow. Eyes, blue. Hair, dark brown or black, wavy. Nationality, Canadian. Occupation, railroad fireman.

Wanted for the kidnaping of Charles Boettcher II at Denver, Colo., February 12, 1933.

These men are under Federal Indictment at Denver, Colo., for kidnaping, conspiracy to kidnap, and for using the mails in extorting money in connection therewith. Four of their accomplices now in custody. Last seen in Minneapolis, Minn., March 7, 1933. A reward of \$5000 offered for information leading to the arrest and conviction of each man. Reward expires March 21, 1934. They travel by auto exclusively and will probably establish residence in some sparsely settled rural community. Rural carriers and filling station attendants especially be on the alert. If seen, and unable to cause their arrest, number of license plate should be obtained. Any information should be wired to one of the officials named below.

C. T. HANSEN, Inspector in Charge, Denver, Colorado.
R.E. NELSON, Post Office Inspector, Denver, Colorado.
ALBERT T. CLARK, Chief of Police, Denver, Colorado.

Issued by:

J. EDGAR HOOVER, Director.

San Francisco

POLICE

AND

PEACE OFFICERS' JOURNAL

OF THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA

JUNE

1933

Earl Warren, District Attorney of Alameda County



AN ABLE AND FEARLESS PROSECUTOR, Earl Warren is also an outstanding advocate and exponent of improved and unhampered methods of investigation of crime. He graduated from the University of California in 1912 and practiced law in Oakland until 1917, when he entered the military service and spent a year and a half in the Army during the world war as a member of the 363d Infantry. Shortly after his return to civil life, he became a Deputy District Attorney of Alameda County—on May 1, 1920, and advanced progressively in that office. Since January 12, 1925, he has been District Attorney.

Under his administration prosecution of crime in Alameda County has attained a degree of efficiency that is unsurpassed anywhere else in the State. His office has cooperated with every police agency in the county, with the result that crime has been reduced to a minimum.

As chairman of the Board of Governors of the State Bureau of Criminal Identification and Investigation Mr. Warren has maintained that organization as a clearing house for all identification records in the State, and in recent years, at his suggestion, the Bureau has equipped itself with special investigators, for the assistance of every police department and sheriff's office in the state.

He is a Past President of the District Attorney's Association of California and at present Secretary of that organization and chairman of its legislative committee. Both in these capacities and as a member of the Peace Officers' Association of California and of the Bay Counties Peace Officers' Association, he has led the fight in each legislature for the last four sessions against proposed measures which would cripple or seriously hamper all enforcement officers or agencies in the discharge of their duties, and in favor of amendments and additions to the present statutes designed to simplify and expedite the administration of criminal justice.

Not only in his own county, but throughout the state, Mr. Warren has been at all times ready to advise and consult with any peace officer regarding the problems involved in the investigation, detection and prosecution of crime.

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San Francisco

POLICE AND PEACE OFFICERS' JOURNAL

— OF THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA —

A Police News
and Educational
Magazine

(Trade Mark Copyright)

Vol. XI.

JUNE, 1933

No. 6

Lower Taxes, No Pay Cuts, Record of San Francisco

City's Success in Creating Surplus Under "Strong Mayor" Plan Laid to Political Ban —Budget Must Balance Each Year

FATTENING a city's surplus in the face of depression, and lowering the tax rate at the same time without as yet having cut a salary, are achievements of San Francisco, operating under a "strong-mayor" plan of charter government.



ANGELO J. ROSSI

While accomplishing these feats the city operated a street car system with a 5 cent fare; built a \$4,000,000 grand opera house; devoted a quarter of its total income to humanitarian purposes; erected a fine health center building and a war veterans' administration building, and cut total expenditures \$5,000,000 in 18 months.

A salary cut, however, is in the offing, as the first major amendment to the city's unique charter has just been approved by the voters. No municipal paycheck under \$100 a month will be touched, however, and the reduction was authorized only as an emergency measure.

The secret of running a city on a cash basis and accumulating a surplus while many other cities are sinking into the mire of debt is, in the opinion of Chief Administrative Officer Alfred J. Cleary, the divorcement of the fiscal affairs of city government from politics.

The strong-mayor plan holds the mayor responsible for all departments of the city government. The supervisors, who correspond to councilmen, are left only the purely

legislative duties. The administrative functions are wholly the responsibility of the mayor, who appoints the chief administrative officer. The latter holds office for life and can be removed only for malfeasance in office or by direct vote of the people.

The administrative officer prepares the budget. The mayor can reduce but cannot raise, any items in the budget. The supervisors can make further cuts, but can't raise any part of the budget except for capital expenditures.

Budgets must balance at the end of each fiscal year. There is no such thing as a deficiency appropriation. The mayor receives a monthly statement of the city's financial condition from the controller. If it appears the budget estimates are being exceeded the department at fault must cut expenses in the succeeding month, even closing if necessary.

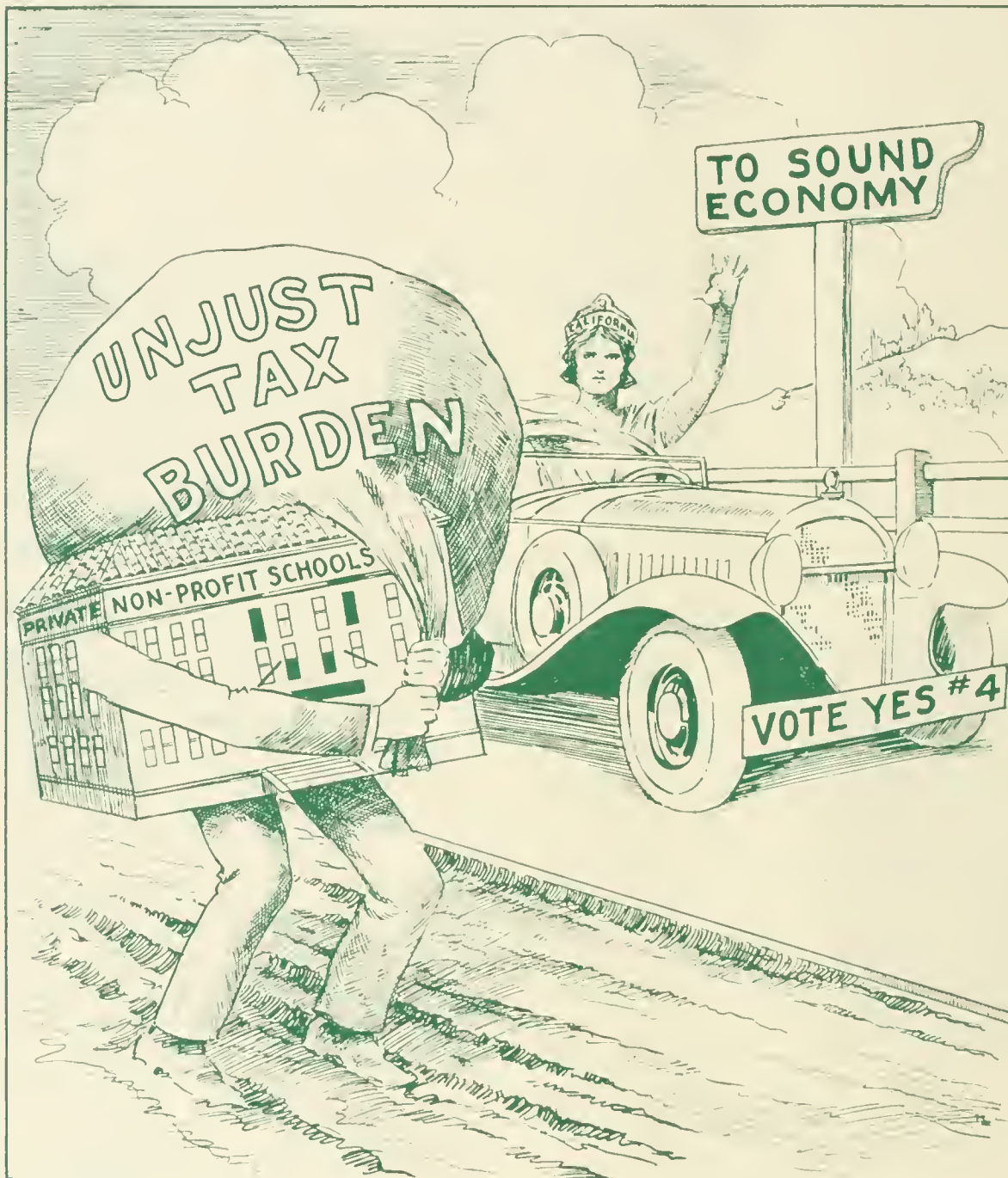
Bond issues, such as that for the opera house, are permissible within rigidly defined limits, but the interest-paying obligation thus acquired must be taken out of the budget and cannot cause the city to exceed its prescribed indebtedness.

The tax rate is \$3.96 per \$100 of assessment valuation of real and personal property on a 50 per cent of actual value basis, only 78 per cent of the expenditures are discretionary.

Ten cents of the \$3.96 must go for parks, 8 cents for playgrounds and 4 for libraries. After taking into consideration that another quarter of the total is used for relief work, pensions, care of the orphaned, aged, blind, etc., the city's financial accomplishment is more noteworthy, since it started from virtually nothing twenty-seven years ago.

The earthquake and fire, doing \$375,000,000 damage, destroying the bulk of the city's property. It had to begin all over again on a water system, mains, sewers, curbs and pavements and make other heavy capital expenditures. (Reprinted from NEWARK EVENING NEWS.)

GIVE THE LITTLE FELLOW A LIFT



California, which has too long carried the odium of being the only State in the 48 to levy a tax upon private schools not conducted for profit, will be given an opportunity to wipe out the stain by VOTING YES on Constitutional Amendment No. 4 at the special State election, Tuesday, June 27.

On the Air

*The Duty Of Citizens To Their Police
Department*



with
Chief William J. Quinn

FOR more than one year I have concluded each of my weekly radio talks with a request that my hearers aid the police department by immediately communicating to police headquarters any news of a crime, either committed or attempted, and thus assist the police to catch the criminal or to thwart the efforts of the would-be law breaker.

In making this request I was actuated by the belief that crime prevention is not a one-sided problem, to be handled solely by the police.

I would have my hearers realize that the crime situation is a problem that devolves on the citizens equally with the police; that the public is not at all the spectator or the innocent bystander in the continuous battle between the police and the crook.

In this battle I would have you visualize the crook on one side and the police and the citizens on the other. In fact, I would have you segregate the citizens into three groups—viz., common citizens, the judges in the courts and the district attorney's office.

If the police, or any of the three groups into which I have divided the citizens, fail in their duty towards waging war on the criminal he will succeed as he apparently has done in certain areas during recent years; and the expression "law and order" will become something to jest about.

Living has become very much complicated since the time when a police officer was merely a watchman; and, as a result, his sphere of activity has grown in proportion, until today it touches every citizen.

Today the police officer may spend one hour of his eight hour watch in the actual pursuance of the armed highwayman or the stealthy burglar, but he has very many police routine duties to attend to during the seven remaining hours, such as: court attendance, serving subpoenas, issuing traffic citations, making arrests on warrants, locating the owners of lots on which rubbish is, checking on licenses and permit requirements, protecting children at school crossings during assembly and recess periods, from the ever-increasing flow of automobile traffic, investigating local complaints from people who have telephoned to the district police station that they need an officer immediately; and of course, the writing of reports on his day's activities, so that an up-to-date record of department operations may be kept at Police Headquarters.

Citizens of today are constantly passing police, health, fire and various street and license laws and ordinances, with the ultimate view of making city life as serene and comfortable as possible. The passage of this multiplicity of ordinances results in increasing the number of undramatic tasks that fall to the modern police officer, and which are obviously not of his choosing.

In his ever-increasing contacts the peace officer is compelled to constantly adjust himself to the circumstances presented, and his success depends on his innate power of mental adjustment. When dealing with the ordinary citizen he must be an entirely different person from the alert, cold-spoken officer who is handling a hard-boiled crook.

Citizens have entirely different ideas of the men they see policing their streets; and their manner of approaching an officer generally portrays either distrust or criticism, or even open antagonism.

In our School of Instruction the young officer is forewarned of all this misunderstanding he will have to cope with; and he is impressed with the necessity of selling himself and his department to the very citizens who are most caustic in their remarks as to the inefficiency, or even the stupidity of the department members individually and collectively. In other words, he is taught that he must be a super-salesman if he is to be a good police officer.

Naturally, he tries to live up to the high ideals inculcated in the School of Instructions where he was taught that courage and courtesy are equal and first in the qualifications of a good peace officer. But there are times in the life of each member of the department in which he has honestly told himself he was wrong in ever trying to be suave, instead of asserting himself physically as well as verbally.

The officer sometimes fails to realize how the citizen to whom he is giving a traffic tag, and who loudly rails about robbers and burglars running loose, or about the uselessness of paying taxes to support lazy traffic officers, may do so with impunity, merely because he has had the weakness to become a police officer and thus be a life target for such uncalled for abuse.

I am happy to be in a position to state each year—yes, each month—seems to bring the police and the citizens

(Continued on Page 22)

BAY COUNTIES' Peace Officers' Association

MEETINGS EVERY MONTH

CHIEF WILLIAM J. QUINN, *President*

CHIEF JOHN J. HARPER, *Secretary*

THE usual monthly meeting of the Bay Counties' Peace Officers' Association was held at the Mount Diablo Country Club in Contra Costa County, with Sheriff R. R. Veale as host.

The following were present: Wm. J. Quinn, Chief of Police, San Francisco; John J. Harper, Chief of Police, Burlingame; R. R. Veale, Sheriff, Martinez; Hon. James Rolph, Jr., Governor of California; James T. Drew, Chief of Police, Oakland; Earl Warren, District Attorney, Oakland; Chas. W. Dullea, Captain of Inspectors, San Francisco; Jesse B. Cook, Ex-Chief of Police, San Francisco; Frank J. Foran, Commissioner of Police, San Francisco; Frank X. LaTulipe, Criminologist, San Francisco Police; Wm. P. Golden, Asst. District Attorney, San Francisco; James C. Malloy, Lieutenant of Police, San Francisco; Ignatius H. McCarty, Lake Erie Chemical Co., San Francisco; James Neely, Inspector, San Francisco; F. C. Brandeburg, Gen. Coml. Rep., Pacific Tel. & Tel. Co., San Francisco; J. W. Davidson, Special Agent, San Francisco; Chas. J. Bosworth, San Francisco; James J. Gill, Professor, University of San Francisco; W. L. Power, Auditor, San Francisco; James W. Finn, retired, Sec. of Police, San Francisco; Max Goldberg, Ex-Police Commissioner, San Francisco; R. C. Gingg, Vice-President, American Trust Co., San Francisco; J. E. Drew, Vice-President, American Trust Co., San Francisco; Rev. Norbert W. Feely, Catholic Priest, San Francisco; Rev. Raymond Feely, University of San Francisco; J. A. Greening, Chief of Police, Berkeley; August Vollmer, University of California; J. F. Lynch, Captain of Police, Oakland; Bodie A. Wallman, Captain of Inspectors, Oakland; M. B. Driver, Sheriff, Oakland; Geo. J. Helms, Captain of Inspectors, Dist. Atty's Office, Oakland; Frank G. Swain, Under-Sheriff, Oakland; R. H. Chamberlain, Assistant District Attorney, Oakland; Ollie Snedigar, Probation Officer, Oakland; Wm. H. Jordan, State Fire Ranger, Oakland; A. Trotter, Captain of Police, Oakland; Wm. A. Beasly, Judge, Berkeley; H. J. Callaghan, American Trust Co., Livermore; Thomas A. Boyer, Probation Officer, Martinez; C. L. Dodge, County Treasurer, Martinez; E. A. Majors, Vice-President, American Trust Co., Martinez; B. O. Wilson, Co. Supt. Schools, Martinez; J. M. Joseph, Deputy Sheriff, Martinez; E. J. Lancaster, Deputy Sheriff, Contra Costa County; Forest C. Stow, Rancher, Martinez; E. P. Severns, Police Commissioner, Martinez; R. E. Claeys, Mayor, Martinez; C. H. Palmer, Chief of Police, Martinez; Martin William Joost, Tax

Collector, Martinez; William Minor Veale, Under-Sheriff, Martinez; P. D. Dockstadar, Deputy Tax Collector, Martinez; George A. Belon, Captain California Highway Patrol, Martinez; Will R. Sharkey, State Senator, Martinez; Armand Stow, American Trust Co., Pittsburg; W. J. Buchanan, Supervisor, 4th District, Pittsburg; John Ott, Constable, Concord; R. C. Delamater, Deputy Sheriff, Concord; W. C. Delamater, Deputy Sheriff, Concord; E. F. Slattery, Chief of Police, Concord; L. E. Jones, Chief of Police, Richmond; A. B. Hinkley, City Councilman, Richmond; Elmer J. Hobbs, Deputy Sheriff, A. T. & S. F. Ry., Richmond; Julius Scheppler, Deputy Sheriff, A. T. & S. F., Richmond; A. P. Schwartz, Deputy Sheriff, Richmond; Clyde Laird, Constable, Walnut Creek; H. M. Stow, Supervisor, Walnut Creek; J. A. Mitchell, Manager Bank of America, Walnut Creek; Harry T. Silver, Publisher, Walnut Creek; J. A. Cox, Special Agent, Std. Oil Co., Walnut Creek; A. E. Clark, Justice of the Peace, Danville; E. B. Read, Constable, Danville; Ralph Harrison, Investigator, District Attorney's Office, Antioch; H. A. West, Pres., First National Bank, Antioch; W. T. McClaren, Deputy Sheriff, Brentwood; H. L. Blaisdell, Warden, Mt. Diablo State Park, Diablo; P. F. Burke, Chief of Police, San Mateo; Sgt. Geo. Martin, San Mateo; James A. Lee, Deputy, San Mateo; C. L. Collins, Chief of Police, Redwood City; William J. Dusel, Mayor, Redwood City; F. B. Grill, Constable, Redwood City; Francis J. Robinson, Probation Officer, Redwood City; Allan F. Hunt, Police Commissioner, Burlingame; Dr. R. G. Offield, Police Surgeon, Burlingame; C. A. Buck, Mayor, Burlingame; C. Wikoff, Deputy Sheriff, Woodside; John E. Farrell, Chief of Police, Atherton; C. M. Hirschey, Chief of Police, Hillsborough; Claude S. Sorensen, Councilman, San Carlos; Edw. J. Wheeler, Chief of Police, San Carlos; W. T. Stanford, Chief of Police, Vallejo; E. J. Blanco, Commissioner Health and Safety, Vallejo; Dan M. Gardner, Mayor, St. Helena; Ben Canale, Jr., Constable, Tracy; Barney F. Phelan, Chief of Police, Tracy; J. G. Smith, Under-Sheriff, Stockton; Martin Ansbrn, Deputy Sheriff, San Joaquin County; C. S. Morrill, Chief State Div. of Criminal Investigation, Sacramento; H. C. Hickok, Investigator, Sacramento; Elbert F. Cassell, California Highway Patrol, Sacramento; Dr. Leo L. Stanley, Chief Surgeon, San Quentin; Harry Ballou, Ross; H. O. Peters, Special Agent, N. W. P. R. R. Co., Sausalito; M. E. Menotti.

(Continued on Page 23)

Golden Memories

By LOUISE E. TABER

LET us glance back for a moment to those famous old days, when the cry of "Gold in California!" echoed from shore to shore in 1848. Its effect upon the world was the most startling ever recorded. A new impulse was given to industry, values changed, and commerce, social economy, and finance were revolutionized. Nothing had so stirred the whole world since the outpouring of gold and silver to Europe, following the discovery of America by Columbus. During the extensive development of the mines here in California, there never was a period when labor was so well paid and the country progressed so rapidly.

James Marshall's discovery in '48 turned the dreams of the early explorers into a reality. All the early explorers, as well as the padres who founded our Missions, and the Indians, too, believed that California abounded in hidden wealth. Marshall's discovery struck a disturbed, an agitated world, firing it with hopes of freedom, for gold means liberty—freedom from distress. Times were

Their tools were only a shovel, the pan and the rocker. We never can estimate fully the permanent effects of that great gold discovery, but we do know that since that first finding by Marshall over \$1,852,364,194 in gold has been dug from the mines in California.

At this moment, under the existing conditions, it may be helpful, because the facts most certainly are anti-depression facts. So many of us today are oppressed by thoughts of gloom and lack that it is helpful and encouraging to review what California is producing today and is preparing to produce tomorrow.

In prosperous times, if it is suggested to the average man that he interest himself in mining he immediately visualizes a gold brick and turns to you a deaf ear, but when he is suffering from want his attitude is different. He is willing to turn to Mother Earth, who is not at all depressed; not here in California!

During 1932, twelve or thirteen thousand men panned



LAS PLUMAS, NORTH FORK OF FEATHER RIVER

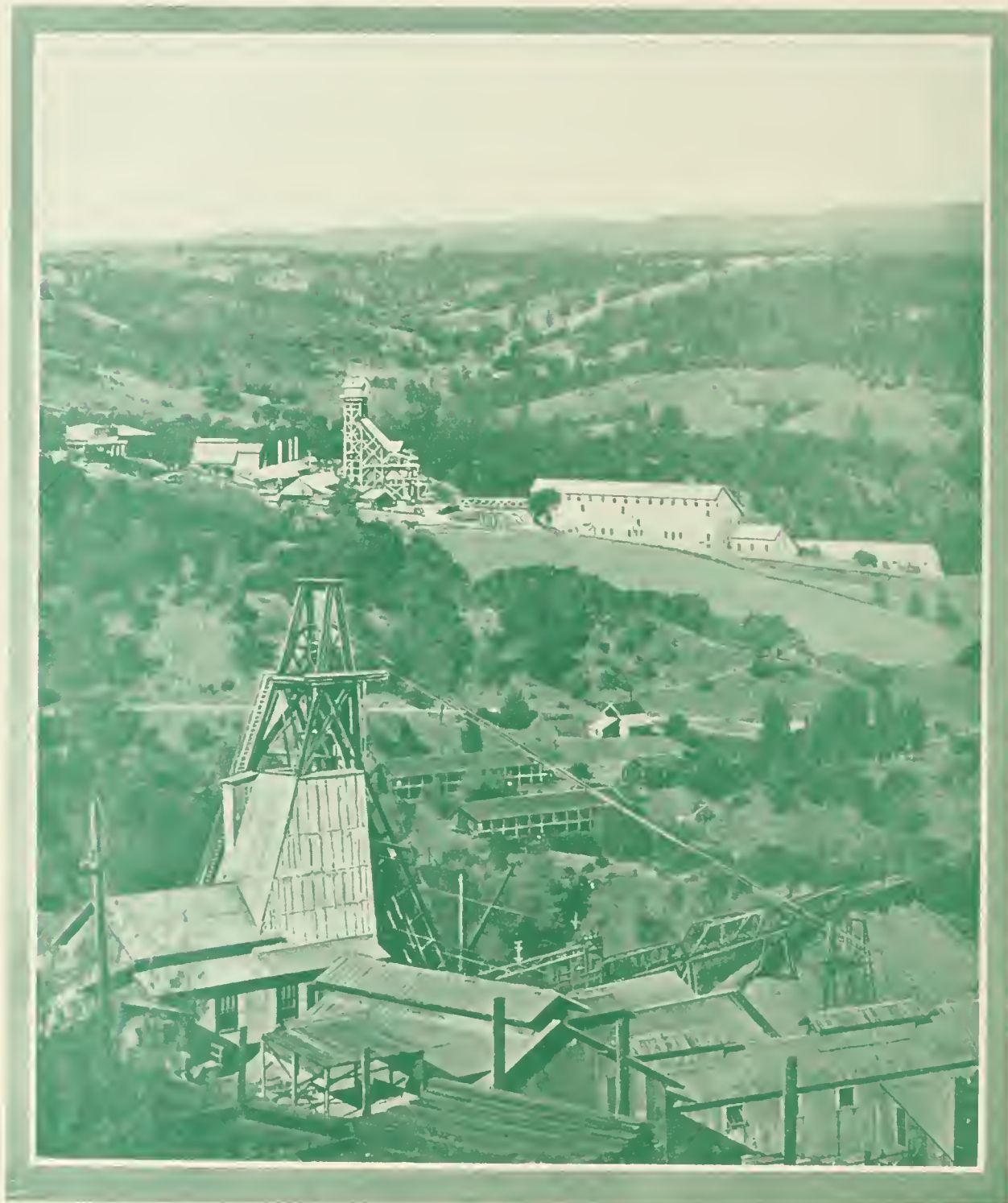
hard. All the eastern states were blanketed with mortgages, even as our whole country is today, but savings were scraped together and the strongest were sent to find this saving gold in California. The news of the gold strike here was carried along the coast as far south as Peru, then to Australia, Manila, China and Japan. The Atlantic Coast went mad. Then came the famous 1849, when California electrified the world with its output of gold, and this was accomplished in spite of the fact that men were mining with primitive implements and methods, which made their operations slow and wasteful.

the streams in this State and gathered up an aggregate sum in excess of \$450,000.

Back in the old gold-rush days, the men who poured in here and found the famous Mother Lode, knew no more, perhaps not so much about mining as the men who panned the streams last year. It is true that during 1932 the average day's profits per man was about 40c and added to this was an inestimable profit through saving his self-respect. This \$450,000 was spent in the counties from which it was taken, putting that much more new gold into circulation, and surely we need new gold today!

Walter Bradley, our State Mineralogist, told me that during 1932 his office in the Ferry Building, here in San Francisco, supplied mining information to 67,000 men—this included information on how to proceed in the search for gold, and for those who were eager to go panning rather than stand in a soup-kitchen line, class instruction at the Ferry Building was given to 1,200.

tell you today? That we are about to witness the birth of a gold boom that will be entirely different from anything ever seen before, not the hysterical boom of the old days, but one that will give this whole country a solid foundation for a period of prosperity that should eclipse any similar period in our history. And they do not predict that this boom will come through the discovery of new



ARGONAUT AND KENNEDY MINES, AMADOR COUNTY, CALIFORNIA

To quote Mr. Bradley on the work being done, he said: "It cannot be too strongly emphasized that the functions of the Division of Mines are developmental and bring capital into California, building up industrial activities and payrolls and providing active taxable properties." Do you know what mining men of experience will

bonanzas, either. It will come because modern machinery and science have laid the foundation, and because over our deserts and mountains there are huge low grade ore deposits. This increased activity in mining naturally will bring back good times to every other industry.

(Continued on page 19)

Russell Bevans, Registrar of Vehicles

By OPIE L. WARNER

IN most every instance where police officers have been taken from their duties of pounding a beat or performing other duties of their calling, and placed in some more exacting public office, they have all made good in a big way.



RUSSELL BEVANS

Notable from the San Francisco Police Department who have been appointed to political positions in state and city governments, and who have acquitted themselves with credit to themselves and the department from which they came, are:

Former Chief of Police Daniel J. O'Brien, who until his illness forced him to resign his state position, was head of the Department of Penology, is now assistant to Theodore J. Roche, in the Department of Motor Vehicles.

Captain Duncan Matheson, for years head of the detective Bureau of this city, and now City and County Treasurer of San Francisco.

Chief John J. Harper, chief of police of Burlingame.

But one of the newest, and also one of the youngest members of the San Francisco Police Department, who has done honor to his former calling is Russell Bevans.

Officer Bevans it was, attached to headquarters company, when Governor James Rolph drafted him for an important post in the Department of Motor Vehicles. So aptly did this young police officer conduct the duties entrusted to him, and so quick was he to grasp the details of this most important branch of our state government, that he quickly won attention, and was advanced in rank until today he is Registrar of Vehicles in the department.

When it is considered that California is the second state in the Union when it comes to the registration of motor vehicles, with over 2,000,000, the importance of this post Russell Bevans has so ably handled, becomes apparent. Men who have devoted years to studying the perplexing problems of motor traffic, say that the Division of Registration of our Motor Vehicles Department is one of the finest operated in the world.

Russell Bevans has mastered his work admirably. He has not only the confidence of the administration, but during the recent legislature, when so many bills were aimed at the Department of Motor Vehicles, Bevans' knowledge, sincerity and understanding of his department made him an important figure among the legislators.

He was given close and respectful attention as he appeared before committees, and his decisions and suggestions were accepted by many who were adverse to his policies. Through his able presentation of the needs and requirements of his division he succeeded in heading off much legislation that, if passed, would have hampered his work. And by the same token he succeeded in having passed much that was needed and beneficial.

Among the hundreds of employes under him, Bevans is well liked and popular, and his loyalty to their interests during the legislative session was manifest on several occasions, when the status or salaries of these men and women were in jeopardy.

Yes, sir, you can take it from us Officer Russell Bevans carries a lot of weight, up Sacramento way, and his many friends in the department, here, may well feel proud of his accomplishments.

STOP AND GO SIGNALS

A recent bulletin issued by the California Committee on Public Safety has the following to say in regard to Stop and Go signals:

Success of automatic signals as a means of promoting safety and regulating the flow of traffic depends primarily upon strict observance by motorists and pedestrians. This is the message that the California Committee on Public Safety is seeking to impress on motorists this month thru a statewide campaign heralded by the slogan, "Safety Signals Save Sorrow."

The Legal Department of the California State Automobile Association, which is assisting the Committee in the effort, cites the provision of the Uniform Traffic Ordinance for California cities which requires that the colors red, green and amber shall be used in stop and go electric signals and shall indicate as follows:

Red, except in flashing signals, requires that all traffic shall stop and remain standing.

Green requires that traffic shall move and continue in motion, except when stopped for the purpose of avoiding an accident, or in the event of other emergencies, or when stopped at the command of a police officer.

Amber shall indicate preparation for a change in the direction of traffic movement. When amber is shown no traffic shall enter the intersection until a green, or go signal, is shown.

The campaign conducted by the Committee on Public Safety is part of a year round effort designed to bring about a better observance of traffic laws and regulations. Each month is devoted to a particular safe driving rule.



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JOURNAL INTERESTING

We find the Journal of Law and Criminology printed at Northwestern University an interesting periodical. Although it is thoroughly a scholarly paper, the articles are understandable to those less familiar with criminal terminology.

The book should be of great value to police officers in keeping them in touch with the newest crime waves and with the latest methods of treating them.

To the general public it should give an idea of the complexity of the crime problem and an intelligent appreciation of the efforts of their peace officers.

JOSEPH J. TYNAN

Joseph J. Tynan's recent death was a distinct loss to the business, social and political life of the community.

Coming here from the East in 1908 to take charge of the Bethlehem Ship Building plant, he established a record for speed and efficiency. During the world war the speedy and efficient manner in which he built ships caused Chas. M. Schwab to name him "The Best Shipbuilder in the world."



JOSEPH J. TYNAN

He was appointed Police Commissioner by the then Mayor Rolph, who, on being elected Governor, drafted Police Commissioner Tynan for Harbor Commissioner, which position he held at the time of

his death.

During the short time he was a Police Commissioner, he endeared himself to the members of the department. His genial smile, his understanding of the other fellow's difficulties and his generous heart made his severance from the department generally regretted.

As Harbor Commissioner he brought to that office all the knowledge acquired in his busy life, and numerous improvements along the water-front are attributed to his energy and ability.

NEW ENGLAND CRIME

Two years ago H. L. Mencken's American Mercury undertook a survey to discover "the worst American state." Mississippi appeared as the unfortunate winner of the title, and Massachusetts was shown to be the most civilized state. Now the Mercury prints an article by Prof. William C. Bagley of Columbia, ranking the major groups of states according to their criminal proclivities.

He bases his analysis on the new "uniform crime reports," collected by the federal department of justice. He finds that in the six principal classifications of "crimes known to the police"—robbery, burglary, aggravated assault, murder, total homicides according to cities, and total homicides according to registration areas—New England has the least, with the exception of burglary, in which it ranks second.

The article proves that those who attribute most of our crime to the foreign-born are badly mistaken, for New England probably has a larger share of immigrants than any other part of the country. As to why Massachusetts and Connecticut are "demonstrably our most civilized commonwealths," there are as many reasons as diagnosticians. Prof. Bagley is not far from the truth when he cites the development of *efficient*—and he underlines the word—free schools which Horace Mann initiated nearly a century ago.



I Want a Policeman

ONE OF THREE SAILORS LOSES LIFE

Three German seamen—without a ship and money—decided to see Philadelphia, Baltimore or Washington. They didn't care which so long as they got out of New York. In Jersey City they met Olaf Hall, who was about to "ride the rods" to his home at Jenkins, Ky. He and the seamen got aboard a freight train, which took them to the Oak Island yards of the Lehigh Valley Railroad. Then the men walked to the Pennsylvania Railroad tracks south of Haynes avenue. They waited an hour until a Delaware-bound freight train, 100 cars long, came roaring by. Hall swung on the train, followed by one seaman, Joseph Stoetzer, Frank Schlupeck watched while Charles Bodin, 34, who had lived at the Seaman's Institute, 25 South Street, New York, tried to get on the train. Somehow, Bodin didn't make it. He fell under the wheels. The fireman saw the man fall, and the train was stopped. Bodin was dead. Railroad police charged the others with trespassing and took them to the Sixth Precinct Station, later arresting two other men found on the railroad. While police were investigating, another freight train passed, free riders dotting the cars. But at the police station the sailors were sad. "Ships, we know about," one said. "But trains," he shook his head, "they're different."

A CASE OF FIRE-ETIS

Ellsworth, Me.—Norman Moore, 25, said by authorities to have signed a confession that he set the fire which caused \$2,000,000 damage and made 400 homeless, was being held prisoner by the National Guard. Moore, who had been under suspicion since the day after the fire, was arrested on a farm at Hancock. In his alleged confession Moore said "something in my head led me do this."

SIX KIDNAPERS GET 42 YEARS

Peoria, Ill.—Six men were convicted of kidnaping and extortion in Federal Court today under the statute enacted after the Lindbergh baby kidnaping case. Three of them received the maximum sentence of 42 years imprisonment and \$5000 fines. The other three were given lighter sentences.

CONVICTED OF MURDER

Spokane.—John Hanes, 50 years old, white farmer, was convicted of second degree murder here today after thirty-five hours of deliberation by a federal court jury. The jury had deliberated for several days. Hanes killed his Indian wife, Annie, last September, following a quarrel over another man.

THERE'S A REASON

Chicago may not have money enough to pay her school teachers, but she is wangling sufficient coin of the land to feed her pet zoo octopus, for which she is importing regular shipments of California crabs. But "why California?" we ask, while the Illinois Central is running its train straight to our crabful Southern waters?

HERO FOILED

A would-be hero of the New York police force was disappointed. He removed a bomb from a store but to his chagrin discovered that it was defective and in any case would have caused no harm.

DRIVE TO POLICE HEADQUARTERS

More than 1000 automobile drivers in San Francisco have each ignored from five to thirty traffic violation tags placed by the police on their machines, and they may expect an officer to remark laconically: "Drive to Police Headquarters." Cut rates on fines for multiple violations will be given to voluntary applicants during the next ten days.

8725 FELONS IN SAN QUENTIN AND FOLSOM

Sacramento.—California's prison population set a new high point today, with 8725 felons confined in San Quentin and Folsom penitentiaries. A total of 5877 was listed at San Quentin, the nation's largest prison, while 2848 "two-time losers" were imprisoned at Folsom. Of this total, 517 convicts were working outside of prison walls in highway camps—97 from Folsom and 426 from San Quentin.

OLD INDIAN LAID TO REST

Hoquiam.—Robert Pope, more than 100 years old, died as he wanted to die—with the esteem of his fellow Indians. But it took torrents of rain and great gobs of thunder for the Indians to again claim Pope as their "Taman-wei"—medicine man. In the old days Pope was not only known as medicine man, but also as "thunder man" and "rain man," because the thunder and rain awaited his command. But the coming of the whites, and subsequent search of knowledge among the white man's books by the Indians, spelled loss of prestige for Pope. Doubt proved to be the end of tradition and reputation.

ONCE TRIED FOR TREASON

George Ledoux held many important posts during the world war, the most important of which was the head of the counter espionage bureau in Paris. Ledoux, in 1929, was arrested in connection with a long chain of treason in France and was charged with having had dealings with the enemy. He was acquitted, but two others who faced similar charges were given sentences of five years in prison and death. Ledoux at that time was said to have destroyed or mislaid a document containing proof of treasonable dealings of one or more prominent French politicians. He was thought to have secreted the document to shield many of his supporters, possibly some of his chiefs.

THE MATA HARI CASE

Mata Hari, the Dutch dancer and adventuress, was convicted in August, 1917, by a court martial which found her guilty of espionage. She was shot at dawn on October 15, 1917. Long known in Europe as a woman of great attractiveness and with a romantic history, Mata Hari was convicted of conveying to the Germans the secret of the construction of the entente tanks. As a result the enemy rushed work on a special gas to combat operations of the tanks. Mata Hari, otherwise known as Marguerite Gertrude Zelle, was said to have spent some time in the English town where the tanks were being made. When she reappeared in Paris she was arrested. Her conviction was confirmed by a revision court and on September 28 the Supreme Court confirmed the previous finding. Her death was the most highly publicized of numerous cases of the execution of women as spies.



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POLICE GO TO SCHOOL

A special session for police interested in crime detection was held recently at Northwestern University. The center of interest was the lie detector. This machine is so perfected, that a policeman subject in experimenting was totally unable to tell untruths.

ONE DOZENS "DON'TS" FOR STOREKEEPERS

DON'T leave your store without trying both locks in the front door and satisfying yourself they are effectively locked.

* * *

DON'T leave your store without trying the windows and the rear door and seeing they are securely locked.

* * *

DON'T leave a door leading into alley-ways open after dark, or after there is no further need for its being open.

* * *

DON'T leave any ladders or boxes outside, as they may be used by thieves to make an easy entry.

* * *

DON'T forget that an open transom is an invitation to thieves.

* * *

DON'T leave your safe on what is commonly known as "the sleeper," or in such a position that it may be easily opened without tools or knowledge of the combination.

* * *

DON'T leave your store without having a light burning directly over the safe.

* * *

DON'T put your day's receipts in any hiding place while lights are burning, or under conditions where you may be observed from the outside.

* * *

DON'T make up your cash while any person is in the store, for even an honest friend may give information resulting in the disappearance of your receipts.

* * *

DON'T tell your business or that of your firm, because visitors and even customers sometimes have ulterior motives.

* * *

DON'T leave your store when closing with a light burning close to the front and none in the rear, because a prowler can work nicely when the rear of your store is in darkness.

* * *

DON'T hesitate notifying the Police Department of any suspicious character or occurrence which may come to your notice.

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JUST SOME THINGS WE'D LIKE TO SEE AND HEAR

Lieutenants Grover Coates and George Healy wearing captain's uniforms.

* * *

Patrolman Ed Moriarity towing a baby carriage down Market Street on a windy day.

* * *

Patrolman Eddie Oliva telling the natives of Trinity County how fast he can hurl a baseball.

* * *

Bill Kearny of the general office telling the story of how he talked "Pal" out of going into action at the ark.

* * *

Bud Anderson of the Inspector's Bureau putting on a farewell party for Dan Driscoll when the latter retires.

* * *

Bill McMahon, robbery detail, searching back yards and basements for his goat.

* * *

Sergeant Albion Erickson, City prison, presiding as toastmaster at that banquet Sergeant Mike Callinan, Mission Station, promised the boys.

* * *

Patrolman George Stanton, Bush Station, and Patrol Driver Louis Holtz, in an acrobatic act.

* * *

Inspector Harry McCrea trying to explain to the Mrs. that the calf was sent to him by mistake.

* * *

Sergeant Pat McGee leading the next parade at the Vallejo police baseball game in September.

* * *

Inspector Thomas Conlon telling the editor to take his picture out of the Chinese newspaper.

* * *

Barth Lally and Fred Butz doing their stuff with a brace of boxing gloves.

ANNUAL BASEBALL CLASSIC

The annual baseball classic between Vallejo's All-Stars and the San Francisco Police ball club is in the bag. This year it will be staged during September on a date yet to be selected.

And this year the big party will be more than a party. It will be the means of providing a nest egg for the pension fund recently created for members of the Vallejo Police and Fire Departments. Whatever is left after expenses are paid will revert to that fund.

Decision to stage the game and excursion was reached during a conference attended by Chief William J. Quinn, Manager Walter Harrington and C. Bernard O'Hara, Vallejo business man and father of the annual classic.

The two organizations first clashed three years ago and Vallejo was defeated in a tight contest. The second time out Vallejo won and last year Harrington's aggregation was nosed out by a score of 2 to 1.

The committee in charge of this year's big show will be headed by Police Commissioner Edwin J. Blanco of Vallejo, widely known and popular with members of the San Francisco Police Department.

HERE'S ONE ON INSPECTOR WM. McMAHON

"Bill" likes fights so he accompanied friends to Los Angeles to watch Jimmie McLarnin and Young Corbett battle. He arrived oked but doesn't know yet how the bout terminated, that is, he didn't see the knockout.

As Corbett and McLarnin were stepping it off, Bill, cigar, etc., struck the characteristic McMahon pose all set for a thriller. Then he decided to remove his hat and place it in a seat in the row behind.

The hat just about landed on said seat when—"wham," McLarnin clouted Corbett. As McMahon did a right-about-face the fight was over.

HEAVY DRAIN ON WIDOWS' AND ORPHANS' ASSOCIATION

With eighteen deaths in the department since January 1, an average of three a month, the heaviest drain in history is reported on the treasury of the Widows' and Orphans' Association. Records show that for the first six months of the present year death benefits amounting to \$54,000 have been paid out.

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DANIEL J. O'BRIEN IN HARNESS AGAIN

It is gratifying to the many friends of former Chief of Police Daniel J. O'Brien that he has so far recovered from the illness that he has suffered for nearly a year, that he is able to accept an appointment in the state government again.

Last year, when he was forced to go to Europe in his effort to gain back his health, he resigned as chief of the department of Penology, a post abolished by the legislature this year.

Last month, as he returned to San Francisco, and he is much improved in health, and still having that activity manifest during his years as a member of the Police Department, Governor James Rolph asked him to again take over an important office. He was this month appointed by President Theodore J. Roche of our Police Commission, and who is the head of the department of Motor Vehicles, as chief assistant.

This is no new billet for the former chief, for during the reorganization of the Motor Vehicle Department he was its acting head, until Commissioner Roche was prevailed upon by the Governor to accept the post.

Chief O'Brien has been spending much time in San Francisco since his return, meeting old acquaintances and reliving old times, at the same time telling of his experience abroad. While his headquarters will be in Sacramento, the nature of his work will take him over all portions of the state, and he will spend much time in his much beloved San Francisco.

GEORGE P. (PADDY) WAFER'S PROMOTION

Roll call in the Bureau of Inspectors the morning of May 27 last sent members of that division of the Police Department to duty as a happy group.

Reason: George P. (Paddy) Wafer's promotion to the rank of inspector.

In the words of Captain Charles W. Dullea, "Paddy's" promotion was "one of the most popular in recent years."

Forsaking his employment as a chauffeur ten years ago "Paddy" Wafer qualified by examination to don the spangles of the San Francisco Police Department and what he has accomplished for the department and for himself in that time is much to his credit and to the credit of Chief Quinn's forces.

It was on July 2, 1923, that "Paddy" donned the blue. He knew too many people in too many parts of the city to stay on a beat so he was brought into the Detective Bureau and from the time he stepped into action there he made history that the entire department is proud of.

Inspector Wafer's appointment was made by Chief William J. Quinn on the recommendation of Captain of Inspectors Charles W. Dullea. May he have a long and successful career in the department. There are policemen just as good as "Paddy" Wafer but none better.

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A R R E S T WILLIAM E. CLARK



Alias Wee Willie Clark, alias Bobby Henderson, alias William Farley; Stockton No. 7839; 28 years; 5 feet 21½ inches; 132 pounds; brown eyes; black hair.

This man is *very dangerous*, being armed at all times and always travels with his hand on his pistol. Use every precaution in taking into custody as he has made the assertion he will not be taken alive. This man is wanted by this department for BANK ROBBERY.

Arrest and notify this office and I will send officer with proper papers for his return to this city.

WILLIAM J. QUINN,

Chief of Police, San Francisco, Calif.

Dated—San Francisco, Calif., June 10, 1933

Col. Bernard A. Flood

By INSPECTOR T. J. CURTIS

A RECENT brief telegram from Paris announced the passing of one of the most famous detectives in the world—Col. Bernard A. Flood.

"Barney" Flood, as he was commonly known, packed enough thrills into his lifetime of fifty-six years to fill a library with fascinating books.



Not only was he known to peace officers of the United States and the world as a New York detective who traveled alone and always "got his man," but also as Chief of the Crime Bureau of the American Expeditionary Forces during the world war, in which office he won the title of "Colonel," and he served with honor and distinction.

Barney Flood began his career as an agent of justice in 1902 when, at the age of 25 years, he joined the New York Police Department. A quiet life was never meant for him, it would seem, as prior to entering the Police Department, he was a trick bicycle rider on the stage, his act in a circular cage being particularly exciting.

Well educated, strikingly handsome, poised and debonair, Barney was not a patrolman very long. Almost immediately he was made a Detective Sergeant. He always preferred to work alone and he traveled to all parts of the world to return prisoners arrested abroad. He was indeed a cosmopolite, known by all classes in all cities of the United States and of the world. London, Paris, Berlin, Vienna, Brussels, Rome, Barcelona and St. Petersburg are but a few of the cities that knew him well on police business.

One cannot speak of Barney Flood without mentioning his famous chase after Moses Glutman, whom he trailed through all the principal cities of South America, finally catching him in a remote part of Chile.

Shipping having been driven off the west coast of South America by the activities of the German Raider "Karlsruhe," Flood crossed the Andes to Buenos Aires with his prisoner. There he boarded the steamship "Van Dyke" for the return voyage to New York, but only a few days out of Buenos Aires, the "Van Dyke" encountered the "Karlsruhe," which had shifted its operations to the south Atlantic. The "Van Dyke" was sunk and Flood, with his prisoner, was taken aboard the raider. Two weeks later they were transferred to another overcrowded prize and some time later were landed in a South American port. Eventually Flood reached New

York, still with his prisoner of whom he never lost sight during all the harrowing adventures.

Flood was one of the first New York policemen to apply for leave of absence to volunteer for the training camp at Plattsburg on America's entry in the World War. Upon graduating, he was assigned as Lieutenant in the statistical division of the Adjutant General's office. From there he was assigned to General Pershing's staff and served as General Pershing's confidential man in France from September, 1917, to February, 1919.

It was Col. Bernard Flood who established the celebrated prison in the Rue Ste. Anne for American soldiers in Paris. It was Col. Bernard Flood who saved the honor of many a young American officer who passed cigar coupons for money, or cashed bogus checks. A quick cable from Flood to parents back home and money arrived to get the offender out of the scrape. It was Flood's proud boast that few ever repeated their offense.

Col. Flood was one of the worshippers in the Church of St. Gervais, near the Hotel de Ville of Paris and the Cathedral of Notre Dame, on Good Friday of 1918 when a shell from the German long distance gun, located in the forest of St. Gobain, seventy-five miles away, struck the roof of the church, dislodging a stone arch and bringing tons of stone and masonry down upon the congregation, killing about four score and injuring hundreds. He it was who took charge of the rescue work on this tragic occasion and his courage and resourcefulness won high praise from the Parisian press.

In the summer of 1918 Col. Flood was assigned by General Pershing to break up the thieving from trains bearing supplies to the A. E. F. between Bordeaux, Brest and St. Nazaire and the front lines. He drafted approximately one thousand former policemen and detectives from the army and caused the arrest of hundreds of Frenchmen and Americans who were the offenders. Within six weeks the railway lines were cleared of thieves.

In recognition of his brilliant services during the World War, he was decorated by the French government with the rank of Chevalier of the Legion of Honor, the Croix de Guerre and the Medal of Honor. Belgium made him a Chevalier of the Order of Leopold II, and after the war his own country officially recognized his achievements by awarding him the Distinguished Service Medal of the United States army.

His war service over, Barney Flood returned to his duties in the New York Police Department. He had won the Medal of Honor of his department and on December 24, 1920, was appointed to the staff of Gov. Nathan L. Miller—an honor never before accorded a policeman. At about the same time, his fellows honored him by elect-

ing him commander of Lafayette Post of the American Legion. This post is composed entirely of ex-service men from the police department.

In 1927, twenty-five years after joining the police department, Flood retired and went to Paris, where he opened a private detective agency. While he had offices in London and New York as well, he spent most of these last years in Paris.

His death was a blow to his thousands of friends throughout the world. We knew him in San Francisco, where he came several times on extradition cases, and his genial personality was a tie that bound us to our brother officers wherever Barney Flood should go. Among peace officers of the world he might well be remembered as our "Ambassador Without Portfolio."

GOLDEN MEMORIES

(Continued from Page 10)

As an example, let us take a look into Grass Valley. There is no depression there. Why? Because of continuous mining operations, which means a monthly payroll of miners of \$50,000. There is one mine in Grass Valley that is typical of numerous other mines in California. This property was opened in the earliest days of quartz mining and it yielded around \$18,000,000 in gold bullion, of which more than \$7,000,000 were paid in dividends. Then the returns declined and some believed it to be a dead mine. Thirty years passed. The old shaft was pointed out to visitors who love the romance of California's ghost cities. Then came along a true miner with the courage that goes with his profession—and miners are about the pluckiest men on earth. Work was resumed on this abandoned mine; new machinery, new tools and new engineering technic were put into operation with the result that today this mine is producing gold as bountifully as it did in its brightest past, and this new gold is contributing to the well-being of its many workers, and to the factories and the dealers serving its needs in addition to what it is adding to the wealth of our State and Nation. Grass Valley has become known as the "No-Depression City."

Now suppose we look into Bear Valley through the columns of the "Plumas Independent." This is interesting: "Bear Valley, the old ghost town of the Mariposa Mother Lode Country, was a lively spook on the night of February 5, 1930, according to United Press dispatches, as streets deserted for nearly twenty-five years, echoed to the footsteps and shouts of the miners. Bear Valley has come back. Fresh veins of gold have been found in the historic Pine Tree and Josephine Mines, famous producers of forty years ago. Owners of the properties, because of the high price of the yellow metal, plan to revive production, this time on a scale undreamed of even when the old camp was in its first glory."

And what has been happening? A dozen or more buildings have been erected to house the workmen, their families, and the new business enterprises that follow a mining revival. There is a new store, and a boarding-house, a

pool room and other new buildings. All this is another instance of what California is doing to dig herself out of the pitfalls of fear and panic. The total gold production here in 1932 was \$11,700,000, practically an increase of a million dollars over 1931. The added production this year may be startling.

Recently Arthur Brisbane was passing through Hodge, California, on his way to San Francisco and wrote in his famous column, "Today": "On the right of the highway, driving here from Barstow, you pass bright new wooden tanks and buildings with men at work reopening the old Waterman gold mine. One million in gold that mine has yielded in days gone by. It was called exhausted, but gold is the thing now. There is always a market for it at top price. Uncle Sam will take all you bring, so thousands of men are out prospecting or washing gold in streams, and the old Waterman mine comes back to life. Improved mining methods will recover much gold that went in the 'tailings' under old methods."

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JUAN DIAZ, alias Juan Diez, No. 5167 SO Phoenix, Ariz.; Mexican; 25 yrs. (1932); 5'5"; 115 lbs.; medium slender build; medium light complexion; black hair; brown eyes; occupation laborer; marks: white burn scars both forearms and breast. Wanted for MURDER.

PHILIP VALLENQUELLA, alias Phillip Garcia, alias Philip Ruiz, alias Philip Valenzuelo, No. 39307 SP, San Quentin, Calif.; Indian; age 43 (1932); 5'7¼"; 180 lbs.; eyes, brown; hair, black; occupation, laborer; marks: cut scar on left upper lip; cut scar on left cheek. Wanted for MURDER.

ALVIN KARPIS, with aliases: Ray Karpis, Alvin Korpis, George Dunn, Raymond Hadley, George Haller, R. E. Hamilton; No. 8008 PD, Tulsa, Okla.; W.; 22 yrs. (1931); 5'9¾"; 130 lbs.; sldr. bld.; brn. hair; bl. eyes; med. comp.; sm. pit sc. on face; vac. sc. up. left arm, outer; sc. just below knuckle of left index fgr.; writes left-handed; res., Chicago, Ill.; occ., clerk; nat. Can. Wanted for MURDER.

JOHN WILLIAM KELLUM, with aliases: John Kellum, John W. Kellum; Columbus, Ohio; W.; 36 yrs. (1932); 5'4"; 120 lbs.; short musc. bld.; med. chest. hair; med. vio. eyes; fair comp.; boil sc. rear neck; occ., waiter; married; nat. Amer. Rec'd St. Pen., Columbus, Ohio, 7-14-32 to serve 1-15 yrs. for BURGLARY and LARCENY. Escaped 11-12-32.

HAROLD KEYS, with alias: Harold Lon Keys; No. 8942 St. Pr., Florence, Ariz.; W.; 23 yrs. (1932); 6¼"; 171 lbs.; med. bld.; lt. hair; lt. brn. eyes; lt. comp.; horiz. sc. across forehead at hair line; ½" sc. rt. elbow; 1" sc. left shin bone, outer; sc. above rt. knee cap; 1" sc. cent. of back; occ., farmer; nat. Amer. Rec'd St. Pr., Florence, Ariz., 6-14-32 to serve 5-7 yrs. for ROBBERY. Escaped 12-6-32.

WILLIAM LAW; No. 26772 St. Pen., Richmond, Va.; W.; 18 yrs. (1931); 5'11"; 145 lbs.; sldr. bld.; dk. hair; bl. eyes; med. comp.; blk. eyebrows; res., Rocky Mount, Va.; occ., laborer; nat. Amer. Rec'd St. Pen., Richmond, Va., 3-26-31 to serve 5 yrs. for MURDER, 2nd degree. Escaped 12-7-32.

JAMES LAWSON, with aliases: J. Lawson, J. A. Lawson, J. O. Lawson, James A. Lawson, James O. Lawson, Jim Lawson, Jimmie Lawson, James Barker, Jimmie Davis, J. Kennedy, Jim Abusom, Joplin, Mo.; W.; 30 yrs. (1932); 6' 1"; 150 lbs.; sldr. bld.; lt. brn. hair; bl. eyes; ruddy comp.; face pitted; sm. sc. rt. cheek bone; cut sc. under left ear; vac. sc. up. left arm, outer; ½" sc. back of rt. hand; walks with a limp; occ. printer; nat. Amer. Wanted for ROBBERY.

ROBERT DRUGGAN, with alias: Robert E. Druggan, No.—St. Attorney, Mound City, Ill.; W.; 18 years. (1932); 5' 5½"; 154 lbs.; med. bld.; brn. hair; bl. eyes; lt. comp.; sm. sc. end of nose; sc. over rt. eye; long sc. down back of left hand; res.—Chicago, Ill.; occ.—printer; nat.—Amer. Wanted for escape while being

held for housebreaking. (Notify: Chief of Police, Paducah, Kentucky.)

PERCY DEVOE, with alias: Percy DeVeaux, No. 4,323 P. D., Miami, Fla.; B.; 30 years. (1931); 5' 8¼"; 181 lbs.; med. heavy bld.; blk. hair; mar. eyes; dark brn. comp.; sm. mustache; res.—Miami, Fla.; nat.—Amer. Wanted for Murder. (Notify: Chief of Police, Miami, Florida.)

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Attacks Upon Policemen

By OPIE L. WARNER

WANTON murders of policemen have increased to such an extent of recent years as to become a national scandal. A half a century ago, the murder of a policeman, even in a metropolitan city, was so extremely rare as to make it a subject for a front page story in the local daily newspapers, but during the past ten or twelve years we find police killings are not deemed of sufficient news importance to be played up on the front head-lines of our daily papers, for the simple reason that such murders have become common happenings.

Whenever this phase of our rapidly changing social problems happens to be discussed by people officially interested in the observance of law and order, the blame is generally placed on our parole system. The plea is put forth that owing to the extreme severity of our probation and parole laws, felons who have been paroled will kill the arresting police officer when detected in the commission of another crime, rather than stand trial for its commission and be given a life sentence.

Of course, this, like many other reasons for the commission of various kinds of crimes against persons and property, is what could be described as a "moot question." Excellent arguments may be given both for and against it. However, we find the killing of policemen goes merrily on, even in states which impose only a certain number of years imprisonment for a three-time, or even a four-time, felony offender.

We have thus the curious fact that although the extremely stringent laws against felons who come under the class of repeaters are not prevalent in all of the states, nevertheless, ex-convicts seem to uniformly attack police officers with intent to kill in every state in the Union. The fact would seem to offset the arguments of those who blame the severity of the laws against confirmed felons for their wanton murders of peace officers who would arrest them.

Thus, it would appear the murderous attacks on police officers do not bear out the theory that the fear of heavy penalties causes criminals to become murderers through desperation.

At the same time, we might state that the prospect of being leniently and humanely dealt with by parole boards does not at all seem to have the effect of making this class of criminals any more willing to surrender to arrest if they have the slightest opportunity of using a gun on the arresting officer.

In English courts the possession or non-possession of a deadly weapon made all the difference in the world in the minds of the judges who imposed the sentence. There, it seems, the sentence for the armed criminal was immensely greater than for the unarmed one, and the thug who attacked the police officer knew of the mighty difference it would make in his sentence, whether he was found

armed or unarmed when arrested.

Of course, it is in a manner invidious to compare police conditions in the United States with those in England, even if we consider only the gun situation. In this country everyone may, if he wishes, be the possessor of small arms of one kind or another, and possibly there is an average of one gun to each home. In England, the securing of such arms is a difficult matter indeed, entailing much governmental formality.

In recent years even machine guns have been used freely by criminals, acting individually or in smaller or larger groups. When we consider that such a palpably dangerous and deadly weapon as a machine gun may be purchased freely, it is astonishing that the more shocking crimes of violence are not more frequent.

Just to give an instance of the widespread use—or, rather, misuse—of machine guns, I will set down herein a table showing the business in machine guns done by one retail concern in an eastern city during a twelve-month period recently:

Police and sheriffs	297
Prisons	84
Mexico	61
Individual owners	47
Gun concerns	39
Banks	13
Business concerns	32
Armored car companies	5
United States Marine Corps	33
Fictitious Concerns (guns astray)	83
New York City concerns	91
	785

You will note that under the heading "Guns Astray," 83 machine guns, or 12 per cent of the year's business in machine guns, were shipped to criminals. Today, these 83 guns shipped by that one concern, and other such guns from various gun retail stores in large eastern and middle-western cities, are in the hands of would-be law-breakers, to be used in their private feuds or against law-abiding citizens who will not comply with their unlawful demands—or, what is more probable still, against the small handful of peace officers whose sworn duty it is to protect the lives and property of our citizens and to arrest criminals, either unarmed or unlawfully equipped with gas bombs, revolvers, sawed-off shotguns or machine guns.

We often hear the cry about the multiplicity of laws on our statute books. Considering the gun situation, it would not appear at all out of order to increase our already large number of statutory laws by the addition of a few stringent statutes covering the manufacture, sale, possession and use of small arms and machine guns.

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CHIEF QUINN'S RADIO TALK*(Continued from Page 7)*

into closer harmony. To the most casual observer it is quite apparent that the marked wall of separation which stood between the police and the people some years ago has almost crumbled, and become merely a memory.

There are two main reasons for this happy change: Clear thinking civic leaders who have taken the place of the old-time ward politicians have advocated cooperation with the police heads; and police heads have left no stone unturned to stress the necessity of this harmony, even going to the extent of contacting the children by giving lectures to them in the public schools on such subjects as the observance of traffic laws, the dangers of Halloween pranks; and the observance of ordinances generally that apply to juveniles.

Public relations have become an essential part of police work. There is no greater proof of this than the fact that our department is constantly requested for speakers before clubs, associations, churches, and in fact, every civic, social and business organization.

We must have officers who, in addition to being sympathetic and courteous, are intelligent, honest and courageous—yes, courageous even to the point of apparently callous recklessness. The public at large must be made aware that the police uniform generally clothes most exceptional men—men who would be worthy of respect in any line of endeavor.

Feeling that it is my duty to place the peace officer in the favorable light which is his by every gauge of justice, I wish to draw the attention of my audience to the eminently unfair practice of playwrights and writers of fiction, dealing with crime and criminals, to represent the police officer as a person of subnormal intelligence, and even brutality, in so-called "third-degree" methods.

I am inclined to feel righteous indignation when reading a novel in which a ludicrously impossible Sherlock Holmes is made the hero, while the well-trained, tireless detective on the case is placed in role of a blundering idiot.

Unfortunately the peace officers as a whole cannot offset this terrible handicap placed on them in this manner, but an intelligent and fair-minded public could most effectively come to the aid of the protectors of their lives and property, by being outspoken in their defense of their servants—the very men they have selected to make their homes safe places to live in, and their streets safe places on which to walk.

From my associations with police chiefs at various national conventions of police chiefs, and from conversations with men in the business, professional and religious groups in my jurisdiction, I feel that it is generally regarded that the police of a city are an outstanding indication of a city's citizenship.

Considered in this light, a member of a first class department like we have in San Francisco, should be given due respect, and the officer himself should be fully alive to the fact that as a peace officer he has the respect of the citizenry.

(Continued on Page 26)

BAY COUNTIES' PEACE OFFICERS

(Continued from Page 8)

Chief of Police, Sausalito; Harry A. Cahalan, Special Officer, San Francisco.

The following members of the University of San Francisco Glee Club were also present: Frederick L. Brown, Director; August S. Rosebrook, Accompanist; John O'Keefe; Ralph Bruns; Albert B. Fink; Jack Patrick Gaffney; Jack Moyles; Kenneth E. Macfarlan; J. Carroll Foss; John Harrison; Paul McArdle; Wm. S. Burling; John A. Bain; Wm. Kilsby; Richard A. Murphy; William C. Greely; C. E. Phillips.

* * *

During the three years of its organization, the meeting held at the Mt. Diablo Country Club was the banner meeting, in the matter of attendance. His Honor, Governor James Rolph, Jr., was the guest of honor and was greeted by the Peace Officers from the several counties adjacent to the Bay area.

* * *

The meeting opened with the turning over of the day's program by Chief William J. Quinn of San Francisco, President of the Bay Counties' Peace Officers' Association, to Sheriff R. Veale of Contra Costa County, host of the day.

* * *

When Sheriff Veale had briefly responded to the president's introductory remarks, he assured the assemblage of being heartily welcome to Contra Costa County—and offered them his sincere thanks for coming in such large numbers to pay tribute to the guest of the day—Governor James Rolph, Jr.

* * *

Probably the most unique feature of the meeting, which was indeed the most outstanding one since the organization of the association, was the novel request made by the host, Sheriff Veale, who asked all those present to stand, by counties, and announce themselves. It was most impressive to see successive groups stand when their respective counties were mentioned, and then to hear each one of the individual group announce his name. This ceremony proved, if proof were needed, that the Bay Counties' Peace Officers' Association is thoroughly representative of the peace enforcement machinery of the counties in the vicinity of San Francisco Bay. Each county was well represented, both officially and unofficially, as the assemblage contained representative business men as well as civic leaders from a dozen counties.

* * *

President Quinn informed the meeting that, owing to the fact that Governor Rolph was scheduled to leave early, he would ask the Governor to speak to them first. Chief Quinn said Governor Rolph, when Mayor of San Francisco, had always been a friend of the Police Department and was always one of the first to arrive at the bedside of a stricken officer—was ready to assist the stricken officer and his family morally and financially.

* * *

Governor Rolph expressed his great pleasure at being amongst the members of the Bay Counties' Peace Of-

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ficers' Association and their friends. He said he wished it clearly understood that he is the peace officer's friend. He stated he also wished it understood that he will never sign an anti-capital punishment bill unless it contains a provision that killers of peace officers are excluded from its benefits. The postponements of the Farrington execution, he explained, were because one of the dates was a holiday, and the other was St. Patrick's Day.

Before closing, the Governor assured the peace officers they could always count on his wholehearted support in their efforts for the peace and safety of the people of the State.

The Governor was heartily applauded at the conclusion of his brief address, as he was also on his appearing at the meeting.

* * *

The University of San Francisco Glee Club, under the leadership of Frederick L. Brown, Director, rendered Governor Rolph's own favorite song, "Smiles," and many other pieces—especially old times songs, which drew forth the warm applause of the audience.

* * *

Reverend Father Norbert Feeley delivered an eloquent and scholarly address on the subject, "Music." This able speaker held his audience spellbound while he showed how music and melody form part of our lives, and are really a human necessity as well as a blessing and a pleasure. Father Feeley's excellent address on music dovetailed admirably into the day's program of song, as provided by the University of San Francisco Glee Club.

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which excellently rendered a large collection of modern songs and old favorites during the afternoon.

* * *

The scholarly dean of police experts, August Vollmer, was warmly greeted when he arose to address his fellow members on his experiences during his recent world tour. As Mr. Vollmer took his audience from one large city to another and narrated in his own inimitable manner what he found in Paris or Hong Kong or Vienna, or some other European city, the audience began to realize that our American police methods do not at all suffer by comparison. In fact, when he stressed the fact that in this broad land of ours we are not trammelled by passports and identification checks as we go from Maine to California, or from Washington to Florida, he brought home to his audience the vastly great difference there is between the police methods of Europe and America.

In Europe, he pointed out, everything—as far as its citizens are concerned—is really check and cross check, the police having not alone the individual history of each citizen at hand, but also a complete knowledge of his family and his connections. To hide in Europe through change of address would be as impossible as to cancel one's identity through assuming a different name, he pointed out, although such things are comparatively easy in the United States. The police of the countries he visited are thorough, and do wonderful work—but living conditions favor this result.

European police are numerous per capita, and their work is not multiplied by a cosmopolitan population and by the easy and numerous means of travel afforded in this country. He pointed out particularly the intensive information which European police departments have of individuals and families—the compiling of which information would be foreign to the idea of American freedom.

* * *

Considered in the light of the immense amount of policing to be done by a comparatively small number of peace officers in the United States, Mr. Vollmer found reason to be justly proud of the American peace officer, he said, who virtually holds crime to a minimum under a multitude of conditions which make for the easy commission of crime and the difficulty of its solution.

* * *

Usual Business and Reading of Minutes: The usual business, also the reading of the minutes, was dispensed with.

* * *

Communications: A letter was read from Mr. Joseph A. Murphy of San Francisco, who was on the Committee of Arrangements for the day, expressing his regrets for being compelled to remain away from the meeting on account of sickness.

* * *

Next Meeting: The next meeting will be held at the Hillsboro Country Club on Thursday, June 29, 1933.

WM. J. QUINN, President

JOHN J. HARPER, Secretary.

WELCOME TO SAN JUAN BAUTISTA PAGEANT SUNDAY, JUNE 25

By FATHER FRANCIS J. CAFFREY, M. M.,
Superior of the Old Mission.

I am grateful to the *San Francisco Police and Peace Officers' Journal* for giving me this opportunity to invite members of the Department and their friends to attend our Fifth Annual Pageant at San Juan Bautista on Sunday, June 25. San Juan can be reached by good highways, directly from San Francisco, being 10 miles below Gilroy.

With a well-directed pageant in charge of Edward Preston Murphy of Santa Clara University, an historical parade and a real old-time Spanish California barbecue, we will commemorate the 136th anniversary of the founding of the Mission and City of San Juan Bautista. In June, 1797, on the feast day of Saint John the Baptist, Father Fermin Francisco de Lasuen formally blessed the site and started construction work on the mission.

Recently we had the pleasure of having Chief of Police William J. Quinn visit our mission. At the dedication of our new rectory in February, Captain William T. Healy of the Bush Street Station was among a distinguished company present. Inspector Thomas Curtis is a frequent visitor. We know those members of the Department and their friends who love the old time history and romance of early California will enjoy coming to our little Spanish town on June 25. Our motto at San Juan for that day, and every day, is: "Come quickly and go away slowly."

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CHIEF QUINN'S RADIO TALK

(Continued from Page 22)

To secure the cooperation of the public it is incumbent on the police heads to make police problems and police methods more available. The door to police internal workings should be open to organizations working for the betterment of the city — such as members of the Chamber of Commerce and kindred organizations.

The public should know that police records of crime furnish the one and only record of criminal conditions; that such information may not be gleaned from the daily press which features coincidental crimes or rumored indictments.

It may be interesting to my audience to learn that the San Francisco Police Department, which stands in the front rank as a metropolitan police department, has had almost perfect cooperation from every class of citizen. This civic aid has come as a result of exchanges of confidences.

Conferences have been held at the Hall of Justice with groups representing banking interests, hotel and apartment house operators, drygoods, railroad, grocery and other mercantile interests, to devise ways and means of best cooperating to thwart the most elaborate plans of both organized and unorganized criminals to prey upon the various lines of commercial endeavor. At these conferences we were also in a position to touch on criminal procedure, which is a phase of our work that the layman generally fails to consider.

Groups of businessmen or civic leaders coming to the Hall of Justice for the first time on such occasions, have expressed astonishment at the volume of daily business, in the form of telephonic, telegraphic, radio and teletype messages handled at police headquarters.

These good citizens also wonder at the versatility of police officers, who so unostentatiously read fingerprints, operate teletype machines, broadcast radio messages, make talks to boys in schools and on playgrounds, give Yawara exhibitions, lecture to civic clubs on traffic conditions, play Sousa's marches like professionals, or risk their lives in arresting armed bandits.

Exchanging confidences, as I have indicated, has the effect of psychologically aligning the citizen with the police officer—and the result of this mental alignment is tangible teamwork and noticeable cooperation.

At such meetings we get an opportunity to explain the close connection between minor rackets and major crimes, and to explain that our apparently unnecessary interference with night clubs, dance-halls, pool-rooms, etc., is directed primarily at breaking up breeding places of crime and removing the motive for crimes of violence, which are all too common of recent years.

We constantly endeavor to get the public to realize that the police interfere in such instances because they usually are a background for immorality, bitterness, feuds, murders and organized crime, with its corruption of even the machinery of criminal justice.

It is the earnest wish of police officials to receive aid and information from citizens, even though such information be in the main, of no value whatever. It is rarely a crime is committed which is not witnessed by some citizen—or, at least, of which some citizen may have knowledge of the preparatory steps or the subsequent movements of the criminal, thus the cooperation of the citizen is almost an absolute necessity in many instances. Remember, modern crimes are solved, not by super-scientific, or detective story methods, but by information gleaned by hard working police detectives, consequently every aid in this direction is valuable and is gratefully received.

This is why I have constantly encouraged my radio audiences to report all suspicious circumstances. All too frequently crimes are committed which could have been prevented had some citizen only taken the trouble of reporting something suspicious he had noticed previous to its commission.

It has been my constant aim to encourage citizens to become police-minded, insofar as the criminal conditions of this community are considered. As I have already stated, we have had the most pleasing results from our personal contacts with individuals, business groups and corporation representatives, because we have not waited until they have become the victims of some criminal attack, but have had our conferences in anticipation of such attacks.

Thus, our contacts are both pleasant and educational, as precautions are discussed, and our visitors, perhaps for the first time, realize the extent of our police facilities and police methods in thwarting crime—and perhaps also, for the first time, become alive to the finesse of our police

Arthur M. Brown
Arthur M. Brown, Jr.

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Thus, operators of retail stores, gas stations, warehouses, banks, etc., would be interested in everything connected with burglaries and robberies; department stores in bad checks, shop-lifters and pick-pocketing; and automobile dealers in the various clever schemes for stealing automobiles.

For years our San Francisco Police Department has had what is called a Crime Prevention Bureau. At first, the men of this detail merely maintained a continuous drive on loafers found around dance halls, pool-rooms and such places as might harbor possible criminals, but of recent years we have enlarged the scope of its endeavors, and men of this detail are now the liason agents of the department in contacting various social and civic agencies interested in the betterment of the civic social conditions.

To this end they lecture on such police problems as vagrancy, communistic activities and juvenile delinquency and thus, without any undue publicity, they carry on a constructive campaign which might very well be called first class social work. Our crime prevention bureau is really a pioneer unit in the field in which the police officers and the welfare worker meet to work for a common end.

In our department school of instruction our police officers are trained in the fundamentals of social work and are impressed with the necessity of good home, school, church and playground opportunities for our youth. They are taught to make the school-going youths their friends, by showing a kindly interest in their play and their ambitions. This sympathy of the police officers is of incalculable aid in preventing juvenile delinquency and, as statistics show, juvenile delinquency is the major cause of present-day crime.

In conclusion, I will state, police officials of today are open to receive constructive criticism—and the only way to receive it is through contacts, with their employers, the citizens. I would also impress my hearers with the necessity of showing good citizenship by becoming "police-minded"—by taking pride in the efforts of the men who are paid to protect the lives and property of the citizens. I would like to say to every good citizen: "Know your policemen. If you do this, you will have a clear conception of the arduous and effective work they accomplish, and, recognizing their immense potentialities for civic good, you will take genuine pride in them."

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ERNEST (SPANIE) APAC JAILED

An echo of one of the most spectacular gun battles in the history of the department reverberated around the Hall of Justice early this month when Ernest (Spanie) Apac, stick-up man and associate of the notorious convict Joe Tanko, was brought in by Inspectors Irving Findlay and Arthur Lahey.

Apac, sought for seven years, when his pal Tanko was killed in a duel with Detective Sergeants Earl Roney and Vernon Van Matre, was found loitering in the Mission district. He is held under an old indictment charging robbery.

The memory of the Tanko affair is still fresh in the minds of everyone in the department.

Heading a posse surrounding a rendezvous on McAllister Street, near Steiner, in search of Apac, "Creepy" Wilson and Willie DeBardleben, Roney and Van Matre came upon Tanko. He had smashed his way out of prison and had gone into hiding there after sensational escapades, which included murder, throughout Northern California.

Determined not to be taken alive Tanko opened up with his automatic. His deadly aim and quick trigger finger dropped Earl Roney and Van Matre but not before they plugged him with a fatal slug. Detective Sergeant Roney was so badly wounded that he was unable to continue as a policeman. He is now on pension.

Van Matre was also brought down but pulled through after weeks in the hospital and is still on duty as one of the department's best liked and most efficient officers.

"Creepy" Wilson and DeBardleben were "settled" on long terms but Apac disappeared. The search for him never ceased and finally, as already stated, he was brought in.

The crime for which Apac is under indictment was a robbery in Golden Gate Park in which a couple were relieved of jewels and money.

Captain of Inspectors Dulica complimented Inspectors Findlay and Lahey highly on their capture. He feels sure that the erstwhile pal of the notorious Tanko is just about "set" to begin that long-postponed prison term.

TWO NOTORIOUS CROOKS JAILED

Within the past month the department has sliced San Francisco's list of 50 public enemies to forty-eight.

This all happened when two notorious characters, Joe Spinosa, gangster, gunman, hijacker and dope peddler, and his pal Joseph (Lemonhead) Silvestri, took a "fall" of from one to six years each at San Quentin.

Associates of the most hardened underworld figures Spinosa and Silvestri had been knocking at the door of the Big House for a long time. Silvestri just couldn't go straight. He was out of McNeil's Island but a short time when he went back to his old tricks and went in for narcotics on the selling end.

SAFETY MEET IN SAN FRANCISCO

An all-California Accident Prevention Conference is to be held in San Francisco May 24-25. Every branch and phase of accident prevention will be discussed. Police speakers will take a leading role in presenting the precautions for safety in everyday life.

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WANTED

Reo Verne Sankey, alias Vern Sankey.

DESCRIPTION

Reo Verne Sankey. Age, 42 years. Height, 5 feet, 7½ inches. Weight, 170-175 pounds. Build, heavy. Complexion, ruddy. Eyes, blue. Hair, light brown, bald in front. Teeth, 2 eye teeth gold and some gold in lower teeth. Race, white—naturalized Canadian. Occupation, railroad engineer. Marks and scars, 3 small moles left side of chin, small scar on back of one hand.



WANTED

Gordon Francis Alcorn, aliases Gordon Alcorn, Gordon Elkhorn, Gordon Best.

DESCRIPTION

Gordon Francis Alcorn. Age, 27 years. Height, 6 feet. Weight, 160-170 pounds. Build, slender. Complexion, sallow. Eyes, blue. Hair, dark brown or black, wavy. Nationality, Canadian. Occupation, railroad fireman.

Wanted for the kidnaping of Charles Boettcher II at Denver, Colo., February 12, 1933.

These men are under Federal Indictment at Denver, Colo., for kidnaping, conspiracy to kidnap, and for using the mails in extorting money in connection therewith. Four of their accomplices now in custody. Last seen in Minneapolis, Minn., March 7, 1933. A reward of \$5000 offered for information leading to the arrest and conviction of each man. Reward expires March 21, 1934. They travel by auto exclusively and will probably establish residence in some sparsely settled rural community. Rural carriers and filling station attendants especially be on the alert. If seen, and unable to cause their arrest, number of license plate should be obtained. Any information should be wired to one of the officials named below.

C. T. HANSEN, Inspector in Charge, Denver, Colorado.
R. E. NELSON, Post Office Inspector, Denver, Colorado.
ALBERT T. CLARK, Chief of Police, Denver, Colorado.

Issued by:

J. EDGAR HOOVER, Director.

Extract from House Report 2290, 71st Congress, 3d Session

Investigation of Communist Propaganda

January 17, 1931—Committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union, and ordered to be printed.

(Continued from last issue)

FRIENDS OF THE SOVIET UNION

All officials of the Friends of the Soviet Union must be communists. The organization has for its purpose the raising of money to promote friendly relations with Russia, recognition by the Federal Government, and the showing of films depicting the merits of the soviet system of government. The headquarters are in New York City and it has units all over the United States.

ALL-AMERICAN ANTI-IMPERIALIST LEAGUE

The All-American Anti-Imperialist League is a section of the League Against Imperialism, and has its units in most of the larger cities in the United States. The communists use the league for the purpose of spreading vicious and false propaganda in Mexico, Central and South American countries against the United States, depicting this country as a big bully, trying to exploit Latin America and destroying its sovereignty.

CUBA

Mr. R. Gomez, a well-known communist, writing in the Communist for January, 1931, makes the following statement, regarding the communist situation in Cuba:

"Now, in the course of a new revolutionary wave, the proletariat has shown that it knows how to benefit from past experience. The bloody fight in Havana streets, December 14, 1929, the political strike of January 10, the general strike of March 20 against unemployment and against the persecution of the trade-unions, in which 200,000 workers participated, the demonstrations of May 1, and the hundreds of strikes developing in the course of this year, all these heroic struggles led by the National Workers Federation of Cuba and by the Communist Party are the first skirmishes of the future revolutionary battle."

The following is an extract from a letter from the central committee for the Communist Party of the United States of America to the central committee of the Communist Party of Cuba, on November 6, 1930 (from the Communist, January, 1931):

"The Communist Party of the United States of America will energetically carry on a campaign of enlightenment of the workers of our country on the problems of the revolutionary workers of Cuba and for support of their struggles. We will even more energetically mobilize the American workers against the murderous American imperialism which is our common oppressor. Your struggle and our struggle in the United States are intimately linked up together. Our small material support which we have been able to give to your fight, which is of course entirely inadequate, we will make every attempt to increase. We will give all assistance which we can possibly organize here for the return of revolutionary Cuban immigrants who desire to go back and help in your struggle."

(TO BE CONTINUED)

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San Francisco

POLICE

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PEACE OFFICERS' JOURNAL
OF THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA

JULY

1933

Matthew A. Brady, District Attorney of San Francisco



F

or upwards of a quarter of a century Matthew A. Brady has served the people of San Francisco in a variety of ways—Civil Service Commissioner under Mayor Taylor and Rolph; Judge of the Police Court and District Attorney since 1919. Such is the official record of the long and useful career of our friend. But he has been more than an official; Brady has been an institution. He brought to every office he held rare qualities of mind and heart, the precious inheritance from a kindly and honorable father and from a sweet and devoted mother, whose ways were the way of gentleness and of love.

In Brady there is a harmonious mingling of fine human instincts that have enabled him both as Judge and District Attorney, to maintain the law, and withal to temper justice with mercy. In this respect his judgments have been singularly accurate. We do not speak of his honesty and faithfulness, for those are household words, but rather of those qualities of fraternal sympathy and understanding and a deeply rooted passion for justice that made him a real pioneer in certain methods of administration of the prosecutor's office. To protect the thoughtless and the unwary, the widow and the orphan against the wiles of the schemer, he established the Fraud Bureau. To protect human life and property, he created the Crime Prevention Bureau. To bring aid and comfort to abandoned wives and little children and to repair the wreckage of broken homes, he established the Bureau of Domestic Relations. As Judge, he has pronounced sentence upon many, and as District Attorney his office has been notably successful in its prosecutions. But no one sentence has been harsh or unjust, and no one innocent man has been convicted. Kind and considerate he is, but where right and honor are at stake he can neither be bent nor turned from the strict course of duty.

Rich in experience, matured in judgment, penetrating in insight, Judge Brady has an ever youthful and buoyant spirit; his vision is fresh and clear. And so he goes on, resolved always "to do justice and to walk humbly with his God."

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William J. Quinn

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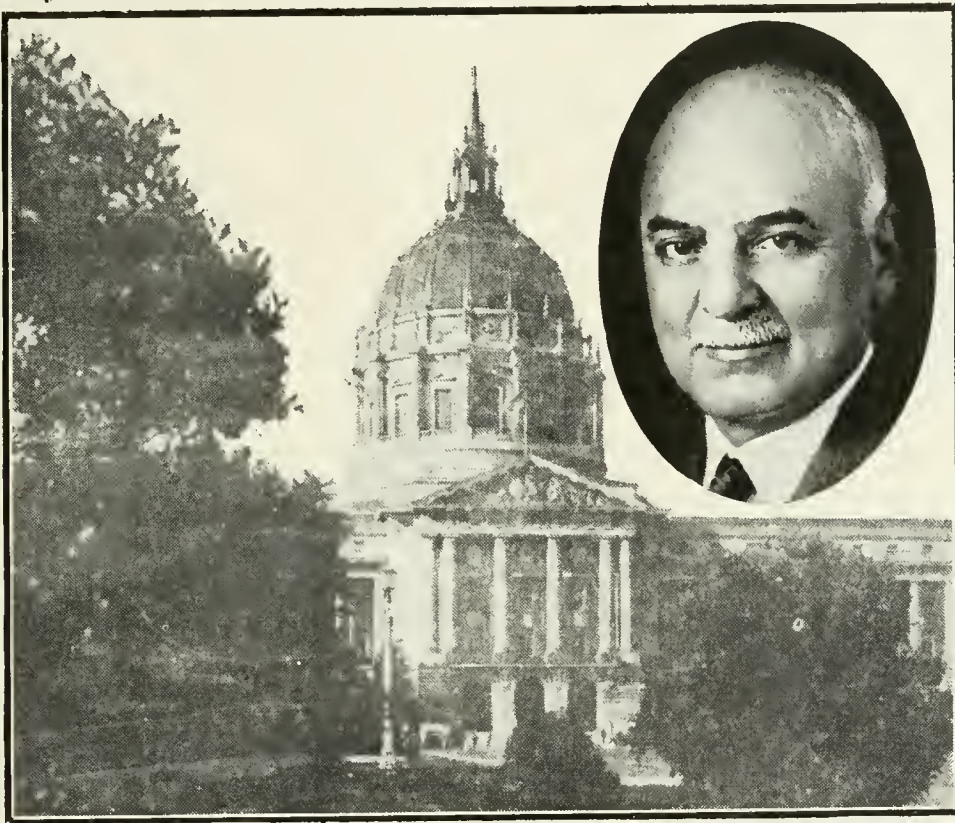
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Vol. XI.

JULY, 1933

No. 7

City Hall Which Escaped Financial Problems, and Mayor



Herald Tribune—Acme

THE City and County of San Francisco has just completed one of the most trying years which have ever faced any people. In the light of fast declining revenues, tax defaults and bank holiday, the City by the Golden Gate finds itself in a unique position among the large cities of America: all bills paid and no deficit.

We find the reason for this splendid record in the unceasing efforts of the Mayor, Angelo Rossi, to cut down overhead. The Mayor's office in the past few months has been the center of unceasing activity. The numerous conferences of the leading civic lights who have come forward at the Mayor's call to aid him in his battle to stem the rising tide of unemployment, have worked wonders in the short span of a year.

The city has finished the year with a surplus in the treasury, a lower tax rate, opened the War Memorial

group, established new playgrounds and parks, set a new charter in motion, equipped a modern radio station for police and fire calls, built new streets and nearly completed the water tunnel through the Coast Range.

These accomplishments are as nothing compared to the wonderful work that has been done in the field on unemployment relief. Food, drugs and medical attention have been issued to countless thousands of the less fortunate. Relief racketeers have been arrested and convicted, and the ill-gotten funds restored.

With the list of the unemployed being constantly decreased, the prospects of a greater year of accomplishments this year loom very brightly. The Mayor, through his constant efforts and his courageous handling of the problems of policy which have arisen, has instilled in the hearts of his people a new spirit of co-operation and a new faith in the future of their city, state and nation.

Police Chief WILLIAM J. QUINN

From New York Commerce and Industry Magazine, July Edition



SAN FRANCISCO is commanding much interest in financial circles. Following the opening of the Carquinez Straits Bridge, plans are being rushed for two gigantic bridges opening city traffic north and east. Recent enlargements give San Francisco the second largest brewery in the country; other immense brewing corporations are there; construction is active and increasing. Gangster activities (never the ravaging problem they are in the East) are being rapidly eliminated. How is that being so well accomplished? We think the answer is two-headed: methods and men.

San Francisco City and County are one entity. Duty and responsibility are not divided, as Greater New York's one city and five counties divide them. The western arrangement is far superior.

A discussion of "men" involves largely the selection of a Chief and that Chief's preparation for his job. William J. Quinn became San Francisco's Chief of Police, New Year, 1929—in "boom times," times of "investment opportunities" and the "get-rich-quick" gentry whom it was the Chief's duty to expose. In spite of severe pressure, Chief Quinn exposed them. He had then been, as patrolman and Captain and Chief Clerk, 23 years in the department, passed a University law course (itself a full-time job) while on active duty in 1925.

Chief Quinn attacked public indifference by campaigns of education. He gained the cooperation of school children and citizens in fighting accidents and crime. He fought to modernize the department's equipment. He secured a radio broadcasting system, motorcycle sidecars, helped found the statewide teletype. He exposed communistic propaganda; developed natural leadership among his own men; trained public speakers from the ranks to arouse popular interest. The Chief himself was greatly in demand on platform and radio. Response to his KPO and KGO broadcasts warranted making them a weekly feature. Naturally, a member of the International Association of Chiefs of Police, he was made a Director of the Executive Committee. The teletype system demanded he take

a directorship there. He was pressed for time for his personal hobby, but he did not forget Boys' Work; to attract and hold boys' interest during youth, thus forming citizenry instead of criminals. That work is both his hobby

and his logical belief and taste. In addition, he is a beloved patron of athletics, both in and out of his department, and is always ready with counsel and guidance to further the development of outdoor sports.

YOUTH TURNS RELIGIOUS

(From San Francisco Chronicle)

THE frequently made observation that in times of economic distress there is a resurgence of faith in things spiritual receives striking confirmation in the testimony of many of our religious leaders. Particularly among our young people, these ecclesiastics and others note there is an impressive movement toward the religious life.

The spotlight was directed to this striking trend by the assertion by Police Chief Quinn there are more young people active in church work, entering the religious life and dedicating their lives to spiritual things than ever before. What the chief's statement was aiming at is the

current belief that the present generation is going to hell as swift as bootleg liquor and a general contempt for all authority can carry them. Such a view both the chief and the religious leaders consulted declare is a calumny undeserved by our young people.

Such testimony is encouraging in the face of such opinion as that voiced by Stanley High in Harper's that there is nothing in American life to justify the conclusion that men are turning to God. The drift of the times, he says, is away from religion and particularly away from the organized religion of the church.

Our religious leaders and divines see no reason to take such a pessimistic view. And they assemble facts and figures to lend substance to their conviction.

ALL POLICE OFFICIALS throughout California should take notice that the annual meeting of the State Peace Officers' Association will meet this year at Lake Tahoe. The session is scheduled for August 24-25-26.

Hundreds of police chiefs, sheriffs, constables and other officers of the law will be in attendance. The meeting will cover a period of three days during which experts in criminology, fingerprinting and other identification methods will address the gathering.

The Holdup of Number 36

By CHIEF SPECIAL AGENT DANIEL O'CONNELL

WE are accustomed to hear that truth is stranger than fiction, and in our daily conversations we occasionally hear persons express their belief in the fact that there is nothing new under the sun.

It is quite possible that plausible arguments could be put forth against the truth of both expressions, but when I consider things as I find them, I feel they are both, in the main, pretty close to the truth. We are living in the most enlightened and progressive age in the world's history. Nevertheless, we find we are occasionally exposed, for no apparent reason, to the same inconvenience and dangers that beset the best citizens of ten thousand years ago.



Special Agent O'Connell

To illustrate this, I wish to draw attention to the fact that with all our present-day civilization, we suffer enormously and continually at the hands of law breakers and seem to see no possible avenue of escape from this tyranny. It costs many millions of dollars annually in the United States to offset the efforts of the criminal—and this annual outlay is on the upward trend. Still, we find that our banks are robbed, our payrolls intercepted and even our big business men forced to pay unwilling tribute to professional law breakers.

In history we find every nation has had its criminal class, both organized and unorganized. In the history of our own state we find it has furnished every class of criminal from the early days of '49 down to the present day. We also find that California has the dubious honor of producing some of the cleverest, most daring, most picturesque and most notorious criminals in the history of the United States.

In this article I am giving in detail the history of two holdups of trains on the Southern Pacific Lines, and in giving this history I feel I am in a small way showing the thoroughness with which the various official and semi-official units for the prevention of crime and the capture and conviction of criminals throughout the United States cooperate and act as one large force in effecting this praiseworthy result. In my story you will see how the metropolitan, state and national officers have cooperated unselfishly and arduously with our railroad police, and you will naturally come to the conclusion that without such cooperation the Fleagles, the Bertas and their ilk would probably be today plying their dastardly and deadly profession—plundering and killing for pastime,

as it were.

About nine o'clock on the morning of June 22, 1929, the telephone carried the message of another train robbery to the Chief Special Agent's office of the Southern Pacific Company. The meager and inexact information told of the robbery of Train No. 36, near McAvoy, California, the looting of the registered mail, which was first reported as containing about \$50,000 in currency, and the shooting of Engineer Barnes by one of the bandits.

The forces of the law were swiftly marshaled into action. The sheriff's officers of Contra Costa County, post office inspectors, railroad police officers and agents of the Railway Express Agency and all peace officers in Northern California were notified, and the first available descriptions of the bandits broadcast. In this fashion was begun a bandit chase that was to result in the dispersal of two bands of the most desperate criminals, who had been among the most successful to ever operate on the Pacific Coast and in the Middle West.

When the railroad police officers reached McAvoy, they learned that two men boarded train No. 36 at Bay Point bearing tickets for Pittsburg. They sat in the rear seat of the partition coach, and as the train approached the small, non-agency station of McAvoy, they rose, fired two shots into the floor of the car to attract attention, and ordered Conductor Wamsley to give the engineer a stop signal. The passengers, conductor and brakemen were ordered to the front of the car, and as the train stopped one robber took charge of the passengers and trainmen while the other hurried ahead to the engine.

The passengers, Conductor Wamsley and Brakemen

(Continued on Page 17)



Bullet-proof vest and clothing worn by Mr. and Mrs. Ellis during commission of crime.

BAY COUNTIES' Peace Officers' Association

MEETINGS EVERY MONTH

WILLIAM J. QUINN, *President*

JOHN J. HARPER, *Secretary*

THE regular monthly meeting of the Bay Counties' Peace Officers' Association was held on Thursday, June 29, 1933, at the Hillsborough Country Club with Mr. W. P. Scott as host.

* * *

NEW MEMBERS: The following were elected to membership in the Association: B. H. Grubbs, B. H. Fyfe, John L. Farley and Leon H. Ader.

* * *

HONORARY MEMBERS: The following were elected to Honorary Membership in the Association: Lieutenant Sam Miller, Inspector R. Tatham, Sergeant Thomas P. McNerney, Officer M. E. Gurnea and Officer Wm. J. Nittler, all of the San Francisco Police Department.

* * *

President Quinn thanked Mr. W. P. Scott, the host of the day, for the excellent arrangements made by him for the luncheon and business meeting.

* * *

Mr. Scott, in replying to Chief Quinn's introduction, told the members it was always a genuine pleasure to him to have the Bay Counties' Peace Officers' Association hold a meeting at Hillsborough.

* * *

Mayor C. A. Buck of Burlingame told of his deep interest as a layman in the meetings of the Bay Counties' Peace Officers' Association, the best evidence of this interest, he said, being the fact that he never misses a meeting.

Mayor Buck also expressed his thanks to the Association for its determined and successful effort against the many vicious bills brought up at the recent meeting of the Legislature, which, if passed, would hamper the efficiency of the police. He also pointed out the great advantage it would be to members of the various city and township governments if they would attend meetings of the Bay Counties' Peace Officers' Association, because they would thus be able to better explain to the taxpayers where the money went, in the matter of protecting life and property.

* * *

READING OF MINUTES: The minutes of the previous meeting were read and approved.

* * *

COMMUNICATIONS and BILLS: None.

SPECIAL COMMITTEES: Chief Stanford reported the recent installation of eight teletypes in different parts of the state. Chief Harper reported in minute detail the tentative plans for the establishments of peace officers' organizations throughout the entire state. He showed how the territories covered by the various organizations will be so mapped out as to make the hub city of each within easy reach of the peace officers of the outlying districts. Chief Harper also pointed out that it will be the aim of the ten or a dozen peace officers' associations, when functioning, to have the peace officers of the entire state present a solid front against organized criminals who attempt to make any part of California a scene of their operations, instead of driving them from one place to another. When this state-wide concerted plan comes to the knowledge of organized, or unorganized, criminals they will not come here, he said.

* * *

President Quinn thanked Chiefs Stanford and Harper for their report, and asked the members present to support the proposed organizations. He spoke of the good which has already resulted in the Bay region through the publication of the names of our local worst criminals. He also stated that it was not wholly fair to drive such criminals from one county to another—that, through the efforts of the proposed state police organizations, these fellows would be driven out of the State of California, or into jail.

Chief Quinn pointed out the good work at present being done by the State Peace Officers' Association, which meets only once a year, but nevertheless has been able to thwart the passage of vicious bills in the Legislature, through the work of its Law and Legislation Committee. This year ninety-odd bills of this class failed through the efforts of this committee, under the able guidance of District Attorney Earl Warren, he said. In conclusion, Chief Quinn asked all the members to pledge support to the proposed organization.

* * *

Mr. W. P. Scott of Hillsborough, speaking on the subject, moved that the secretary be instructed to notify all the members of the Bay Counties' Peace Officers' Association that the association is heartily in favor of the new organization, and his proposal was duly seconded.

(Continued on Page 19)

Sergeant Charles H. McDonald

By INSPECTOR THOS. CURTIS

IT is said that sorrows or calamities come in groups of three. This I am inclined to believe, for during the past three months, three of the most beloved and colorful characters in the ranks of police officers of the United States have passed to the Great Beyond.



Officer Charlie McDonald

Sergeant Charles McDonald, retired member of the San Francisco Police Department, is the third of my good friends at whose passing I pause to pay tribute and to reminisce of days that are gone. Col. Barney Flood of the New York Police Department, Captain Charles Tennant of the Seattle Police Department and now Sergeant Charles McDonald of our own San Francisco Police Department—each leaves a void in the ranks of peace officers and in the hearts of his friends that will be filled with the memories he leaves behind him. Each of these three were fine men. Sergeant McDonald, with his splendid ability as a police officer, was possessed of a personality that made of him a popular man-about-town, a personal fastidiousness that made of him a Beau-Brummel and a zest for living that made of him a true bon vivant.

Sergeant Charles McDonald has a colorful career—

indeed, a picturesque career, for he played an active part in early California history. Born in New York on December 28, 1852, he migrated to California while very young, growing to manhood in Downieville, which was, in those early days, a booming, rip-roaring mining town—where every man traveled well-heeled, quick on the trigger and must, to survive, be a real “he-man.”

From this background, young McDonald was appointed to the United States Military Academy at West Point, from which he later graduated and was commissioned a second lieutenant in the United States army. His first post was in Arizona under General Lawton, then in command of the United States Infantry fighting the fierce old Apache Indian Chief, Geronimo. The young lieutenant had a brief but exciting military career of Indian warfare, and was one of those who finally effected the capture of Chief Geronimo.

But the lure of California was in the blood of young McDonald and he could not reconcile himself to military service after the excitement of the Indian campaign was over. Resigning his commission, he returned to his beloved California—this time to San Francisco. Still restless, however, and yearning for activity, he joined the San Francisco Police Department in April 14, 1878 and received “Star 92,” belonging to officer Pat McDonough, father of Peter and Tom McDonough, who was retiring after years of courageous service.

Quickly his magnetic personality asserted itself and “Charlie” McDonald took his place in the San Francisco of the “Gay ‘Nineties”—the period that gave to our city its reputation of being “the city that knows how.” He was known as one of the handsomest and best dressed men in the city—a reputation in which he took pride and maintained up until his death. In the ‘eighties and ‘nineties he was a well-known figure along the gay promenade—in those days extending from the old Baldwin Hotel at Powell and Market Streets, down Market Street over Kearny as far as Bush Street. He counted among his intimates representatives from every walk of life—such well-known personalities of the stage as the famous comedian Billy Emerson; from the prize fighting ring, Dooney Harris, Tom Chandler, John L. Sullivan and Jim Corbett; and from the social and financial world, “Lucky” Baldwin, Charlie Fair, Jim Flood and Mose Gunst.

His joy of living, however, never detracted from Charlie McDonald’s efficiency as a police officer. He had a clean record of a capable and courageous officer, who gave a praiseworthy account of himself throughout his service in the department. On December 1, 1895, he won promotion to the rank of sergeant and although it was commonly recognized that he had unusual ability which would have won him more advanced promotion, he was content to seek no higher, finding complete satisfaction in his service and among his countless friends.

(Continued on Page 24)



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JULY, 1933

No. 7

RACKETEERS

By EDDIE LONGAN

All Northern California has united with San Francisco in her campaign to stamp out gangsterism, racketeering, and, in fact, crime in every form.

IDEA OF CHIEF

The drive against the underworld, inaugurated several months ago with the declaration of a "public enemy" list by Chief of Police William J. Quinn, has spread to other communities and will be carried through until all known criminals are driven beyond the State's border or into prison.

United action was decided upon at the Hall of Justice where police executives of various bay counties met at the invitation of Chief Quinn and outlined plans under which they will operate.

Present were Police Commissioner Theodore J. Roche, Chief Quinn, Captain of Inspectors Charles W. Dullea, former Captain of Detectives Duncan Matheson, District Attorney Earl Warren, Alameda county, Chief William T. Stanford, Vallejo, Chief John Harper, Burlingame, William G. Walker, new chief of the State Narcotics Bureau, and Joseph A. Murphy, vice-president of the American Trust Company and one time secretary to the late Chief of Police D. A. White. In opening the meeting Chief Quinn said:

THE REASON

"To successfully work out the plan of this department to kill off gangsterism and racketeering for all time we need the cooperation of you officials of adjoining counties. Without it we can get nowhere.

"We have listed all undesirables as "public enemies" and they are being rounded up and sent to jail as fast as possible. Quite a few have already landed in prison. Others, knowing of our determination, have sought cover and I am quite sure a number are hiding out in communities over which you have jurisdiction.

"It is because we don't want to force them upon you that we ask your cooperation in keeping them on the run. That is the purpose of this organization."

The plan received complete indorsement of those in attendance and decision was made for another meeting to bring about a permanent organization.

Persons familiar with underworld conditions in San Francisco point out that Chief Quinn's "public enemy" campaign has already brought splendid results.

WHY THEY SCATTER

Since the listing of the half hundred known criminals and the issuance of general orders to make the city "hot," a number of so-called "big shots" have been rounded up. Others have given San Francisco a wide berth.

THEY LAND IN PRISON

Two of the "mob," Joe (Lemonhead), dope peddler, and his pal, Joe Spinoso, gunman and hijacker, have been "settled" at San Quentin. Each drew a one to six spot. Robert (Rod) Murphy, known to almost every officer in the department, beat "the joint" again but drew a year in the County jail and five years probation. Frank Grupico is a fugitive from justice and has placed many miles between him and the scenes of his criminal activities. Others too numerous to mention can't be found.

Chief Quinn, students of criminology assert, has the right idea. Presenting a united front and aided by the radio, teletype and motor apparatus, peace officers of California can make short work of those who live by robbing, killing and racketeering.

(NOTE: Frank Grupico has been captured and is now in jail, partly through the efforts of the San Francisco Police Journal.)

A Belated Tribute

By An Observer

WHEN Meigg's Wharf jutted into the bay and Abe Warner's Cobweb Palace, with the moth-eaten bear and the senile simian, was the Mecca for an older generation, the subject of this sketch was then in circulation.

Among his playmates he was known as a square shooter. When the gang chipped in to give a boat ride, or when they took up a collection for some down-and-out, he was the treasurer and headed the list with a substantial donation. He was only a kid at the time, but that attribute of honesty so well demonstrated in those days is now, after two score years, still manifest.

He has been a sporting man for, lo! these many years. By a sporting man, in this case we mean, one who gives generously of his purse, thinks of the under-dog, and can lose with a smile.

He is to San Francisco what Big Tim Sullivan was to New York—with less ostentation and publicity. He is a shining example of the old aphorism: "The left hand knoweth not what the right hand doeth."

He has never been known to refuse a request for a donation—be it for a society charity, or for one of the boys just out of the Big Stone College. He never asks what it

is for or how worthy the cause. That the request was made is sufficient reason that it was needed. Needless to say, he has been imposed on—but that's all in the day's reckoning. Never a word of complaint nor mention of any name.

It has been said that if he could collect a portion of the money he loaned and gave, he could retire on a comfortable competency. Many poverty stricken widows, left with families, would be in sore straits were it not for his beneficence.

A story is told of his going to Chicago to witness the Dempsey-Tunney fight. He had not been in town more than long enough to remove the stains of travel, when it became known that he was there. His room was the center of a gathering, the like of which it would be difficult to get together again. One of the visitors, now a prominent jurist, gave utterance to as fine a tribute as could be said of any man, when he remarked: "I've known him for 40 years, and have never known him to turn a crooked card or tell a deliberate lie."

His name has not been mentioned—his native modesty would resent any parade of his virtues. His friends will know who he is—the others do not matter.

A R R E S T WILLIAM E. CLARK



Alias Wee Willie Clark, alias Bobby Henderson, alias William Farley; Stockton No. 7839; 28 years; 5 feet 2½ inches; 132 pounds; brown eyes; black hair.

This man is *very dangerous*, being armed at all times and always travels with his hand on his pistol. Use every precaution in taking into custody as he has made the assertion he will not be taken alive. This man is wanted by this department for BANK ROBBERY.

Arrest and notify this office and I will send officer with proper papers for his return to this city.

WILLIAM J. QUINN,

Chief of Police, San Francisco, Calif.

Dated—San Francisco, Calif., July 10, 1933

Class of July 1908 Celebrate

TWENTY-FIVE years is a long time to serve in any capacity as dangerous and exacting as police work, and when a body of men have completed a quarter of a century in the service of a city as police officers it is fitting they celebrate.

On the evening of July 1 such an occasion was celebrated with due ceremonies and enjoyment by 16 members of a class of young men who on July 1, 1908, entered the San Francisco Police department. The original class numbered 35. Of this number 11 have answered the final roll call, and two resigned, and are in other fields of endeavor.

This silver anniversary celebration was arranged under the direction of Lieutenants Harry Reilly and Sam Miller of the Bureau of Inspectors. They left nothing undone to make the affair the great success it was. In a private banquet room in the Mark Hopkins Hotel a long table was set, gorgeously decorated and at which a sumptuous feast was served. Place cards, hand made and hand painted, setting forth the vocations those attending were following when 25 years ago they entered the service. These cards were made by Mrs. J. Allyn Ormond of the board of education and her brother, Preston K. Ellis, a noted artist.

In addition to the 16 active members of the class now surviving there was Chief of Police William J. Quinn as honor guest and Opie L. Warner, special guest.

It has been the custom of the 1908 class to hold their get-together meetings each five years, and each has been marked by much pleasure in meeting and retelling experiences of the past. At the conclusion of the banquet this year it was voted to hold the meetings annually and in 1934 the wives of the members will be invited.

As the guests were seated at the table, Lieutenant Reilly, toastmaster, made a short speech and asked that all stand for one minute and pay silent tribute to those who had gone on.

Following the dinner, speeches were made by all present. They told of experiences since being in the department and of many humorous incidents that have long past.

Chief Quinn delivered an address that for feeling was one of the best this writer has heard him deliver, and he has heard him make many. He emphasized the importance of such meetings to keep alive associations that have endured for so many years, and which are, of necessity not of continual closeness as many of the members are assigned to different stations.

He enumerated the history of those men of the July class of 1908, and pointed out the excellent service they have rendered the city, of the credit and honor they had brought to themselves and to the department. He stressed the fact that the experience of such men was invaluable to the training of the new members being added each year, and that he was delighted to have been in-

Silver Anniversary

cluded in the list of those present.

The writer who was present also at the meeting five years ago, took occasion to point out the deeds of many of those present, and note the progress many of them had made up the ladder in the department.

Every man present was called upon to make a speech, and each and every one responded, and as they spoke one could understand the brotherhood that had sprung up between these men. Though there was plenty of humor in the speeches, there was outstanding a sincerity and appreciation of the responsibilities each had undertaken 25 years ago, and had carried out through the long years that followed.

Frank Tracy, who resigned many years ago, was present and gave an interesting talk, saying that his experience as a police officer had meant more to his success in politics and in fraternal circles than anything he had ever undertaken.

Letters expressing regret at being unable to attend, were received from Chester Diestel, resigned, who is now in the bail bond business in Los Angeles, Charles Gallatin and Harry Jagger. The two latter were prevented from coming on account of illness. Others who were not in attendance, had made their reasons known and had expressed their regrets at not being able to come.

A permanent organization was formed with Lieutenant Harry Reilly, president, and Lieutenant Miller and Opie Warner as vice-presidents.

Following is the list of those appointed July 1, 1908, those not attending in addition to those noted above being: Tom Hurley, Joe McTernan, Otto Pyritz, Walter Savage, George Bailey, Charlie Bates, George Clark, Mike Coleman, Pete Collins, Fred Collins, Hughie Connor, Hugo Dietel, Chester Diestel, Horace Drury, Bob Dower, Dan Enright, Jack Floyd, Charlie Gallatin, Joe Holmes, Tom Hurley, Gus Harry, Harry Jagger, Syl Lowenberg, Al Moran, Joe McTernan, Sam Miller, Tom Naughton, Jim O'Donnell, Frank O'Donnell, Otto Pyritz, Jack Quinlan, Harry Ross, Harry Reilly, George Ryan, John Ragallo, George Stallard, Walter Savage, Pete Smith, Frank Tracy.

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THE SUDDEN PASSING

OF HENRY POWELL

WITH the sudden passing of Lieutenant Henry N. Powell, for over 30 years an honored member of the San Francisco Police Department, the people of this city lost a most valued and able enforcement officer.



For upward of 20 years of his honorable police service he has been a member of the Bureau of Inspectors. He has headed many details in the bureau, and in every one he made good with a certainty that pointed him out as an efficient officer. For over ten years he has headed the Pawnshop Detail, one of the most important units of the police department. Through his masterful knowledge of his calling, of the ways the thief operates, of how the "fences" carry on their business, he has recovered in his time millions of dollars worth of stolen property.

Under his direction the pawnshops and second-hand stores of this city have carried on their business in a higher class manner than in any other large city. He had the respect of the men who conduct these places and they knew that they would have to live up to the laws, rules and regulations.

Among the men he worked with for so many years he was most popular and on the Pawnshop detail he had a capable and loyal body of men who enjoyed working for him, and who affectionately called him "Pop" Powell.

So well did he have the details of the bureau in hand, that whenever Captain Charles Dullea, or former Captain Duncan Matheson went on a vacation or took other leaves, Lieutenant Powell was always selected to act as head of the bureau.

Always quiet and unassuming, he could generate plenty of energy when a "hot" case came along, and he has solved some of our most baffling burglaries, robberies and even murders.

His loss is one it will be difficult to replace.

Born in Mendocino county 69 years ago, he came to San Francisco at an early age, and before the fire entered the police department. As a patrolman he manifested the same qualities that made him an outstanding member of the detective bureau. He quickly saw the opportunities offered an ambitious young man in advancement by civil service examinations, and his promotions from one rank to another were rapid until he reached the rank of lieutenant. This rank he held for many years, not seeking a captaincy, his arduous work in the bureau handicapping him in the proper preparations.

Lieutenant Powell's life's book can be closed, and there will be recorded on its pages the story of a man's work well done. He'll be sorely missed, but the achievements he is credited with will remain fresh in the memory of the entire department for many, many years.

PRAISE FOR SAN FRANCISCO POLICE

At a luncheon given in the Colonial room of the Hotel St. Francis on June 26, 1933, to Reverend Dionysius J. Mahony, S. J., by the University of San Francisco Alumni Association, Father Mahony, in mentioning the various units of our civic government, spoke as follows on our San Francisco Police Department:

"When duty calls, our police officers respond. Out in the Mission District recently there was a young police officer named William Manning. He was a magnificent man, blessed with all the best American traits. He walked out into the night in answer to a call to duty. A street car had been held up. In the duel which followed, and in which he himself fell, fatally wounded, though shackled to his man, after he had gone down in bravery, he endeavored to summon aid.

"Both were conveyed to the Mission Emergency Hospital, where the hold-up man soon passed on to his God. The brave officer, William Manning, lingered for some days. Through it all he showed himself a splendid model of a Christian man. He showed himself possessed of all those loyal, rugged qualities of a real American; and when duty called, when the time came for him to face death, he stood up manfully, like the soldier that he was, and did his duty. He gave his young life upon the altar of duty. His career, his life, my dear friends, is one to be emulated.

"The police are always in danger, in following out their daily calling, but, like their chief, they are ever willing and ready to do their duty. People may talk about the police, but I say to you, and I repeat it again and again: 'If there are any better than those of San Francisco, let me see them!'"

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INSPECTOR FRANK McGRAYAN DEATH



Death on May 13 last removed from the membership roll of the Police Department a splendid man and a splendid officer—Inspector Frank McGrayan.

Inspector McGrayan died from a heart affliction. He was stricken early this year and although it was at first believed he would never again be able to take up his duties he gathered all the determination at his command and came back. Almost until the day he died McGrayan was on the job.

Veteran of the old days Frank McGrayan had been through the hardest kind of service, service that at times called for him battling the toughest and the roughest. As a young husky he was one of the department's finest; in the sundown of life he was one of the kindest. Thousands in every walk of life knew and loved Frank McGrayan.

Inspector McGrayan's service with the force started December 7, 1895, when he was appointed patrolman. In 1910 he was given the rank of detective sergeant and from 1912 until 1926 he was a member of the Chinatown detail.

Funeral services for Inspector McGrayan were held on June 15 from Halstead's chapel on Sutter Street. He is survived by his widow, Mrs. Maude McGrayan.

INCORRIGIBLE

When a fellow gets to the point where he is a fivetime loser he just doesn't have any desire to go straight.

That's why Frank Hartmann, petty crook, bad check man and bank robber is going back to Folsom under the habitual criminal law.

Hartmann was rounded up several weeks ago in a Sixth Street hotel by a squad of the boys from the robbery detail. They crashed his room and found him hiding out with a big rod, fully loaded, under a mattress. He made no attempt to balk arrest.

Hartmann was "made" as one of the trio on the bank job at Hayes and Octavia Streets April 27 when a stick-up netted more than \$3000. He "laid it on the line," coped the plea, but refused to give up information that would lead to the arrest of his pals.

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Merchandise Rackets Exact a Heavy Toll

(N. Y. Times, July 2, 1933)

WITH Rum-Runners now looking to new fields, the Credit Men of America move anew to resist. If the Eighteenth Amendment is repealed, the rum-runners and allied racketeers, deprived of rich sources of revenue, are expected to turn their talents to other fields, says the New York Times in a recent article. The National Association of Credit Men believes that the "best minds" now engaged in the liquor trade will turn to merchandise rackets as offering the next most-profitable "take," and is preparing to resist them. It is estimated that an annual loss by fraud of \$500,000,000 is borne by the manufacturers, wholesalers and jobbers of merchandise.

The association has called on its Fraud-Prevention Department to keep a sharp eye out for commercial crimes, concentrating its activities on New York, New Jersey, the New England States, Eastern Pennsylvania, Illinois, Indiana and Wisconsin. These States are said to constitute the "commercial crime belt" of the country.

Because this department works silently and turns over its evidence to Federal and State District Attorneys for court use, its activities are little known. Its formation, eight years ago, may be said to have been an aftermath of the World War. Factories in almost all lines were producing goods in enormous quantities. Warehouses bulged. In New York, Chicago, Philadelphia, Boston and other cities lofts were filled with the overflow.

"Temptation was being bred," said an official of the association. "Reckless credit proffered by manufacturers so tempted many tottering merchants and played into the hands of so many professional merchandising crooks that actually the government became a credit police force. The Department of Justice calendar became cluttered with bankruptcy cases calling for a great deal of investigation to discover where crookedness existed."

So bold had these marauders become by 1925 that business and banking decided that something must be done to curb them. Out of this decision came this organization within the National Association of Credit Men—a miniature Scotland Yard. Represented on this department's three committees in the Eastern, Central and Western divisions were many of the leading corporations and banking institutions of the United States. It was not their intention that it should be a collection agency, but rather a restraining influence which should operate only in cases where the intent to defraud was clearly apparent.

Members of the association pooled \$1,400,000 to finance the work. The country was divided into three districts—the New York, the Chicago and the San Francisco districts—and for each division a lawyer who had been an Assistant United States Attorney was engaged. The association attorneys do not prosecute, but pass on the legal questions involved before the evidence is pre-

sented by an investigator. At the outset a "no-compromise" policy was adopted. Sometimes, however, creditors overeager to salvage something from the wreck the crooks abandon place obstacles in the way of justice."

"One of the chief difficulties encountered," the manager of one division complained, "is the apathy of creditors in prosecutions. Too many business houses are primarily concerned with the recovery of assets; the matter of prosecution is merely a club to be used as a last resort." The department is firm in upholding the no-compromise policy agreed on at the outset.

(Continued on Page 24)

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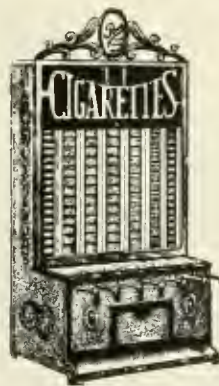
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Extract from House Report 2290, 71st Congress, 3d Session

Investigation of Communist Propaganda

January 17, 1931—Committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union, and ordered to be printed.

(Continued from Last Issue)

MEXICO

Ever since the Mexican Government dismissed the soviet minister, Alexander Makar, in January, 1930, and expelled all foreign communists from Mexico, the United States has been the headquarters of communist activities directed against Mexico. New York is the center of such activities, although Los Angeles and San Francisco both have active organizations for the purpose of spreading revolutionary propaganda in Mexico.

The Communist Party of Mexico has done its part, and the following extract from one of its manifestos is typical of the propaganda used by Latin American communists against the United States:

"Comrades, the capitalists of the United States want to wage war on Mexico. They have wanted to do so for a long time. They want to conquer this beautiful, rich, sunny land. Do you want them to establish another Ireland and writhe in a new Getsemane of national agony and be raped and robbed at the sweet mercy of the imperialists of Wall Street?"

Mark Lulinsky, a representative of the Amtorg, was recently arrested by the Mexican Government for inciting revolutionary activities among the communists and expelled from the country.

CENTRAL AND SOUTH AMERICA

New York City is the main communist headquarters for spreading propaganda and stirring up revolution among the workers in South and Central America. The Workers School in New York City has one class called "Revolutions in Latin America," which aims to instruct and train agitators to send into South American countries. J. Louis Engdahl, of the International Labor Defense stated: "We have organized a press service that goes in Spanish to every working class newspaper in Latin America."

The following correspondence was seized by the Detroit police in Earl Browder's possession, one of the outstanding communist leaders in the country, signed by Lozovsky, well known on the presidium of the Communist International, and as secretary general of the Profintern, or Red International of Labor Unions, at Moscow:

"Browder, U. S. A.,

"Dear Friend: It is many months now since I received anything from you with regard to the Pan-Pacific Monthly. Who is on this work in San Francisco now that Harrison George is on the Daily Worker? We started to publish this organ in San Francisco in order to have another center for the Pan-Pacific Secretariat. I have received information from Shanghai that all attempts to get in touch with you have failed. What is the matter? If you are so engaged on other work that you are absolutely unable to deal with the Pan-Pacific Monthly you should let me know. If the party has instructed Harrison George to carry on other work there should be another comrade put in his place; otherwise we will harm the Pan-Pacific Secretariat. Beside the question about the position of the Pan-Pacific Monthly, I have another question to deal with. The position in Mexico and Central America at present is such that reinforced assistance for our comrades in these countries is required. Formerly we were to extend a certain amount of help from Mexico. Now

that the Mexican party and the Unitary Union of Mexico have been driven underground it is necessary to organize a bureau for Central America in New York. It is hardly possible that you would be able to take this up personally. But would it not be possible for Harrison George to deal with it, together with his other work? He knows Spanish, knows those countries, and his participation would be extremely desirable. I want a telegraphed reply to this question, as we have taken a decision to set up a bureau for Central America in New York, and we must arrange with you who should direct this work.

"With comradely greetings,

A. Lozovsky."

Harrison George, referred to in the above communication, is a contributing editor of the Daily Worker and lecturer on Revolutions in Latin America in the Workers School in New York.

The efforts of Moscow to create communist agitations in Latin American countries is very generally in its essence a movement to attack the United States via Latin America, and develop a hatred of the United States on the grounds of imperialism and exploitation and to develop antagonism and bitterness between Great Britain and the United States.

In Guatemala a Communist Party of Central America has been founded. In Nicaragua Sandino has the open support of both communists in Central America and those in the United States who have raised funds to furnish him with arms to ambush American marines. Uruguay is the only nation in South America that recognizes Soviet Russia. Montevideo, the capital, is the main center for spreading communist propaganda in the lower half of South America, including Argentina, Chile, Peru and Brazil. There is a daily communist newspaper called the Justicia published in Montevideo. There are Communist Parties in Argentina, Chile, Brazil, Uruguay, Bolivia and Peru. Reliable reports indicate that communists stirred up the recent riots and revolts aimed at American mines in Peru, which resulted in the death of several Americans.

Mr. B. Krayevsky, formerly a vice-president of the Amtorg in New York, was sent to Buenos Aires to head the Amtorg of South America. Several months ago he was arrested for communist activities and according to press reports was expelled from Brazil.

UNITED FARMERS' LEAGUE

The United Farmers' League, with headquarters at New York Mills, Minn., is the communist organization for spreading the revolutionary aims of the communists among the farmers. It was organized about 1925 and publishes a paper called the United Farmer, at New York Mills, Minn.; up until recently this paper was published at Bismarck, N. Dak. The United Farmers have units in several of the Middle Western States, such as North Dakota, South Dakota, and Minnesota, and have within the last few weeks formed units in Oklahoma and taken an active part in stirring up the farmers in the drought areas by sending communist agitators and organizers in those farming districts where the conditions of suffering, distress, and hunger are the worst.

(Continued on Page 27)

THE HOLDUP OF No. 36

(Continued from Page 7)

Downey and Heikka were herded to the side of the tracks.



Evelyn Smith, alias Ellis

The bandit who had menaced them with a pistol now opened a sack he had been carrying and took from it what appeared to be a machine gun, assembled this gun, and remained on guard, carrying the machine gun under his arm. As the second robber attempted to board the engine, Engineer Barnes and Fireman Jensen, who were at a loss to understand the reason for the stop, were startled by the command to throw up their hands, given in an excited manner by a man flourishing a revolver. The bandit started climbing up into the engine, and Barnes reached over, caught hold of the revolver by the barrel and attempted to wrest it from the robber. In this attempt he was unsuccessful, and as quickly as the bandit regained control of the gun, he fired at Barnes, the bullet entering Barnes' left arm between the elbow and shoulder, inflicting a painful, but not serious wound. The robber then moved into the engine cab, from which the fireman had fled to the pilot of the engine. Barnes was ordered to back the train to a point opposite where an auto was parked on a dirt road leading from the right-of-way to the main highway. When this had been accomplished, the robber ordered him to put the fire out and then let the steam out of the boiler. Barnes was then marched over

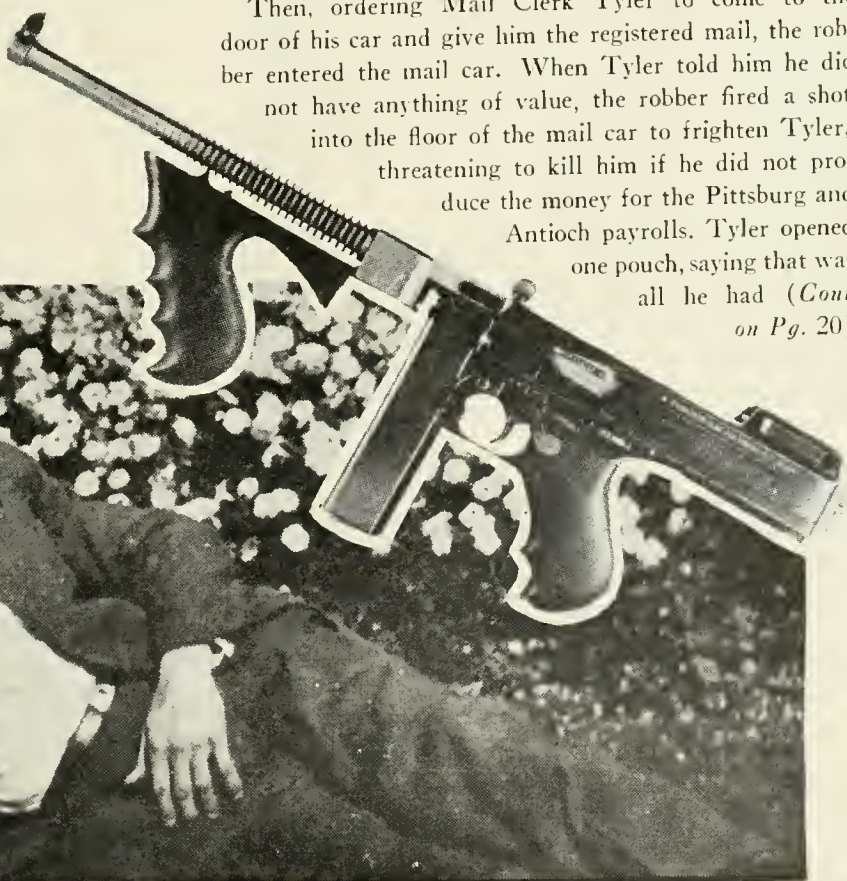
to where the passengers and train crew were assembled, and the robber guarding him took charge of the passengers, while the second robber, with Conductor Wamsley, went forward to the mail and express cars. Enroute they met Fireman Jensen, who was attempting to get to the highway, and the robber commanded him to get over with the others, covering him with a pistol until he had reached the bandit guarding the passengers.

Reaching the express car, the door of which had been closed by Messenger Allen when he realized a holdup was occurring, Conductor Wamsley was instructed to pound on the door and ask Allen to open. When Allen opened the door in response to the conductor's request, he was covered by the bandit's pistol and instructed to drop his gun, which he did. Allen then was ordered to open the safe, through which the robber searched, and finding only one package of jewelry, threw this on the floor and, muttering something about being double-crossed on a big shipment, ordered Allen back with the passengers.

Then, ordering Mail Clerk Tyler to come to the door of his car and give him the registered mail, the robber entered the mail car. When Tyler told him he did not have anything of value, the robber fired a shot into the floor of the mail car to frighten Tyler, threatening to kill him if he did not produce the money for the Pittsburg and Antioch payrolls. Tyler opened one pouch, saying that was all he had (Cont. on Pg. 20)



E. R. Sherwood, alias Smith



Frank Smith, alias Ellis, killed in duel. Photo of left side view of Thompson semi-automatic carbine .45 caliber gun, model of 1927, found in one of three suitcases on shores of Lake Washington, Seattle.



COMMENDATORY COMMUNICATIONS

The following communications have been received by Chief William J. Quinn:

May I at this time thank you and the whole department for the very fine help you have been to me and the cooperation given. You have helped me make my turn as Safety Chairman of the 2nd District California Congress Parents and Teachers a success, as well as State and Nationally recognized.

If at any time I can be of assistance to any of you, I do hope you will call on me.

Especially may I thank you for Captain Charles Goff, Commanding the Traffic Bureau, Officer Byron J. Getchell of the Traffic Bureau and the whole Traffic Department.

It has been a great pleasure to me to have had the cooperation of so fine a group of officers and men. Again I thank you all.

Mrs. G. V. Wake, No. 9 A. Chattanooga St.

* * *

The writer wishes to thank you for the splendid cooperation which you have given our store through Mr. Gurnea's practical talk of last Friday morning, (Officer Myron Gurnea.) (Headquarters Co., detailed Chief's Office.)

You may be interested to know that approximately sixty of the executives of this institution heard the talk Mr. Gurnea gave and his presentation was very well received. May we congratulate you upon your program and extend our best wishes for its continued success?

Wm. S. Street, Gen. Mgr., Hale Bros., S. F.

* * *

Lieutenant Edward Copeland, day watch Central Station, had a fling at duty as a captain for a couple of weeks during June. He sat in for Captain Peter McGee, Ingleside.

* * *

Lieutenant George Healy, Central, with Mrs. Healy and children, enjoyed their annual vacation the first two weeks of July. They made a most enjoyable motor trip to the Canadian border.

* * *

Captain and Mrs. Thomas Hoertkorn and family were among those camped at Richardson's Grove, Humboldt county, early this month.

* * *

Patrolman Jim Collins' chest is bigger than ever. Early in June Old Dock Stork arrived at the Collins' home with

a handsome baby girl. The little tot is the second child in the popular officer's home.

* * *

Patrolman Edward McKeivitt and family are among the San Franciscans enjoying their annual vacation at Richardson's Grove in Humboldt county.

* * *

Sergeant and Mrs. John Crofton are enjoying the summer season in Marin county.

* * *

Patrolman Edward McDevitt, Park Station, detailed to the M. H. de Young Memorial Museum, stepped into a hot one the night of June 28, and, investigation has revealed, he was fortunate to escape with his life.

Making one of his hourly rounds, McDevitt surprised a prowler who had looted the place of antique silverware. Instead of submitting to arrest the burglar whipped out a gun and let go with two shots at McDevitt. The latter returned the thug's fire but failed to bring him down.

With a general alarm sounded a posse of forty from Golden Gate Park Station and the Bureau of Inspectors surrounded and searched the building but found no trace of the prowler.

A search of the premises revealed a sack filled with silverware and the burglar's revolver.

* * *

Lieutenant John Fitzhenry, retired a year ago, after close to a half century in the department, was around visiting old friends before taking his departure on his annual outing.

CLARENCE HERLITZ PROMOTED

Long faithful service on one of the most difficult details of the Bureau of Inspectors brought promotion to another splendid officer during the last month.

The glad tidings affected Clarence Herlitz, for more than seven years partner of Inspector Fred Bohr on the hotel detail. He was advanced to the rank of inspector on June 15 by Chief William J. Quinn on the recommendation of Captain Charles W. Dullea.

As in the case of Inspector George P. (Paddy) Wafer, the promotion of Herlitz was a deserved one. Inspector Herlitz has worked day and night under all kinds of conditions to keep the reputation of the Police Department at the high standard at which it has always been rated.

We hope the crack team of Bohr and Herlitz will continue to function for many years to come. They're two real high class fellows and splendid officers.

BAY COUNTIES' PEACE OFFICERS

(Continued from Page 8)

At the request of the president, Chief Drew of Oakland told of the growth of the State Peace Officers' Association from 1921, when it had only seventeen members. He told of the annual meetings of the organization, held alternately in the northern and southern portions of the state.

Chief Drew stated he wished to particularly impress his hearers with the fact that, while the public generally is interested in keeping down crime, it is up to the peace officers to be eternally vigilant that the laws against crime are not so changed as to make things easy for the criminal. That is why the peace officers of the state have to be always working and alert against legislation which would take the teeth out of our penal code sections, he said.

Chief Drew wished to remind his hearers, he said, of the long vigils at Sacramento, kept by members of the Bay Counties' Peace Officers' Association, who steadfastly looked out for the interest of the peace officers of the whole state in the matter of fighting what really and truly could be called vicious bills.

He said he felt the Bay Counties' Peace Officers' Association would assist the new organization which Chief Harper had so ably outlined. Everyone who is eligible should belong to this organization, he said.

Chief Drew requested all who could possibly do so to attend the State Peace Officers' Association convention, to be held this year at Lake Tahoe on August 24, 25 and 26.

In referring to the annual National Convention of Police Chiefs, he stated the California contingent were noted for their strict attention to the business of the convention. They never let their personal interests or their pleasure keep them away from committee meetings, he said, and thus the California group has come to be looked up to at the annual national convention of police chiefs.

* * *

Captain Dullea, in speaking of the new organization, said he wished the members to thoroughly realize that moral support will be virtually of negligible assistance. If we want to really support the new organization, it means that when, for instance, Chief Quinn sends out a call from this organization for attendance at Marysville or Eureka, he wants our actual presence at that place to further this great work. In other words, when our President asks us to go some place in the interests of the new organization, we must be ready and willing to go.

* * *

At the request of the President, Henry Livingston, Highway Patrol District Inspector at Salinas, addressed the meeting concerning the Peace Officers' Association in the Santa Cruz—Salinas District. Inspector Livingston told the members that his association was only three months old, and so far was functioning along the lines of the Bay Counties' Peace Officers' Association.

(Continued on Page 21)

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HOLDUP OF No. 36*(Continued from Page 17)*

for Pittsburg, but the robber told him not to double-cross him. Tyler became frightened, and handed him a pack-



James Sargent, alias
Sergeant Brown

age of currency for Firebaugh, saying this was all he had. The robber then told Tyler, "Get the hell out of the car, I'll find it; you've got it planted." Tyler got out and went over with the passengers. The robber continued his search of the mail car and in a few minutes emerged with a mail pouch partially filled.

The robber with the sack walked slowly over to where the other robber was standing guard and past the passengers to the right of way fence, where an old Hudson touring car was parked on the small dirt road already mentioned. Placing the loot in the auto, he started the motor and called to the guard, who retreated to the fence, still covering the passengers and train crew with the gun, then jumped into the auto and sped away.

Conductor Wamsley flagged a Sacramento Northern electric train, which was passing within a few minutes after the bandits left. The conductor of this train had portable telephone equipment and this was quickly cut in and the Sacramento Northern agent at Pittsburg in-

formed of the robbery. He, in turn, notified Sheriff Veale's office of Contra Costa County, at Martinez, and Southern Pacific officials at Oakland pier, from whom came the telephone call to the Chief Special Agent's office. The entire robbery took only about twenty minutes.

The first news the officers had of the Hudson auto was that it was on fire at an abandoned plant, formerly used by the Cowell Lime and Cement Company, on a back road between Bay Point and Concord. Arriving at this point, the officers found the auto had been saturated with gasoline, dynamited and set on fire. Checking on this auto, the officers learned that when it was abandoned the two two men had left the scene in what appeared to be a Chevrolet or Overland coupe, driven by a woman. This was established by an Italian boy and his father, who passed the coupe when enroute to a ranch further up this road. It was learned the Hudson had been purchased from a used car dealer in Los Angeles, and efforts to check on the purchaser were immediately put forth.

When the first excitement of the case had abated and the officers had an opportunity to confer, Sheriff Veale of Contra Costa County informed the others he had a few months previous received a tip from Clarence Morrill, Superintendent of the State Bureau of Criminal Identification



Chas. Berta, who got 27 years
"to think it over."

and Investigation, that two men, who, with a woman, had been arrested in Stockton, were planning to rob the steel

(Continued on Page 22)

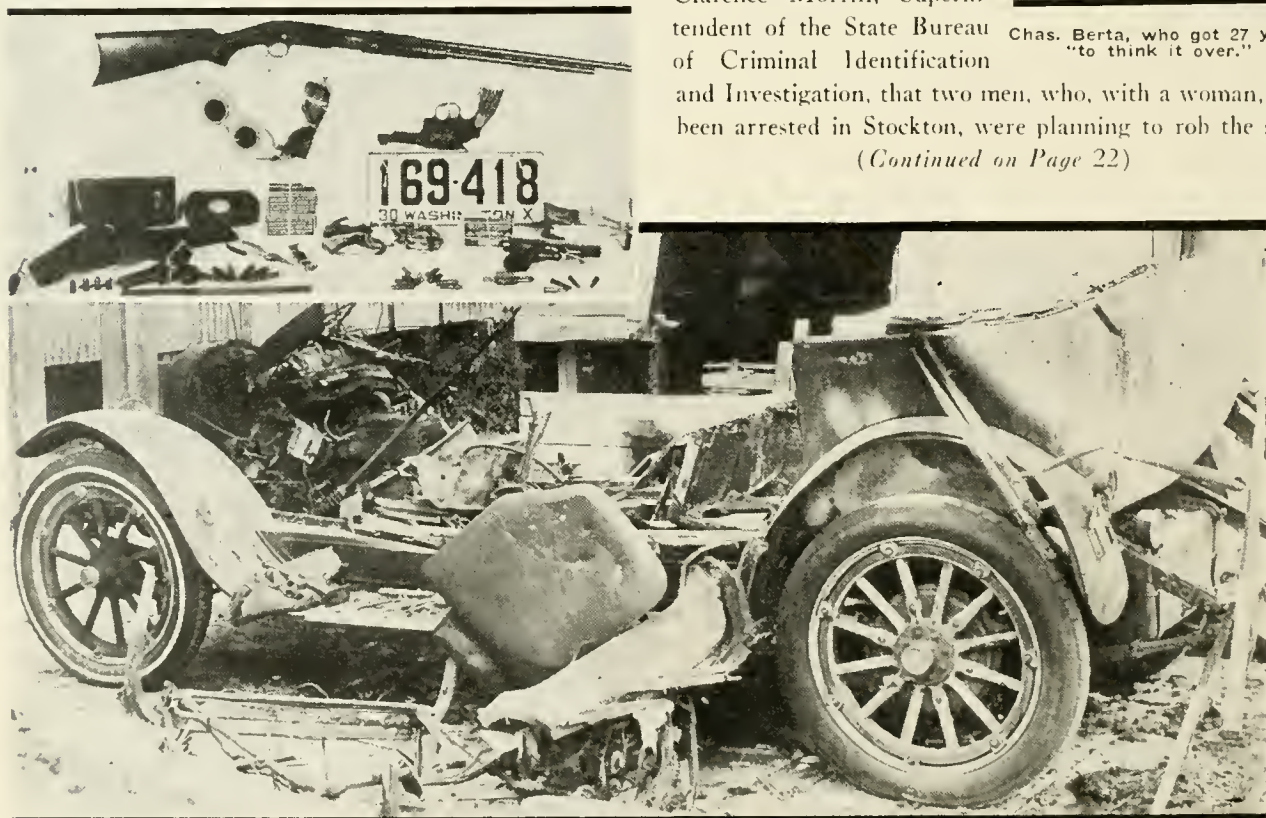


Photo showing Hudson touring, 1929 license 7T50-86, 1917 model, engine No. 29976, used after holdup, abandoned and dynamited at Cowell Lime & Cement Co., from which point bandits and a woman escaped in a coupe.

BAY COUNTIES' PEACE OFFICERS

(Continued from Page 19)

TOPIC OF THE DAY: The president, in announcing "Burglaries" as the topic of the day, drew a masterly picture of the criminal character of Charles Dickens, *Oliver Twist*, in showing the close similarity between crime and criminals of the present day and the period of which Dickens wrote. In his talk Chief Quinn stressed the fact that, in the matter of crime and criminals, there is really no noticeable change all down through the ages.

The president introduced the speakers for the day—four members of the San Francisco Police Department—Officers Nittler and Gurnea, Inspector Tatham and Lieutenant Miller.

Officer Nittler spoke on apartment house burglars and told of their methods of entry.

Officer Gurnea spoke on "hot prowlers"—that is, that class of burglars who steal from apartment houses and residences between the hours of midnight and early morning. He cited interesting instances of clever burglaries perpetrated by this class of thieves in San Francisco.

Inspector Richmond Tatham told of the various methods used by safe burglars. He also stressed the fact that the modus operandi of this class of thieves is really to their undoing, because, in the case of safe burglaries, each group follows a pet routine. Thus, one group will use acetylene, another nitroglycerine, another drills, and so on.

In his very interesting talk he mentioned several well-known safe burglars who had operated in San Francisco and the Bay District. He mentioned the safe cracker, Walker, who was recently killed by a guard when attempting to escape at San Quentin. On referring to this particular case, Inspector Tatham credited Sheriff James McGrath of San Mateo County with a clever capture of Walker. Walker had left a punch behind when he burglarized a Southern Pacific Company's safe at Belmont, San Mateo County. Sheriff McGrath methodically checked every possible source and located where the punch was purchased. This having been done, it was a case of watchful waiting, for a safe burglar needs tools, and there was the possibility of his purchasing another punch in the near future. The sheriff's surmise was correct—and Walker was arrested in San Francisco very soon after the Belmont job, through the excellent work of Sheriff McGrath's office.

Inspector Tatham also spoke of the cooperation of Chief Zink of Palo Alto in the Neff case. In addition to going into the details of the various groups of safe burglars who operated in San Francisco and the Bay district during recent years, Inspector Tatham presented many photographs of safe jobs, as well as punches and other

tools used by safe crackers.

The last speaker of the afternoon was Lieutenant Sam Miller, in charge of the Burglary Detail of the San Francisco Police Department.

In a most interesting talk Lieutenant Miller mapped out ways and means of off-setting the work of burglars generally. He stressed the necessity of cooperation, organization and application between police departments, as well as within the department. He pointed out the necessity of recognizing the various types of burglaries—such as dwelling burglars, safe, store, skylight and basement burglars, as well as apartment house burglars and what are known as "hot prowlers."

The speaker cited several incidents of the actual capture of burglars of various types in San Francisco, and mentioned cases of actual cooperation from the Oakland Police Department and the various police departments on the Peninsula.

Lieutenant Miller said he wished to digress from the day's topic for a moment to speak of the wonderful use the teletype and the radio are to the police. In the case of the radio he stated it had virtually revolutionized patrol work, and mentioned recent cases in which the radio actually proved the undoing of expert criminals in San Francisco.

Captain H. A. Hansley explained the difference between the old system and the dialing system in tracing telephone calls—the latter system making it virtually impossible to trace telephone calls, he said.

NEXT MEETING: The next meeting of the Association will be held at Vallejo on August 17.

WILLIAM J. QUINN, President.

JOHN J. HARPER, Secretary.

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HOLDUP OF No. 36*(Continued from Page 20)*

mills' payroll at Pittsburgh. When Sheriff Veale received this information, he arranged that one of his deputies accompany the money, when received, from the railroad station at Pittsburgh to the bank. The suspects in question were known as W. H. Holden and Joe Miller and the woman as Betty Wright.

Investigation of these parties disclosed that Holden was known to the railroad officers under the aliases of Warren, Ryan and Reed, and his true name was William Harrison Fleagle. He was better known as Jake Fleagle. With several others he had been involved in a series of box car burglaries on the Santa Fe line in 1922, but had managed to beat the case. Nothing could be learned of Joe Miller, other than that he was a butcher by trade, but apparently he did nothing but gamble and hang around gambling houses. Of the woman, it was learned she was known as Betty Gramps, Betty Wright and Betty Holden. In fact, she posed as Fleagle's wife and was principally known as Mrs. Holden.

As the descriptions of Fleagle and Miller in a general way fitted the descriptions of the robbers as furnished by the passengers and train crew, it was felt this was a very good lead on which to work. The tip had been given Mr. Morrill from a reliable source, and the fact that when Fleagle and Miller were arrested on a vagrancy charge in Stockton a veritable arsenal was found in their residence, added strength to the theory that they might be the robbers.

A further check on the abandoned Hudson automobile disclosed it had been purchased in Los Angeles by a party signing the sales contract as James Hendrix or James Henderson. From the description furnished of this party, the officers believed that an intimate of Fleagle's, one "Doc" DeMoss, a gambler, who formerly worked in gambling places at Tracy, California, was the purchaser. Photographs of DeMoss were shown the salesman who sold the car, and he said they bore a great resemblance to the person who bought it. This circumstance further strengthened the theory that the Fleagle gang might be responsible.

Meanwhile a complete check of the missing registered mail had been made, which disclosed that \$16,000 in currency had been taken. The Post Office Department offered the usual reward of \$2,000 for each robber, the Southern Pacific Company offered \$1,000 for each robber, and the Railway Express Agency \$300 for each robber, making a total of \$9,900 reward for the arrest and conviction of the two men and the woman involved.

Though the clue to the Fleagle gang appeared to be the best lead and was most vigorously followed up, other leads were not overlooked and most of them were followed to a conclusion, proving worthless. However, there was one clue which appeared promising, but when followed appeared to vanish into thin air. This lead remained in the officers' minds, and it was decided to put

it aside for awhile and when the Fleagle matter had been investigated, and either proved or discarded, to check further on this clue.

A surprise awaited the officers. Though they were not definitely charged with the crime, the officers' suspicions of Fleagle and Miller had been discovered by the enterprising gentlemen of the press and articles had been published detailing these suspicions. Needless to say, from good citizens, amateur detectives and others, clues poured in as to the whereabouts of Fleagle, Miller and Betty Gramps.

While the search for them was on, the mail sack in which the loot had been carried off was found July 6th, in a canyon about twenty-five miles East of Hollister on the Pacheco Pass Highway. The mail sack was concealed in a gunny sack and was located by a State Highway employe. There were a number of torn letters in the sack, three currency bags and several bank wrappers, showing they had contained \$16,000, the full amount stolen. The mail check was turned over to Sheriff Craxton of San Benito County, at Hollister, and he notified Sheriff Veale of Contra Costa County.

The gunny sack in which the mail sack was concealed was made for a San Francisco sugar refinery. Efforts to trace this sack through the marks on it were unsuccessful. Due to the condition of the letters, it was impossible to state how long since the sacks had been opened. In the vicinity of where the sacks were found, two cigarettes of foreign manufacture were also found, together with a small length of dynamite fuse. Efforts to trace the cigarettes and fuse were fruitless.

When Fleagle was arrested in Stockton March 9, 1929, on the vagrancy charge and later released because of lack of evidence, his fingerprints were taken and he was photographed, in the usual routine manner. The fingerprints were forwarded to the Bureau of Identification, Department of Justice in Washington in the regular manner. However, when Fleagle was suspected of being implicated in the train robbery, in order that a more thorough check might be made, Mr. Morrill of the State Bureau of Identification forwarded another set of the fingerprints of Fleagle, Miller and Betty Gramps to Washington, at the request of the officers investigating the case, with whom Mr. Morrill was closely cooperating. At this time he asked that a special check be made of the fingerprint files for any further records of either party. Mr. Morrill had already located a record of

(Continued on Page 29)

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By GEORGE E. ABBE, *Mayor of San Juan*

IT is a pleasure to report through the *San Francisco Police and Peace Officers' Journal* that the fifth annual Pageant of San Juan Bautista held in our city Sunday, June 25th, was an outstanding historical, financial and artistic success.



FR. FRANCIS J. CAFFREY

The directing genius of our annual celebration—Father Francis J. Caffrey, M. M., superior of the Old Mission—left two days after the pageant for a ten weeks' visit to the Maryknoll headquarters in New York but before he left he asked me to extend the sincere and heartfelt thanks of the citizens of San Juan and San Benito County to Chief of Police William J. Quinn and the members of the drum corps of San Francisco Police Post

No. 456, American Legion. The drum corps in new uniforms marched in the historical parade and made a big impression on the thousands who visited our little Spanish town for the day. Their conduct was exemplary, and a credit to the department.

For particular thanks we mention Inspector Percy Kenealy, in charge; Inspector William Johnson, John Dolan, Jr., George Langley, Joe Pennington, Pat Olson, John Butler, Paul Sullivan, Jerry Smith, Arthur O'Brien, Frank Norman, James Patterson, Joseph Fitzpatrick, Louis Lammers, Ed. Talbot, Arthur Barrett, Gus Betger, Fred Jescke and Ed. Payne.

We wish also to thank Mayor Angelo J. Rossi and Mrs. Rossi for attending our pageant, with the following officials of San Francisco: Chief Administrative Officer Alfred J. Cleary, and Mrs. Cleary; City Attorney John J. O'Toole, and Mrs. O'Toole; Police Commissioner Frank J. Foran, and Mrs. Foran; Fire Commissioner Thomas R. Creely, and Mrs. Creely; Coroner Dr. T. B. W. Leland, and Mrs. Leland; Fire Chief Charles J. Brennan, and Mrs. Brennan; Supervisor J. Emmet Hayden, and Mrs. Hayden; Public Defender Gerald J. Kenny, and Mrs. Kenny, and City Engineer John J. Casey, and Mrs. Casey.

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SERGEANT McDONALD

(Continued from Page 9)

On August 8, 1919, with a record of over 41 years of faithful duty behind him, he was retired. But even when his extreme age made his retirement more secluded, he was never for a moment forgotten by the hundreds who had known him and called him "friend," for Charlie McDonald possessed that rare gift of holding friends, once he had won them.

Death called him on June 9, 1933, from the home of his sister, Mrs. William Byington. Mrs. Byington is the widow of Billie Byington, who, with his brother, Lewis Byington, now president of the Public Utilities Commission, was a well-known figure in the civic life of San Francisco. Besides his sister, Charlie McDonald is survived by three nephews, Eugene, Robert and Billie Byington.

Old friends in the San Francisco Police Department—the former Chief of Police Jerry Dinan, Captain Al Wright, Captain John O'Meara, Inspectors Tom Reagan, Tom Conlon and Charlie Jenkins—served as pallbearers at his funeral.

Captain Wright has said in a few words what might be written as Charlie McDonald's eulogy—"He was a man who looked for the sweet side of life and knew how to enjoy it."

MERCHANDISE RACKETS

(Continued from Page 15)

The association names three classes as responsible for the heavy annual loss: (1) The professional crook who deliberately connives to defraud and makes a business of it; (2) the amateur who bungles the job and soon finds himself in the law's clutches; and (3) the merchant who, finding himself in a tight place financially, trades on his hitherto good reputation. His method is to furnish a false financial statement and fill his store to overflowing with goods sent to him on credit. He expects to dispose of the goods at a mark-down sale and pay off his creditors. But the goods fail to move and the merchant finds himself being interrogated in court.

The professional crook is responsible for most of the losses. His schemes are frequently ingenious. His entire credit foundation is built on sand, but he is clever enough to make the sand temporarily take on the form of solid masonry. Usually he leans toward no one line of business. One day he is a hardware merchant; the next he has a men's wear store; soon afterward he is selling women's apparel; a little later he opens a shoe store. Most of his merchandise has been bought on credit.

Next to the professional bankrupt, the man who causes the most trouble is the professional "fence." The word "fence" is popularly accepted as meaning one who buys stolen goods. But there is another kind of fence. The goods he buys have not technically been stolen. To illustrate:

Within the zone of the fence's operations is a men's

wear store which, a scout reports, is ready to go on the rocks. The fence gets the ear of the store's proprietor. In many cases, the records show, he finds a willing listener. After the inevitable haggling over the price the fence hails a taxicab and as many articles as the cab will hold are bundled in and taken to the fence's place of business—a place with a name in big letters over the door. Perhaps the deal requires two or more trips for goods. If so, each time the fence engages a different cab. He is playing safe in case the goods are traced to him. Meantime, the stock of the distressed merchant has disappeared.

"In a case like this," explains an investigator, "it is practically impossible to pin anything on the fence that would stand up in court. We know the facts, but they're too intangible to make use of before a jury. We would have to show collusion, and where is the cast-iron evidence? The fence pays cash. There is no law against buying goods at half their worth even if the buyer knows the seller is disposing of them in order to beat his creditors. The seller doesn't dare squeal on his confederate, as that would destroy his case in bankruptcy court."

The crooked lawyer is another long and sharp thorn in the side of legitimate merchandising. Usually clever to begin with, he has the further advantage of being schooled in the law and knowing just how thick the ice must be to keep him from crashing through. For these reasons he is feared by creditors, most of whom have come to know that professional merchandising crooks seek the advice of these lawyers when pressed. Indeed, it is said to be well known that some of these off-color lawyers seek out storekeepers who may be willing to "listen to reason" and conspire to defraud. Cases worked up by crooked lawyers put the "Yard" on its mettle.

The Fraud Prevention Department is composed of some fifty-five trained men. Most of them are former investigators for the United States Department of Justice, the Postoffice Department and the Customs Service. Neither the National Association of Credit Men nor the Fraud Prevention Department is a money-making institution. The association is supported by fees paid in by members scattered all over the United States, and the department by the association. The department does not prosecute; it employs no court lawyers. But when a case comes to trial in which it has furnished evidence the men who have dug up the facts "sit in" with the State or Federal prosecutor.

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SPECIAL POLICE OFFICERS ELECT HEADS OF THEIR ORGANIZATION

At a meeting in the Hall of Justice recently the Special Police Officers' Association of San Francisco elected the following officers: President, Gus C. Rowe; Vice-President, Nick Smallbone; Treasurer, Charles J. Brickley; Secretary, Leo W. Camp; Inspector, Jerry Murphy, and Sergeant at Arms, Ray Lefkowitz.

The Executive Board is composed as follows: Mark E. O'Reilly, Chairman; Thos. J. Kearns; John A. Brower; George Riggins, and Jerold Andrews, and John Gorman, Publicity Agent.

Captain Charles Goff, Traffic Bureau, gave an interesting talk to the Special Officers on July 10.

Police Sergeant Thomas McNerney has been appointed our Instructor by Chief Quinn.

A cordial invitation is extended to all Special Officers and the San Francisco State Harbor Police to attend these meetings.

ASSOCIATION OPENS NEW HEADQUARTERS

The San Francisco Special Police Officers' Association has opened its new offices in the Golden Gate Theater Building at 25 Taylor Street.

The affairs of the Association are being handled by George Riggins, who was appointed "business manager" at the last regular meeting.

Mr. Riggins brings to the office many years experience in business management, the past five of which he has served as Vice-President and General Manager of the Pacific States Advertising Company.

A graduate of the Wisconsin University and a member of several fraternal organizations and civic clubs, George

is well and favorably known in many circles and is fully qualified to direct the activities of the Association.

WAILERS' AND MOANERS' COLUMN

The Society of Wailers and Moaners is still represented at our meetings, but in increasingly smaller numbers.

They are the fellows who remain absolutely quiet until the meeting is over, then gather in groups of two in the hall and devise ways and means of putting the active brothers on the pan.

Overheard during one of these group meetings:

Wailer: "I don't see why they don't have a dance."

Moaner: "Aw, they don't know how to get up a dance; besides, what we need is a banquet."

Wailer: "Did you hear the Treasurer's report? I don't see what they do with all the money."

Moaner: "Sure, I heard it, and you can tell the world they won't get any more of my money till I see them doing something."

Wailer: "Same here; I paid my dues last May when I joined, and what have I got to show for my dollar?"

Moaner: "I think I'll quit the Association; in fact, just between you and me, I've been holding off paying my June dues till they show me what they are going to do with the money."

Wailer: "Atta boy! that's the spirit."

MORAL: If the shoe pinches, stretch a point and pay your dues.

CAPTAIN GOFF GIVES TALK

Captain Charles Goff of the Traffic Bureau took "time off" from the Police Commission meeting to give a very interesting and highly instructive talk on the problems of the traffic detail.

The Captain explained that the mere issuing of a traffic tag is a simple matter, but to issue a tag in such a manner that the recipient will drive away with a good impression of the Department is the work of a diplomat.

The day of "*H'ho the H—do you think you are, Barney Oldfield?*" is past and woe be to the man who is unable to conform to the modern methods of handling the tag question.

The Special Officers to whom the tag privilege is granted were cautioned to exercise their newly acquired authority in such a manner that no reflection will be cast on the judgment of the Chief.

Just remember that every tag might contain *dynamite!*

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COMMUNIST ACTIVITIES*(Continued from Page 16)*

Mr. Rudolph Harju, the editor of the United Farmer, claims that there is a membership of 5,000 in the United Farmers' League. Mr. Harju was a candidate on the communist ticket for United States Senator in the last election.

COUNCIL FOR THE PROTECTION OF THE FOREIGN BORN

This organization is a communist vehicle to spread its aims among the foreign born. It claims 270,000 adherents on December 6, 1930. When Congress convened the Council for the Protection of Foreign Born staged a mass demonstration at the Capitol.

(TO BE CONTINUED)

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This temporary set-back did not deter the Sheriff. He formed several posses, heavily armed and traveling in fast automobiles to scour the hills near the Kansas border, and one of these posses located the trail of the robbers' car leading into Kansas. Here the road the bandits followed passed through that group of hills, gullies and box canyons, known as the Smoky Hill River country, and the trail was lost, when night had fallen.

That night, Dr. William Winegar of Dighton, Kansas, right in the very region searched by the posses, was called into the country by two men who asked that he accompany them to treat a boy injured in a tractor accident. He went with them at once and never returned to his home. His car and his body, shot in the back and head with a shotgun, were found lying at the foot of a cliff, thirty-six hours later.

The body of Kessinger, the second man kidnapped from the bank, was found in an abandoned cabin in the Sand Hills, near Liberal, Kansas, three weeks later. His body was riddled with pistol bullets and a pistol was found on the floor near his body.

When Dr. Winegar's automobile was found, Sheriff Alderman, though not a fingerprint expert, realized there was a strong possibility of fingerprints being found on the doctor's automobile that might lead to the identification of the murderers. With this in mind, he ordered a guard posted around the death car and rode fifty miles in an airplane to Garden City, Kansas, where he obtained the services of Mr. Twilliger, fingerprint expert of the Garden City Police Department. Returning to the scene by airplane, the auto was carefully gone over for prints, and it was observed the car had been carefully wiped, inside and out, to wipe out all finger marks, but after a long search one distinct fingerprint was found on the rear window. A photograph of this print was taken and forwarded to the Bureau of Identification at Washington, D. C., with the result that it was finally identified as the thumbprint of Jake Fleagle, when compared with the prints forwarded by Mr. Morrill in connection with the robbery of train No. 36.

This information brought new police agencies into the search for Jake Fleagle. The Colorado and Kansas authorities, on checking Fleagle's family in Kansas, found they had been operating a "horseless horse ranch," which had been allowed to fall into disuse. Mr. Alderman, with Chief of Police Richardson, drove out into the country from Garden City about twenty miles to this ranch, where Jacob Fleagle, the elder, resided. The Fleagle family had been in the country over forty years and had 160 acres of ground. However, it was discovered that in fourteen years not one acre had been cultivated. There were four sons in the Fleagle family—Walter, Fred, William, known as "Little Jake," and Ralph.

Walter was married, and with his wife and four children lived on a farm of 160 acres, about two miles from his father's place. Fred lived with his father. "Little Jake" and Ralph were supposed to be traveling in California. In addition to this common knowledge, the of-

ficers learned that although neither the elder Fleagle's ranch or Walter's ranch was cultivated, both appeared well off, always had plenty of money, did not associate with their neighbors and were suspected of being bootleggers.

It was decided to place the Fleagles under arrest and the father, Walter and Fred were taken to the city jail at Garden City. After the arrest it developed that the Fleagles had post-office boxes in Garden City and Dodge City, Kansas, under assumed names. They had received packages of money through these post office boxes. It was learned that the Fleagles had had \$150,000 on deposit in Garden City banks during the previous nine years. They had \$60,000 there in the spring, and it was suddenly withdrawn. A check of the banks in Dodge City showed that under assumed names they had \$10,000 on deposit there and several thousand more at Scott City.

The arrest of the Fleagles was kept secret and the post office box they maintained under the assumed name at Garden City was watched. A day or two after the arrest a letter from Ralph Fleagle, post-marked from Kankakee, Ill., was received. Sheriff Alderman went to Kankakee, told the postmaster who he was and took up his vigil where he could observe anyone coming to the general delivery window. Within fifteen minutes after he started his watch, a man came to the window, who, from his re-

(TO BE CONTINUED IN NEXT ISSUE)

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POLICE FLASHES

Merited honors in the form of promotion came to 20 members of the department on Monday, July 17, when the Police Commission with the approval of Mayor Rossi appointed four lieutenants, six sergeants and ten corporals.

They were sworn in and assigned by Chief William J. Quinn the following morning and at the same time two lieutenants, four sergeants and two corporals attached to outside stations were shifted about and given new berths.

The department's four new commissioned officers, advanced to the rank of lieutenant through successful examinations are: John J. Wade, North End; Edward Pootel, Traffic Bureau; John J. Mullen, Bush Station and John J. Donegan of Central.

Those qualified and appointed as commissioned officers are: Sergeants, Henry Zaun, Jr., John J. Horgan, George N. Hippely, Robert E. Lindsey, Tevis Herring and John M. Fitzgerald.

Corporals, George Hussey, Dennis V. Lorden, Albert L. Ballhaus, James H. Kenny, Cornelius F. Thornton, Ted J. Terlau, Jack A. Eker, John E. Keegan, Gustave H. Betger and Michael F. Fitzpatrick.

The shifting about made necessary by the promotions gave Chief Quinn an opportunity to reward eight others who have been on duty many months in outside stations. As a result they have been sent to new posts succeeding a number of those sent to other stations at higher ranks.

The eight who are now stepping out from new stations, with broad smiles and snappy step are: Lieutenants John Alpers and Peter McIntyre. The former goes to day duty at Mission Station, and McIntyre back to his old stand at Harbor Station, day duty.

Sergeants, Charles Birdsall, Harbor from Bayview; Gerald Dower, Bush from Bayview; Clarence Byrne, Central from Mission and William Harrington, Mission from Western Addition.

Corporal Edward Hippley, at Taraval for nearly a year goes back to his former duties as desk corporal at the City Prison and Jack Conroy, one of the numerous Conroys in the department, goes to Southern from Ingle-side. He was formerly a patrolman at Southern.

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TRAFFIC OFFICER COMPLIMENTED

Chief William J. Quinn,
Hall of Justice,
Kearny and Washington Streets,
San Francisco.

My dear Chief:

I was taking lunch on Sunday at Fleishbacker's Pool, and I observed the officer who was directing traffic. I really want to compliment him on the efficient manner in which he handled same. His courtesy to the women and children was really marked, and the ease with which he directed the traffic spoke of very good training.

Adding my kindest regards, I remain

Yours sincerely,

CHAS. BRANSTEN.

(Note: The officer has been complimented, and thank you, Mr. Bransten.)

TRAFFIC RULES STRICTER

Seattle has recently made its traffic enforcement more stringent. All offenders are now arrested and brought to court immediately.

20,239 ON STATE'S LIST OF PROBATIONERS

No less than 20,239 adults and juveniles, found guilty of crime, are on probation in California—enough to make up a small city. The total includes 8,182 men, 581 women, 7,987 boys and 3,489 girls, according to the State Welfare Department. Probation officers collect approximately \$70,000 a month covering support of dependants, restitution for loss of property and fines made a condition of probation.

CHIEF BURKE'S BROTHER DIES

In the death of Michael J. Burke at San Mateo last month the Peninsula lost one of its most colorful citizens. "Mike" Burke, as he was generally known, was a brother of Chief of Police Thomas Burke of San Mateo, and for many years has devoted much time to the development of outdoor sports among the youths of his community. Especially in baseball was he exceptionally active, and he formed numerous semi-pro and amateur leagues, developing many splendid baseball players.

He had spent all his life in this section of the state and was widely and popularly known to thousands in and outside of his own county.

The sympathy of hundreds of peace officers in the state was conveyed to Chief Burke following the demise of his brother. Chief Burke, veteran chief of San Mateo is one of the best known chiefs in the state, and numbers his friends by the thousands. Ever active in all things having to do with police work, and police organizations, he attends all conventions, local, state and national.

CHIEF QUINN TO REPRESENT SAN FRANCISCO AT POLICE CHIEFS' CONVENTION

Chief of Police Wm. J. Quinn will leave the city July 26 to attend the International Convention of Police Chiefs at Chicago. He will present papers of importance on Police matters. Captain of Inspectors Dullea will accompany the chief.

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He's really a pretty good sort, on the dead
With a mighty strong arm and a fairly clear head,
But never mind that, use your hammer instead,
And hand out your knock to the Cop.

Don't give him credit for having a heart,
But hand out your knock to the Cop,
There's no one around who is taking his part,
So hand out your knock to the Cop.

Don't think of the fact that he's kindly and brave,
Don't speak of the lives and the limbs he may save,
But when a bandit's shot kills him and he's gone to his
grave,
Then hand out your knock to the Cop.

Fraternal Order-Journal.

POLICE—CRIBBERS?—NEVER

Boston patrolmen were recently accused of the old school boy method of filching copies of questions before a civil service examination—1106 of the "city's finest" took the test, but all reports of cribbing were absolutely denied by Civil Service Commissioner, Paul Tierney.

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Assets— **JUNE 30th, 1933**

United States Liberty and Treasury Bonds, State, Municipal and Other Bonds and Securities, standing on books at.....	\$68,208,157.80
Cash on hand and in Banks.....	16,694,254.17
Loans on Real Estate, secured by first mortgages.....	72,874,661.45
Loans on Bonds and Stocks and Other Securities.....	1,429,632.49
Bank Buildings and Lots, main and branch offices (value over \$2,100,000.00), standing on books at.....	1.00
Other Real Estate (value over \$520,000.00), standing on books at.....	1.00
Pension Fund (value over \$800,000.00), standing on books at.....	1.00
Total.....	\$159,206,708.91

Liabilities—

Due Depositors.....	\$152,706,708.91
Capital Stock actually paid up.....	1,000,000.00
Reserve and Contingent Funds.....	5,500,000.00
Total.....	\$159,206,708.91

PARKER S MADDUX, President
G. A. BELCHER, Vice President and Cashier
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(SEAL) O. A. EGGERS, Notary Public.

*The following additional statement may be of interest to the Depositors of the Bank:
The Earnings of the Bank for the entire Fiscal Year ending June 30th, 1933 were as follows:*

Income.....	\$7,594,044.75
Expenses and Taxes.....	939,993.97
Net Profits.....	\$6,654,050.78

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Identification Order No. 1183 April 6, 1933

United States Bureau of Investigation
Department of Justice
WASHINGTON, D. C.

Wanted for Kidnaping



WANTED

Reo Verne Sankey, alias Vern Sankey.

DESCRIPTION

Reo Verne Sankey. Age, 42 years. Height, 5 feet, 7½ inches. Weight, 170-175 pounds. Build, heavy. Complexion, ruddy. Eyes, blue. Hair, light brown, bald in front. Teeth, 2 eye teeth gold and some gold in lower teeth. Race, white—naturalized Canadian. Occupation, railroad engineer. Marks and scars, 3 small moles left side of chin, small scar on back of one hand.



WANTED

Gordon Francis Alcorn, aliases Gordon Alcorn, Gordon Elkhorn, Gordon Best.

DESCRIPTION

Gordon Francis Alcorn. Age, 27 years. Height, 6 feet. Weight, 160-170 pounds. Build, slender. Complexion, sallow. Eyes, blue. Hair, dark brown or black, wavy. Nationality, Canadian. Occupation, railroad fireman.

Wanted for the kidnaping of Charles Boettcher II at Denver, Colo., February 12, 1933.

These men are under Federal Indictment at Denver, Colo., for kidnaping, conspiracy to kidnap, and for using the mails in extorting money in connection therewith. Four of their accomplices now in custody. Last seen in Minneapolis, Minn., March 7, 1933. A reward of \$5000 offered for information leading to the arrest and conviction of each man. Reward expires March 21, 1934. They travel by auto exclusively and will probably establish residence in some sparsely settled rural community. Rural carriers and filling station attendants especially be on the alert. If seen, and unable to cause their arrest, number of license plate should be obtained. Any information should be wired to one of the officials named below.

Issued by: J. EDGAR HOOVER, Director

Kidnaper Sankey Is Seen In North

PORTLAND, ORE.—State and federal officers in Oregon and Washington were electrified into action following a report that Verne Sankey, notorious kidnaper of millionaires, had been seen near Centralia, Washington, where he is believed to have relatives.

San Francisco

POLICE

AND
PEACE OFFICERS' JOURNAL
OF THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA

AUGUST



1933

James T. Drew, Chief of Police of the City of Oakland, Cal



A wonderful executive, a splendid officer and an recognized authority in police matters throughout the United States. James T. Drew has just returned as a delegate from the convention held at Chicago, Ill., where he was elected second vice-president of the International Association of Police Chiefs. He is also a past-president of the Peace Officers' Association of California, vice-president of the Bay Counties' Peace Officers' Association, and vice-president of the Alameda County Anti-Racket Council, as well as being leader in local anti-racket work in his post as secretary of the Coordinating Council of the Bay Counties' Peace Officers' Association.

Chief of Police James T. Drew was appointed Patrolman on July 1, 1901; promoted to the rank of Inspector July 8, 1911; again promoted to the office of Captain of Inspectors on March 19, 1922 and appointed Chief of Police of the city of Oakland July 1, 1921, which position he still holds with the proud record of retaining this high office longer than any of his predecessors.

Under his able leadership the police department of the city of Oakland has attained an efficiency second to none in the United States. He has been quick to adopt advanced modern methods and equipment for his department in order to successfully cope with any criminal situation, and to afford adequate protection to life and property of the citizens of our community. He has the wholehearted cooperation of his commanding officers and men in the maintenance of law and order which makes the city of Oakland an ideal place to raise families in happiness and security.

Among the many things of note in the Oakland Police Department, Chief James T. Drew is responsible for the institution of a printed police bulletin every eight hours for distribution for the entire department and departments of surrounding cities; the installation of the Radio in our police automobiles and the Teletype System, as well as adopting the latest scientific methods of criminal investigation, all of which have materially aided the police department in coping with all high-class criminals, and in keeping crime to a minimum in Oakland and vicinity.

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POLICE AND PEACE OFFICERS' JOURNAL

— OF THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA —

A Police News
and Educational
Magazine

(Trade Mark Copyright)

Vol. XI.

AUGUST, 1933

No. 8

Lieutenant Michael J. Griffin Retires

By INSPECTOR THOS. J. CURTIS

ON August 1, 1933, Lieutenant Michael J. Griffin, one of the most beloved members of the Bureau of Inspectors, brought to a close by his retirement over 36 years of honorable service in the San Francisco Police Department.



Lieutenant Michael J. Griffin

As a testimonial of their affection and regard for him, nearly two hundred of his associates gathered for luncheon in his honor at the Whitcomb Hotel on the day his retirement became effective.

There was an impressive list of guests at the speaker's table. With the exception of the former Chief and Commissioner, Jesse Cook, who was unable to be present because of a previous engagement, all the living former Chiefs of the San Francisco Police Department were present. There was George Wittman, who was chief when the popular retiring lieutenant was a young officer, starting his climb up the ladder of promotion; there was Jerry

Dinan, under whom Griffin served and affectionately was known as "The Dapper Sergeant"; and there was Daniel O'Brien, who saw Griffin win the gold bars of the lieutenant. Duncan Mathewson, formerly captain of detectives in the police department, at whose request Lieutenant Griffin was appointed day lieutenant in the detective bureau, was also present. Captain of Inspectors Charles Dullea was there to pay tribute to his retiring aide, and Chief of Police Wm. J. Quinn rounded out the list of former and active police department executives who came to express their appreciation and regard to Lieutenant Michael Griffin. The Mayor's office was represented in the unavoidable absence of Mayor Rossi by his executive secretary, Maurice Rapheld. The speakers' table was completed by the presence of Morris Griffin, son of the guest of honor.

There were a number of fine speeches made in tribute to the retiring lieutenant, but all were in the same vein of appreciation of his sterling qualities—his honor and courage as an officer, his kindness, gentility and loyalty as a man.

On behalf of the members of the Bureau of Inspectors, Chief Quinn presented Lieutenant Griffin with a gold star. Pinning the star on the lieutenant's breast, Chief Quinn made an eloquent talk, to which the lieutenant responded, simply and earnestly. Captain Mathewson has said that Lieutenant Griffin was "dumb in three languages, but when he talked he said something," and so, on this occasion, our quiet, usually silent lieutenant said in a few short sentences things that will remain in the hearts and minds of his listeners for a long, long time.

The story of Lieutenant Griffin's retirement would not be complete without a flash back to his early days in the department. I well remember the day I entered the department with Griffin, then a corporal, over me. Well do I remember his dapper figure, with its trim, well-fitting uniform, his coal black hair sleek and smooth, and his black moustache neatly trimmed. Never, in all the years I knew him, did Michael Griffin ever deviate from his

(Continued on Page 24)

Northern California Championship Pistol Matches

High-lights on the Contest by Captain Chas. Goff, Captain of the San Francisco Traffic Rifle and Revolver Club, Winners of the Contest.



SAN FRANCISCO POLICE DEPT. CHAMPIONS

Left to Right, Standing: Arthur Burk, Clement Crosbie, Capt. Chas. Goff, John A. Ahern; Seated: Thos. E. Collins and Edward A. Franke

HUNDREDS of the best shots of the State of California traveled to San Francisco Saturday and Sunday, August 12 and 13, to take part in what proved to be one of the greatest pistol matches ever held in the state. The crowd exceeded the expectations of the sponsors of the matches, and the shooting far exceeded the fondest hopes of the most optimistic members of the traffic team.

The keenest interest in the matches was displayed by all the contestants and their sponsors. The United States Army and Navy cooperated whole-heartedly, sending their best teams to participate. Colonel Pierce, Commandant of the Presidio of San Francisco, was present to cheer his men on to the splendid showing they made. He was accompanied by Major Garrett and Lieutenant Smith, the latter in actual command at Fort Funston.

Lieutenant Allen of the National Guard was range officer, and his rulings gave perfect satisfaction to all the competitors. Captain Baum and Lieutenant Commander Baldwin of the Navy acted with Lieutenant Allen as a committee of three to decide all questions concerning the matches.

The interest displayed by the officers and men of the Army and Navy was matched by the enthusiasm of the many civic leaders attending the contest which attracted so many shooters and their friends from all over the state.

Our Traffic Bureau team won the championship of Northern California in the team matches, their closest competitor being the crack pistol team of the State High-

way Patrol District No. 18, whose headquarters are in San Diego. Incidentally, this San Diego team is composed of veterans of pistol matches, having participated in hundreds of such matches.

In the championship match the results were as follows:
(out of a possible 1500)

San Francisco Police Team No. 1	1370
State Highway Patrol District No. 18	1341
Berkeley Police No. 1	1323
State Highway Patrol District No. 8	1251
Marin County Sheriffs	1230
State Highway Patrol District Nos. 7-10	1218
Alameda Police Traffic	1205
Berkeley Police No. 2	1201
Alameda Police No. 2	1200
San Francisco Traffic Team No. 2	1196

In the individual matches, for the state championship, Officer John Ahern of the Traffic Bureau was first with a score of 276. R. H. Galbrith of the California Highway Patrol District No. 18 was second with a score of 268 and his team-mate, C. W. Reed, was a close third with a score of 267. Officer C. F. Crosbie of the San Francisco Traffic Bureau shot to fourth place with a score of 265.

Perhaps the most difficult match for any competitors is the right and left hand revolver match. In this match 30 shots are fired—15 with the right hand and 15 with the left, five shots each at slow fire, five shots at time fire and five shots at rapid fire, in ten seconds. Officer John Ahern of the San Francisco Traffic was the winner with a score of 272 and his brother officer, Arthur Burk, placed second with a score of 267. Following are the scores of their closest competitors:

R. H. Galbrith, State Highway Patrol No. 18	266
Col. D. P. Hardy, 250th Coast Artillery	258
Officer Thos. E. Collins, San Francisco Traffic	256
Officer Clement F. Crosbie, San Francisco Traffic	256
P. Roberts, 160th Infantry	256

In the Police pistol match, individual competition, Officer C. F. Crosbie of the San Francisco Traffic Bureau, won first place with a score of 284, with Officer J. A. Ahern of the same team following second with 282. H. E. Nichols, State Highway Patrol No. 18, was third with 281; H. M. Aldrich of the same team, fourth with 278 and Officer Arthur Burk, San Francisco Traffic, placed fifth with 276.

The aggregate scores of the entire match proved Officer John Ahern of the San Francisco Traffic team to be the champion, with Officers Arthur Burk and C. F. Crosbie of the same team winning second and third places, respectively.

(Continued on Page 12)

The Holdup of Number 36

By CHIEF SPECIAL AGENT DANIEL O'CONNELL of Southern Pacific Railroad



CHIEF SPECIAL AGENT DAN O'CONNELL

(Continued from last issue.) After 15 minutes after his watch, a man came to the window, who, from his resemblance to Fred Fleagle, was immediately recognized as Ralph. Following Ralph from the postoffice, the Sheriff observed him visit a bank, and telephoned the local police for help, which quickly arrived; Ralph Fleagle was placed under arrest. At the bank a safe deposit box was located, in which was found \$1200 in cash and \$6500 in Liberty Bonds, none of which were the Liberty Bonds stolen from the Lamar bank. In his automobile, which bore Illinois plates, a set of California plates were found under the seat, as were three revolvers and 140 rounds of ammunition.

That day a telephone call from Peoria came to the hotel where Ralph Fleagle was staying under an assumed name, and the caller asked that when Ralph came in he be asked to call a certain party at a given address in Peoria. Sheriff Alderman telephoned the Peoria police, who went to the address and arrested a man and woman. When the man saw the police, he attempted to jump into an automobile and flee. Sheriff Alderman arrived in Peoria shortly afterward and found he did not know the man who had given his name as Dr. George O. DeMoss. At the door of the police station was his automobile, and at sight of it his heart leaped. It was the blue Master Six Buick sedan used in the Lamar holdup. The Sheriff knew where the car had been stolen from prior to the Lamar job and had its engine number, but had lost all trace of it when the robbers made their escape.

The woman had been questioned and released and it was learned she had warned Jake Fleagle, who was in Peoria with them. Jake had fled in such a hurry from Peoria that he left his hat behind him. The apartment

occupied by "Little Jake," doctor DeMoss and the woman was searched, and five rifles, an automatic shot-gun, four pistols and two thousand rounds of cartridges found.

Ralph Fleagle was returned to Garden City and subjected to a very thorough questioning. Nearly sufficient evidence was gathered against him to convict him of the Lamar robbery and murders. Fleagle was aware of this, and also knew of the determined efforts being made to locate his brother "Jake." Photographs and descriptions of "Jake" were distributed throughout the United States, Canada and Mexico. The officers investigating the train robbery furnished Sheriff Alderman with considerable information as to the operations of Ralph and "Jake" Fleagle as box-car burglars on the Pacific Coast, and, what is more important, they discovered the Liberty Bonds furnished as bail for "Jake," Joe Miller and Betty Gramps, were a part of the Lamar loot. They also discovered that Ralph Fleagle had cashed several Liberty bonds, stolen at Lamar, in the Bank of America in San Francisco; thus positively connecting Ralph with the bank robbery.

As the theory that the Fleagles were connected with the train holdup appeared most promising, it was decided that should go to Lamar and question Ralph Fleagle. However, while these plans were being considered, Deputy Sheriff Ralph Harrison, of Contra Costa County, Post Office Inspector C. M. Christenson and Chief Special Agent Rutherford of the Railway Express Agency, who were investigating clues on the train robbery in Colorado, decided to confer with Chief of Police Harper of Colorado Springs, Sheriff Alderman and the other officers working on the Lamar robbery.

On Friday, August 9, the three Fleagle brothers were very closely questioned, in connection with the Lamar robbery, as well as the holdup of train No. 36. On Sa-

(Continued on Page 17)



View Showing Position of Bandits' Auto from Railroad Tracks.

The Active Career of Dan O'Neill



New Head of the Identification Bureau of the San Francisco Police Department

ON July 28, 1933, Corporal Daniel J. O'Neill, for many years a fingerprint expert in the Bureau of Identification, was designated an Inspector, and appointed to head that important unit of this department upon the death of Inspector Emmett Hogan.

Inspector O'Neill brings to his new duties a vast experience, which is international in scope. Born in San Francisco in 1881; graduated at 17 years from St. Ignatius High School; and since has had a varied and active career. He was studying pharmacy when the Spanish-American war broke out and he left his studies to volunteer. He was a member of the First Volunteer Infantry—the first regiment to reach the front. He served with honor throughout the Spanish war and the Philippine Insurrection, won the President McKinley medal and Certificate of Honor.

Returning to civilian life, he practiced pharmacy being in the employ of A. Lengfeld until the more active life of the waterfront drew him to the shipping game where he became the assistant superintendent of the Oregon R. R. & Transportation Company. While in this work he became active in labor affairs and was president of the City Front Federation, former Collector John P. McLaughlin acting as secretary, an organization consisting at that time of some ten thousand men. Several years later—in 1916, when Daniel O'Neill was a member of the police department—he represented this department at a mass meeting in which a great strike was discussed, and much credit was given to the influence of O'Neill in

averting the threatened strike and a return to the hectic days of 1901.

He entered the police department on January 16, 1911, and in 1925 he was appointed a corporal. Since August 1913, he has been detailed for duty in the Bureau of Identification where he has devoted himself to the science of fingerprinting.

O'Neill's versatility is shown when he was detailed by the chief of police to deliver lectures on finger printing during the University of California summer sessions, and before the Commonwealth, Transportation, Rotary, Press, Atey and California Women's Clubs, the Junior Chamber of Commerce, Reserve Officers Association of the United States and to the leading churches and forums as well as the American Legion Posts.

At the declaration of war in 1917, O'Neill was detailed to install the fingerprint system of the United States Government in the offices of the collector of the port. On examination he was commissioned a first lieutenant in the United States army and ordered overseas. He left a family of four children for his country's service in France, where he received two commendations from his commanding officer, was wounded in action and later was designated investigating officer and court officer.

So signal was his ability as a fingerprint expert by this time that in 1921 he was loaned to Hawaiian Territory and under appointment of the attorney general of the islands, he installed the fingerprint system and Bertillon system and instructed the members of the territorial sheriffs' officers from the different islands. This appointment was at the recommendation of Congressman Wil-

(Continued on Page 30)

A 17 Year Old Boy to the CHIEF

THE constant cry of the reformer who sees nothing good in modern youth and who constantly repeats the tiresome phrase that the present generation has no respect for law or forces thereof, finds a strong denial in the following poem. The author of this poem, a San Francisco youth, has youth's answer and tells the world that the efforts of the San Francisco Police Department and its chief for a safe and clean city are appreciated.

Let the youth tell the story in his own words.



CHIEF WILLIAM J. QUINN

Chief William Quinn what noble work you do,
Horror and terror never seem to bother you,
Instestinal fortitude marks you through and
through.

Eagerly you respond in a moment's call—
Failure has yet to see you fall.

Over land and sea your men will fight,
Fearlessly protecting their fellows' right.

Pray for protection from the One up above;
Offer your prayers for his guidance and love;
Lift up your heart and thank your friend—
In many occasions he prolonged your end.
Cease not to praise him in all that you do,
Each time in danger he'll see you through.

Quick as a flash your life may go,
Under the circumstances you never know,
Indeed your life is nothing to the foe,
No one praises the noble work you do,
No glory on earth is too high for you.

REGINALD LEIPSIC, the author of this little poem, is a product of the Lowell High School in San Francisco. He is just seventeen and has written a number of poems. He lives with his mother and helps in her support. He plans to attend college in a year or so and is desirous of making poetry his life work.

The thoughts expressed in this poem are the thoughts every teacher, every parent or guardian of a child should endeavor to instill in the hearts of the children in their charge. Respect for law entails respect for the group that enforces the law. Such respect can only be had if the child is taught



Reginald Leipsic

that respect from the beginning of the child's training.

The reason for the disrespect and disregard for the laws so common in the country today is due in a large measure to the ignorance of the citizens concerning the law. The child of today is the citizen of tomorrow; an old proverb says, "as the twig is bent, so grows the tree." If the child is raised in the knowledge of the law and with a respect for the officers the citizens of the future will be finer, stronger and truer Americans.



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AUGUST, 1933

No. 8

WORLD WIDE POLICE DEPARTMENT CLEARING HOUSE

"The fight has got to be won," is the war cry of Attorney General Cummings after a conference with the President. The Attorney General, a sincere man, has devised a system by which the criminal of the country will find himself up against a sort of U. S. Scotland Yard.

Cooperation is to be the watchword of the administration's attempt to forever silence the guns of racketeers and kidnapers. The basic point of the idea is the formation of an international clearing house for the police work of the world. In this office complete records, finger-

prints, photos and other necessary information will be kept always on hand. Added to this feature special men will be trained to study all the cases that come to the attention of the body.

These strong measures are necessary in order that the widespread kidnappings and racketeering be stopped before the gangsters gain any more power in the country.

The police powers of the State and the nation are about to embark on a huge campaign of education to instruct the citizens of the nation on the necessity of notifying the authorities of any attempts at kidnapping, racketeering or extortion in any shape or form. The heads of the department point out the necessity of united action on all police fronts immediately upon the commission or attempted commission of these offenses.

CHIEF OF POLICE LIFE TIME JOB

The San Francisco Chronicle for August 3, 1933, carried an article in which it quoted Captain Duncan Matheson, now the city treasurer, as holding the belief, that the chief of police should be a lifetime job. Mr. Matheson, a man of many years experience in police work, should know whereof he speaks.

"No appointive chief of police would be able to stamp out the graft and corruption in a police department by a public investigation because the higher ups to whom he is responsible for his job would not allow it, however, if the chief's office were his as long as he behaved himself, the chief would be able to clean out his department and keep it clean."

This idea of a life time job for the chief of police is not a new one; August Vollmer, an outstanding authority on police work, has championed the cause of this idea for years.

Students of government, who have studied the new Charter of the city of San Francisco, have commented on the fact, that numerous official positions have been made life terms in order to do away with the possibilities of graft or political trickery but that the all important office of chief of police, the tool of petty politicians for many years, was not made a life position, which it should be.

The officials of huge corporations are not changed every four years just because some political affairs of the corporation are being guided by new faces; if the firm is making money and becoming more important the officials are left alone. That is the correct way, and the way that the people of San Francisco should have their police department controlled. Leave the chief in office during good behavior and not have him the tool of the grafters and the popular candidate.

KIDNAPPING GETS DEATH PENALTY IN CALIFORNIA

Governor James Rolph, Jr., signed a bill which makes kidnaping a major offense in California, carrying with it the death penalty. California is the tenth state to adopt this law as a means of controlling the growing wave of kidnaping that is sweeping the country.

Inspector Emmett J. Hogan Passes Away

By EDDIE LONGAN

SUDDENLY, and without warning, on July 27, death called an officer of the San Francisco Police Department who was one of God's people—Inspector Emmett J. Hogan, chief of the Bureau of Identification.



Emmett J. Hogan,
Inspector

And with his passing the police department loses one of its noted members, an officer whose ability in his chosen field—that of criminal identification—brought international fame to himself and to the department with which he had been affiliated since July 9, 1911, first as patrolman, then as corporal, sergeant and inspector.

Inspector Hogan was devoted to his life's work, too devoted perhaps. After more than a month in a hospital, "Smiles," against the orders of his physician, returned to the Hall of Justice and plugged along harder than ever, not for Emmett Hogan, but for the San Francisco police department.

No one, not even his closest friends, knew how much courage it took to step into the grind daily. Without even the slightest whimper he went about his duties giving the force the best that was in him and the people of San Fran-

cisco, his employers, dollar for dollar in labor.

Inspector Hogan was en route to the Hall of Justice the morning of July 27, when a tire of his automobile blew out on Alemany boulevard at Treat avenue. As he drove into a garage there he was seen to slump over. Realizing the seriousness of the situation, an attendant rushed him to his home at 234 Jules avenue and there, several hours later, Emmett Hogan, with loved ones about him, smiled out of this world as he always smiled at newspapermen and brother officers, who crowded him daily with countless questions and requests for assistance in putting over a good capture or a good crime story.

Inspector Hogan built up his reputation as an expert in criminal identification by solving some of the most mysterious crimes the San Francisco police department has been called upon to handle. The cases are far too many to even begin to enumerate.

Hundreds of officers have built reputations as detectives through assistance given them by Emmett Hogan. He shunned publicity and whenever he had a part, as he always had, in tracing some much wanted thug, he was the first to laud those he had silently assisted.

Inspector Hogan joined the force July 9, 1911. Ten years later he was promoted to corporal, in 1924 he was advanced to sergeant and in 1929 he was named an inspector, the rank he held at death.

ARREST WILLIAM E. CLARK



Alias Wee Willie Clark, alias Bobby Henderson, alias William Farley; Stockton No. 7839; 28 years; 5 feet 21½ inches; 132 pounds; brown eyes; black hair.

This man is *very dangerous*, being armed at all times and always travels with his hand on his pistol. Use every precaution in taking into custody as he has made the assertion he will not be taken alive. This man is wanted by this department for BANK ROBBERY.

Arrest and notify this office and I will send officer with proper papers for his return to this city.

WILLIAM J. QUINN, Chief of Police, San Francisco, Calif.

Dated—San Francisco, Calif., Aug. 15, 1933

SAN FRANCISCO SHOWING WAY TO STAMP OUT RACKETEERING

San Francisco—Racketeers can be kept out of large cities if those cities use foresight and maintain constant vigilance, and if their citizens are unanimous in desiring it. San Francisco has proved it.

This metropolis, with a population of more than three-quarters of a million, and spreading over 47 square miles, determined about four years ago that the racket blight menacing Chicago should never be allowed to obtain a hold here.

Today, according to Mr. William J. Quinn, chief of police, although the city has to cope with petty criminals and hoodlums, organized crime does not exist in San Francisco.

The factors responsible for this record, he explains, are excellent cooperation by the general public, and—the Bay Counties Peace Officers' Association.

However, neither San Francisco nor the surrounding municipalities intend to rest on these laurels. And neither does the fact that San Francisco itself is free of the problem mean that other sections are as fortunate.

At a recent meeting of peace officers in Sacramento, at which a concerted state-wide drive against the racketeer was launched, it was decided "to leave the criminal no place of refuge in California."

Methods found successful here are to be extended throughout the State. Although there has been a State Peace Officers' Association for some time it has met but once each year and it has been considered advisable to form a new group which will set up regional associations similar to that in this section. Presidents of these will meet quarterly to coordinate and correlate the work of every California community.

When local officials first became aware of the danger of an influx of racketeers, and the possibility of development of this modern criminal from within, they set out at once to study the situation in Chicago and other centers already so burdened. It was noticed, for example, that in the Chicago territory the gangsters, like good commuters, preferred to live in the suburbs, making the city only the seat of their operations. These communities, it was found, lacked police protection sufficient to cope with such outlaws, unless reinforced and generally aided by police of all surrounding sections.

So the racketeer-fighters, inviting in representatives of all those cozy "bedroom" communities dotting the bay about San Francisco, formed the Bay Counties Peace Officers Association.

A simple organization it is. At first it included only police, but gradually was extended to accept even district attorneys and mayors. Meetings are held monthly, each in a different community, and a definite phase of the racket problem is discussed at each, the subject being announced a month in advance. Procedure is thus standardized over the entire bay area.

In this respect Mr. Quinn declares that investigations reveal 98 per cent of all beggars to be professionals, who

beg by choice rather than necessity and that a large majority of these are former criminals or criminals who beg as an aid to their other "work."

San Francisco's experiences with representatives of organized rackets have been confined to such incidents as the arrest here of a man named Foster, accused as the murderer of Jake Lingel in Chicago, and the arrest of three Chicago gangsters found to be promoters of the Illinois Garage Men's Association, and wanted in Chicago in a murder charge. Although extradited they were not convicted in Illinois.

This trio, before they left under escort, found that San Francisco was unfruitful ground for their operations. 'Teamsters' Union officials refusing to have anything to do with their racket proposals.

Mr. Quinn, for nearly three years, has talked regularly over the radio, explaining department policies to the public and asking for continued aid and cooperation in the investigation of crime. The public is encouraged not only to offer sympathy and support to police efforts but to extend cooperation so far as to report conditions requiring police attention.

—*Christian Science Monitor*, July 8, 1933.

NATIONAL PISTOL MATCHES

(Continued from Page 6)

Lieutenant Commander Barber was in charge of the fine pistol team from the Battleship "Maryland" and proved himself to be a splendid marksman. In the match with the .45-calibre automatic service pistol, his team won the first four places, as they did in the Los Angeles match. Lieutenant Commander Barber was No. 1 man on his team, shooting a score of 252. G. B. Ray was second with 249; W. H. Moore was third with 248 and T. G. Warfield was fourth with a score of 247. M. Marelich of the 250th Coast Artillery fell into fifth place behind the Navy men, with a score of 244. Edward Franke of the San Francisco Traffic placed sixth with 243.

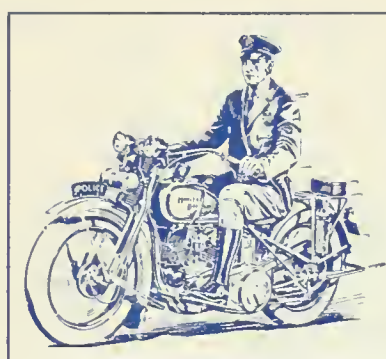
The San Diego Highway Patrol Team No. 18, won second place in team competition. This team has won from the splendid Los Angeles team in the past. The San Diego team is a group of wonderful shots, all of them fine, high-class men. They were accompanied by their captain, who is an ardent booster for his men. In the open pistol team match, this team won first place, with a score of 1361, our No. 1 team falling into second place, with a score of 1339.

Lieutenant Allen, U. S. N., brought an excellent team of .45-calibre automatic service pistol shots from the U.S.S. "Nevada." They shot fifth place in the open team pistol match, with a score of 1206.

Altogether this was one of the most successful shooting matches ever held in the State of California. There was plenty of excellent shooting and the prevailing spirit of good-fellowship and good-will was marked. All the contestants left with the declared intention of returning to San Francisco for the next match we hold.

The Police Reporter

EDITOR'S NOTE:—This feature will contain the leading reports on the most wanted criminals in the nation and also the reports on new laws passed in the various states concerning the punishment of crime.)



\$10,000 KIDNAP FUND IN CALIFORNIA

The State Senate passed a measure establishing a fund of \$10,000 to be used to pay rewards for the arrest of kidnapers. The Bill was first introduced into the Senate by Senator David Bush to provide for the payment of a reward for the arrest of the kidnapper of little Helen Lyon, who was kidnapped from her father in Merced. The bill was amended by Senator Inman in order that a steady fund be established.

THIEVES STEAL AUTO SAMPLE

The slickest automobile theft in history occurred in Dallas, Texas, when two men went into a salesroom in Dallas and drove a brand new car off the floor, after having piled it with all sorts of accessories.

\$500 REWARD UP IN BROKER WIFE BEATING

A reward of \$500 for information leading to the arrest and conviction of the robbers who slugged Mrs. Lewis Stanton, wife of Lewis Stanton, local broker, at her home, 2826 Pierce street, on July 12, was offered by the husband of the victim. "Someone must know the identity of these murderous criminals," said Stanton, "and I know of no better way to assist the police than offering this reward."

5,000 SIGN UP FOR EXAMINATIONS

San Franciscans to the number of 5,000 have already signed up for civil service examinations for the police department, to be held on September 18. Registrations will be accepted from the 14th to the 26th of August.

MAN JAILED IN DEATH THREAT

George Hurley, who threatened the lives of Assistant District Attorney Walter A. Dodd and Superior Judge George H. Cabaniss, was arrested on complaint of the attorney. Hurley, who has been attempting to sue the city for injury to his child, has appeared at the city hall numerous times and created a scene every time according to Dodd.

OAKLAND CHIEF WINS POLICE SOCIETY POST

Chicago—Charles A. Wheeler, police chief of Bridgeport, Conn., was elected president of the International Association of Chiefs of Police. He succeeds Alfred Seymour, chief of police of Lansing, Mich.

Other officers: J. T. Drew, Oakland, Cal., second vice-president; Chris H. Newton, Winnipeg, Manitoba, Can., fourth vice-president; Leon V. Jenkins, Portland, Or., fifth vice-president.

POLICE CHECK FAKE NRA BANNERS

The police departments of Oregon, Washington, California, Nevada and Arizona were requested by George Creel, the regional director of the NRA, to check the flood of false NRA banners.

"The printers who have signed the code, have been authorized to print the banners, but they have not been authorized to sell them to the firms, who have not complied with the regulations of the code of the President," Creel announced on the start of the drive.

POLICE RADIO BRINGS CAMPERS TO FUNERAL

Police radio summoned two vacationists from a campfire in Yosemite Valley to attend a funeral here, after telegrams and letters had remained unanswered.

Mrs. Bertha Stroh, 32 Avila street, widow of G. N. Stroh, veteran Pacific Gas and Electric Company employe, who died, requested the police broadcast. Her sons, Jack and Ray Rogers, were unaware of their stepfather's death, but promptly broke camp on hearing the radio call.

NEWS FROM IRELAND

"PUBLIC ENEMY NO. ONE GONE"

The San Francisco Police Journal records that Murray Humphreys, who succeeded to the crown left vacant by Al Capone, has at last run afoul of the law and as a result is today serving sentence for carrying concealed weapons. The so-called king of the lawless has been sentenced to serve a year term in municipal court in Chicago the other day. This is another conviction in the long fight to rid Chicago of its lawless element by the opening of the "Century of Progress Exposition" this summer.

American police forces frequently use these magazines as well as their own official journals, which are on public sale, for publishing descriptions of, and rewards for, badly wanted men.

The "San Francisco Police Journal," in its April issue just to hand, records the arrest in Shanghai of a fugitive from justice, C. C. Julian, from the description circulated in two issues of the "Journal." A reward of \$5,000 was offered and this goes to a keen Shanghai policeman.

—*Garod Review, Dublin, Ireland, July, 1933.*

BANK BANDITS GET \$5,500

Graceville, Minn.—Twelve customers and employees were forced to lie on the floor as six bandits robbed the First National Bank of approximately \$5,500.

HOOVER IS NOW DIRECTOR

Mr. John F. Quinn,
Business Manager,
San Francisco Police Journal,
San Francisco, California.

August 2, 1933.



John Edgar Hoover

Dear Mr. Quinn:

Thank you very much for your telegram of July 31, congratulating me upon my appointment as Director of the new Division of Investigation in the Department of Justice. I deeply appreciate the cooperative sentiments expressed in your communication.

Sincerely yours,
J. Edgar Hoover.

RORER URGES ALL PEACE OFFICERS TO COOPERATE

The United States Bureau of Investigation, under Special Agent in Charge W. A. Rorer, has been unusually active recently in developing a closer cooperation among the police officers and the Bureau. He stated that this is the policy which the Bureau is following throughout the country.

Local police departments have been asked for full criminal histories, descriptions, fingerprint data, and photographs of all outstanding criminals in their jurisdiction, with particular attention to those who, because of their past activities, may properly be termed a suspect in the event of a kidnaping or extortion case.

The Bureau now has a single fingerprint file system at Washington, D. C., wherein are recorded the fingerprints of persons who may be logical suspects in kidnaping matters.

The penal institutions are being checked, in order that the Bureau will have proper descriptive data upon the release of persons known to be previously engaged in rackets bordering on kidnaping.

Rorer has been active, in association with District Attorney Earl Warren, and the peace officers of Alameda County, in the formation of the Anti-Racket Council of Alameda County, wherein complete criminal data is being compiled of all criminals known to the peace officers of Alameda County.

Rorer has consistently urged all peace officers to immediately notify and cooperate with the Bureau of Investigation in all kidnaping and extortion matters, just as soon as they receive initial information concerning them. He stated that it is of prime importance that the Bureau and police be advised of the receipt of any threatening communications or kidnapings, at the earliest possible moment, as the efforts of the investigators the first thirty-six hours thereafter, may mean success or failure in clearing up the crime.

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SEE YOUR DEALER OR THE

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P. G. & E.
Owned • Operated • Managed
by Californians

Acting Chief Boland

By EDDIE LONGAN

WITHOUT "Jim"—Police Lieutenant James Boland—the city prison would be a dark, dismal haven for San Francisco's human wreckage.

Thousands of men and women who have passed thru the police mill, despite their trials and tribulations, look upon Boland as the Good Samaritan.



JAMES BOLAND
Police Lieutenant

He is always willing to listen, give advice to those who seek it, and do his best to salvage more than his share of human derelicts.

The best recommendation the writer ever heard came from the lips of a convict now in Folsom under the habitual criminal law. Asked what he thought of our city prison, he said:

"Everything's O. K. The bulls sure dumped me in the creek this trip. The show's over, but the best copper I know is that bird over there. Jim's a big, tough guy, but he's a good Joe and a square shooter. He treats a guy like a human being."

Fourteen years ago, after serving his apprenticeship in the downtown districts, Boland won his police diploma by handling the toughest and roughest on the old Barbary Coast. When promoted to the rank of lieutenant—exactly fourteen years ago—he was assigned to the city prison, of which he has been in charge ever since.

It would take a statistician many hours, perhaps days, to obtain an accurate tally on the unfortunates Boland has aided morally and financially. He knows them all and they all know Boland.

Lieutenant Boland's job perhaps carries more grief than any in the police department. Hundreds of prisoners in his custody daily have to be fed, cared for when ill, on occasions clothed, and looked after in many other ways.

For fourteen years Jim Boland has been doing that and more with the explanation, "Aw, the poor devils, after all are just human beings off on the wrong track."

CURTIS COMMENTS

In commenting on the new National Securities Act, which would stop gambling in stocks, and stock swindling, Inspector Thos. J. Curtis, a veteran with many years of service on the Stock and Bond Detail of the San Francisco Police Department, remarked philosophically:

"When they put a stop to stock swindling—which the Government can and will do—everyone will shout 'Hooray!' But I'm rather doubtful about the success of the government's move to stop stock gambling, because everyone likes to gamble a little and stock gambling is a mighty exciting game."



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Extract from House Report 2290, 71st Congress, 3d Session

Investigation of Communist Propaganda

January 17, 1931—Committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union, and ordered to be printed.

THIS EDITION CONCLUDES THIS SERIES

(Continued from Last Issue)

POLICE

The Public should not overlook the fact that the police are human beings, and are carrying out orders to resist or break up communist demonstrations when staged in defiance of the law. Often rough-house tactics prevail and communist women and children insult and spit on the police and scratch and bite them. There has been too much denunciation of the police for alleged brutality by "pinks" and metropolitan papers.

The committee believes that the American public owes a debt of gratitude to the police of New York, Chicago, and many other metropolitan centers for affording protection against the lawless and revolutionary activities of the communists, and in safeguarding foreign consulates from insults and mass communist demonstrations.

Capt. William F. Hynes, of the Los Angeles police force, testified before the committee, as follows:

"Practically all the arrests made by the Los Angeles police department are the result of communist mass demonstrations, picketing in connection with communist-inspired or communist-led strikes, and distribution of communist-propaganda literature, handbills, circulars, etc., on the streets.

"These mass demonstrations and picketing activities frequently result in riots, assaults and batteries and other breaches of the peace. During the past six months the communists have evolved a system of "red defense squad," sort of semi-military "red defense corps," whose duty it is to oppose and fight the police. Each squad has a regular captain, and their strategy and tactics, defensive and offensive, are worked out prior to the mass demonstration or strike disturbance.

"Arrests and prosecutions are usually made under the provisions of the State penal code against riot, rout, assault, battery, disturbing the peace, and interference with officers. Los Angeles has ordinances against blocking the sidewalk, parading without permit, distributing handbills and dodgers without permit, and an antipicketing ordinance. These are constantly violated by the communists, resulting in many arrests."

RECOMMENDATIONS

1. Enlarging the authority of the Bureau of Investigation of the Department of Justice for the purpose of investigating and keeping in constant touch with the revolutionary propaganda and activities of the communists in the United States, and to provide for additional appropriations for skilled agents to devote their entire time to investigating and preparing reports on the personnel of all entities, groups, individuals, who teach or advocate the overthrow of the Government of the United States by force and violence.

2. Strengthening immigration laws to prevent the admission of communists into the United States, and providing for immediate deportation of all alien communists.

3. Provide for additional appropriations to the Bureau of Immigration for vigorous handling of deportation cases.

4. Amend the naturalization laws so as to forbid the naturalization of a communist.

5. Amend the naturalization laws so as to cancel the naturalization certificate of a communist.

6. Deny reentry to the United States to an alien who has visited Russia to secure training in communistic doctrines.

7. Amend post-office laws to declare nonmailable all newspapers, magazines, pamphlets, circulars, etc., published, written or produced advocating revolutionary communism.

8. Amend interstate commerce laws to prohibit transportation of newspapers, magazines, pamphlets, circulars, etc., advocating revolutionary communism.

9. Enactment of Federal law to prosecute communists or other persons, organizations, newspapers, etc., in the spreading of false rumors for the purpose of causing runs on banks.

10. Restriction of, or elimination of, the use of secret codes or ciphers with any Government with which the United States has no diplomatic relations, and its trade relations.

11. In view of the fact that the Soviet Government is under the control and direction of the communists, that the Treasury Department request, through the State Department, permission to send inspectors or agents to investigate the prison camps and the pulpwood and timber-cutting districts of Soviet Russia, and report back regarding the alleged production of lumber and pulpwood by convict labor, in order to intelligently and properly enforce the provision of the tariff act of 1930, section 307, which reads as follows:

"All goods, wares, articles and merchandise mined, produced or manufactured wholly or in part in any foreign country by convict labor or and forced labor or and indentured labor under penal sanctions shall not be entitled to entry at any of the ports of the United States, and the importation thereof is hereby prohibited, and the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized and directed to prescribe such regulations as may be necessary for the enforcement of this provision."

The difficulty in administering the law has been to prove that certain shiploads of pulpwood or lumber are specifically produced by convict labor. Up to now the Treasury Department has been unable to prove the use of convict labor in connection with any specific cargoes, and the recent regulations requiring a certificate of origin and good character on each shipment to the effect that convict labor is not used is not sufficient for the protection of free American labor and industry.

If the Soviet Government should refuse such a reasonable request as sending American inspectors to investigate the use of convict labor in the production of lumber and pulpwood when approximately a thousand Russian engineers and Soviet subjects are roaming about at will in the United States gathering all kinds of information in our factories, mills and mines, then the committee recommends that the Treasury Department prohibit the entry of Soviet pulpwood and lumber until such time as the agents of the Treasury Department are permitted by the Soviet Government to make a thorough investigation and report.

12. That the Treasury Department should request

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THE HOLDUP OF No. 36

(Continued from Page 7)

turday, August 10, Ralph Fleagle, after he and his attorney, former District Judge Cunningham, had conferred for several hours with Chief of Police Harper, one Mr. Haning, a representative of the Colorado Bankers' Association, and other interested officials, Fleagle told an amazing story of the bank robbery, the murders of the president and cashier, and the subsequent murders of Bank Teller Kessinger and Dr. Winegar.

In this confession Ralph Fleagle implicated his brother William, known as "Jake," Howard L. "Heavy" Royston, and George J. Abshier, alias Bill Messick. This group, with another named Ernest Rhoda, were the members of the gang of box car burglars who had operated on the Pacific Coast. Royston, it was revealed, was the bandit who was wounded; and Ralph and Jake Fleagle called on Dr. Winegar to attend him. Ralph Fleagle prepared a fake note which would indicate revenge was the motive for the murder of Dr. Winegar, and left it near the body and Jake did the actual killing.

Ralph's confession told of taking Royston to Salinas, Kansas, and thence to St. Paul, Minn., where he received treatment in a hospital for his wound. Ralph and Jake

unknown. After Ralph Fleagle's confession to the Lamar job, in return for which he was promised that the prosecution would not ask for the death penalty in his case, his father and two brothers were released.

Shortly afterward, I went to Lamar to question Ralph, Royston and Abshier about the train robbery. Before taking this trip, I called on Royston's mother at San Andreas and Mrs. Royston gave me a letter to her son asking that he make a clean breast of everything. Mrs. Royston showed a photograph of her deceased husband, a former San Francisco police officer. She blamed Jake Fleagle, whom she knew as Henry Ryan, for the trouble her son was in.

September 18, 1929, Mr. O'Connell, with Sheriff Alderman and Tim O'Leary, superintendent of special service of the Santa Fe, questioned the bandits at Lamar. Royston and Abshier had already admitted participation in the Lamar robbery, but would not go into detail. Now, when closely questioned concerning their movements, they refused to admit any connection with the train robbery, but, in an effort to obtain some clemency for themselves, they confessed five other bank robberies which the Fleagle gang had committed. The proceeds of these crimes totalled \$307,250, in addition to the \$222,600 stolen at Lamar,



VIEW DEPICTING THE COWELL LIME AND MARL QUARRY

came to California shortly, and Messick remained with Royston for about a month. Royston came to California, where he was employed by a cement concern at San Andreas, in August, 1928, worked three days, and it became necessary for him to return to St. Paul for further treatment. Ralph stated that in September, 1928, he, Jake, and Messick disposed of a large portion of the stolen Liberty Bonds through the Bank of Italy in San Francisco. The agreement between the gang was that Royston and Abshier were to receive one-eighth of the loot.

Royston was arrested at San Andreas, California, and returned to Lamar. The officers working on the train robbery questioned him, but he would reveal nothing, maintaining his innocence. Abshier was arrested at Grand Junction, Colorado, where he had long been known as a liquor dealer, and resort keeper. Jake Fleagle still managed to elude the authorities and his whereabouts were

making the illgotten gains of this gang amount to over half a million dollars in six years.

While freely detailing these bank robberies in Kansas and Colorado, Royston and Abshier denied any knowledge of the train holdup, other than what they had read in the newspapers. However, when I gave Royston the letter from his mother, he hinted that Jake Fleagle had proposed a bank robbery at Tracy, California, and hinted that Jake was connected with the Post Office robbery there, which was undoubtedly the work of the same gang who held up train No. 36. Abshier mentioned that Jake spoke of a train job. After seven different interviews with Royston, I was convinced that he knew nothing of the train robbery, but was not certain as to Abshier. Royston also disclosed that Ernest Rhoda, alias Lee Solliers, had participated in some of these crimes, but there was

(Continued on Page 19)

Sullivan of the Mounted

EDITOR'S NOTE: This article begins a new series in the Journal. Every month some officer will be written up for good deeds accomplished.

SMILING GEORGE SULLIVAN, mounted policeman extraordinary, was born South of Market, and is proud of it. He has had wild times as a mounted cop, having gone through all the experiences of being hit with a Communist banner in the Civic Center, to chasing a fleeing bandit through Jessie street and finding it necessary to fire at him to stop him.



George and his pal Harry are well known to all the business folk in the district bounded by First and Third Streets, and Market and Mission. Harry (George's horse) had a bad habit of disappearing while George was giving out his invitations to erring motorists. The funniest part of the whole affair was that, when Harry would go on his walk, he would not eat any lunch. This state of affairs worried George, who is very fond of the horse; so one day he turned detective and followed Harry. All unconcerned Harry marched down the street and poked his head into a restaurant. George watched with growing wonder. Harry concluded his feed and then marched on up the street; after doing the same thing in two more restaurants, he returned to the original corner where he had been left. George inquired of the restaurant owners and found that Harry was a steady guest and that he had a policeman's appetite.

Harry and George have been pals for many years, and at the last National Horse Show in San Francisco the pair took first prize for the police department trophy over all the other mounted police in the city. The next day, according to George, the actions of Harry were surprising, he walked along head up high and very proud of himself.

Besides being an excellent horseman and tagger of cars,

George is also a trustee in the San Francisco Police Department's Widows' and Orphans' Association. His activity in this organization has resulted in the sale of numerous tickets for the yearly concert and ball.

George has always a cheerful smile for everyone, rich and poor, and is the idol of the little paper vendors, who work for the Call-Bulletin. The next time you are in the neighborhood, be sure to watch your parking, if you don't, the two pals, George and Harry, will give you a written invitation to join the long list of callers at Captain Goff's "Dollar Day Bureau" in the Hall of Justice.

SCHOPPE, OF THEFT BUREAU, HOST

Mr. W. E. Schoppe, Manager of the National Auto Theft Bureau, was recently host to a distinguished group of guests from Utah, who were in San Francisco for the purpose of strengthening the organization against the activities of auto thieves. At Mr. Schoppe's invitation, several members of our Bureau of Inspectors met in conference with Mr. Schoppe, Mr. E. G. Hout, also of the National Auto Theft Bureau, and with the Utah visitors, who expressed themselves as highly pleased with the results of the meeting.

Following the conference, Mr. Schoppe was host at luncheon to those in attendance. Later the party was taken on a sight-seeing trip, which included a launch ride around the bay and a motor tour through the city. The Utah men were much impressed with the scenic beauty of the city and of the state and it is the sincere hope of the officers who met them—both officially and unofficially—that they will return at some future date for a longer stay in our "City by the Golden Gate."

The Utah party included: Calvin Rawlins, District Attorney; W. L. Payne, Chief of Police; Harold Wallace, County Attorney; and Chas. Olson, Detective Sergeant in charge of the Automobile Detail; all of Salt Lake City.

TOM TRODDEN RETURNS HOME

Thomas J. Trodden, executive secretary of the San Francisco Garage Owners' Association, who has been representing that organization in Buffalo at the International Garage Owners' Association, named on committee to submit the Code of the garage industry to General Johnson at Washington, has returned home.

Trodden has been in Washington for several weeks in connection with drafting the code.

The San Francisco Garage Owners' Association which Trodden is representing comprises 70 per cent of the operators here. Members of the association have signed the NRA pledge 100 per cent.

Mr. Trodden is a brother-in-law of Chief Quinn.

THE HOLDUP OF No. 36

(Continued from Page 17)

no direct evidence against Rhoda, nor was it claimed that he took part in the Lamar robbery.



View of Roadway at Nobel, Calif., Depicting Chief O'Connell, Lombardi and Austin in Positions Ellis, Sherwood and Sargent Were on Morning of Holdup.

Ralph Fleagle, Howard Royston and George Abshier all entered pleas of guilty to the charge of murder in the first degree, in the District Court of the State of Colorado. As the law in Colorado is that a jury must pass on a murder case, juries were empaneled, District Judge Hollenbeck presiding. October 8, 1929, Abshier's trial commenced, and on October 12, he was found guilty of murder in the first degree, with the death penalty recommended, and was sentenced to hang. Royston was found guilty, and also sentenced to hang. October 16, and on October 22, Ralph Fleagle's trial began. It was in this case that the moot question of immunity entered. Fleagle's counsel contended the prosecution guaranteed him life imprisonment, in return for his confession. However, on October 26, he was found guilty and the jury also recommended the death penalty, making it mandatory on the judge to sentence Fleagle to hang, although the prosecution did not ask the supreme penalty in his case.

As Fleagle was wealthy and employed eminent counsel, appeals were taken to the Supreme Court of the State of Colorado on his behalf, as well as Royston and Abshier. On March 13 the Supreme Court sustained all three convictions and sentences and ordered that Ralph Fleagle be hanged during the week ending July 12, 1930; and Royston and Abshier be hanged during the week ending July 19, 1930. After numerous requests had been made to Governor Adams to commute his sentence, Fleagle was hanged at the Colorado State prison, July 10, 1930.

In April, 1930, in a last hope to cheat the death penalty, Royston hinted to the officers that if he were given life imprisonment, or the reward in connection with the train robbery be given his wife, in case he was executed, he would confess all his knowledge of the train robbery, and furnish the officers information as to the guilty parties. This bargaining was continued, and shortly before

the date set for their execution, Royston and Abshier agreed to make a full confession of their knowledge of the train robbery, in return for a sixty day stay of execution. This stay could not be obtained by the officers, and Royston and Abshier were hanged. However, it was the firm belief of all concerned that Royston and Abshier did not have any information regarding the train holdup, and were using this means to stave off the death penalty as long as possible.

Though the other three were dead, it was still felt that possibly Jake Fleagle was involved in the train robbery and the search for him continued. It was learned that he was in correspondence with a gambler, and this party was closely questioned. After considerable questioning, he admitted being in correspondence with Fleagle and that Fleagle had asked him to participate in a "job" in the vicinity of Oklahoma or Arkansas. This party had been communicating with Fleagle through the "personal" column of a middle western newspaper, and it was arranged that an answer to Fleagle's letter requesting this man to meet him in Yellville, Arkansas, be inserted in the paper. Fleagle outlined in a letter the itinerary he wanted this man to follow, which information was given the officers, and another advertisement inserted in the paper, setting a date for the meeting.

It was arranged that Post Office Inspectors, Special Agents of the Missouri Pacific Railroad and two Los Angeles detectives were to ride the train on which the meeting was to take place. Fleagle boarded the train at Branson, Missouri, about twenty miles from Yellville. He was recognized by the officers and told to throw up his hands. Answering, "Like Hell I will," he attempted



The Robbed Mail Car.

to draw his gun, and, as he did so, one of the Los Angeles officers shot him through the abdomen. He was rushed to the hospital at Springfield, Missouri, where an emergency operation was performed, but it was too late, and the leader of what had been styled "The Lamar Wolf Pack," Jake Fleagle, died. He was conscious to the end, but refused to make any statement.

Thus the officers investigating the train robbery were

(Continued on Page 21)

PATROLMAN CLIFFORD McDANIEL GONE TO THE GREAT BEYOND

Death, on Friday, August 11, removed from the ranks of the department a splendid gentleman and a capable officer, Patrolman Clifford McDaniel, Mission Station.

"Cliff," as we knew him, checked out from the 12 to 8 watch on that date and went to his home at 654 Forty-sixth avenue. He was, as usual, happy and in the best of health. Three hours later they found him dead, the victim of a heart attack.

Born in the State of Georgia in March of 1887 Patrolman McDaniel grew to manhood and in later years came to San Francisco. In 1919 he qualified for appointment to the force and from the day he stepped into harness he strove to do his part to maintain the high standard of the department in every way. His record shows that the trust the populace placed in him never was violated.

McDaniel was a brother of Lieutenant Alec McDaniel of Central Station. He was married and the father of two children. He was a member of the Widows' and Orphans' Aid Association and of the Masonic fraternity.

The San Francisco Police Department has lost a real man in the death of Cliff McDaniel.

VALLEJO vs. SAN FRANCISCO POLICE

Judging from advance notices covering tentative plans for the next big sports event of the year—Vallejo vs. San Francisco Police—the party at the Navy Yard city September 24 is going to be the best ever.

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THE HOLDUP OF No. 36

(Continued from Page 19)

responsible in a great measure for cleaning up the worst band of bank robbers operating in Colorado and Kansas for many years. Yet, even with this gang disposed of, they were now concentrating their efforts on other clues that did not seem as good at first glance, in order to leave no stone unturned to definitely place the guilt for the train robbery.

* * *

While the plans were being completed that resulted in the arrest and death of Jake Fleagle, the Rodeo branch of the Bank of Pinole was held up and robbed, September 26, 1929, by three bandits. During the progress of the holdup Constable Arthur McDonald entered the bank, and observing the robbery, drew his gun and opened fire on the robbers. He was greeted with a hail of bullets from the pistols of the other two bandits, and fell, mortally wounded, but continued firing until his gun was empty. One of the robbers was seen to stagger and hold his arm, indicating the constable had wounded him. However, they scooped up a canvas sack containing \$27,000 in currency and fled to a waiting automobile. In their flight they left a Thompson sub-machine gun behind them.

This automobile was located later in the day in the hills above Berkeley. Considerable blood was spattered on the front seat, indicating a serious wound. Neighbors had noticed a blonde woman around the place where the touring car was later found, driving a brown sedan, and it was believed it was here the robbers deserted the getaway car and got in the sedan, driven by the woman, who answered the description of the woman seen driving the train bandits from the abandoned cement plant after the holdup of Train 36. The robbers also answered the description of the train bandits but from fingerprints found on the machine gun and in the automobile, it was determined that Jake Fleagle was not one of them.

As a result of this holdup a check was made, as far as was possible, on the brown sedan. As has been previously mentioned, one clue that seemed to hold promise apparently vanished, and when Jake Fleagle was killed shortly after the Rodeo holdup, and the possibility of the Fleagle gang having been the train bandits seemed dissipated, investigation of this other clue was again begun.

In fact, while working on the lead, the officers received information from a confidential source that the man for whom they were looking was one Frank Smith, better known as Frank Ellis, who had been in South San Francisco in a brown Hubmobile sedan, exactly answering the description of the getaway car used at Rodeo; inquiring about the handling of payroll funds for the manufacturing plants of that city. He had in mind to hold up the messenger carrying the largest payroll, approximately \$50,000. In the event he could not hold up this payroll in South San Francisco, he intended to get the train carrying it, and effect the robbery before reaching South San Francisco.

The license number of his automobile was obtained,

and in checking up on the purchase of this car, the officers learned he had traded in as part payment a two-toned Overland coupe. On inspecting this coupe, the officers immediately noticed how closely it fitted the description of the getaway car on the McAvoy holdup. Closer inspection showed the rear luggage compartment had been enlarged sufficiently to allow a man to conceal himself, and a hole had been cut from the seat to this compartment to allow ventilation and communication.

After this discovery every effort was put forth to locate Ellis and his associates. Persons known to be friendly to him were shadowed and a close check was made to locate his automobile. In these efforts the officers were unsuccessful, but as a result of the investigation it was disclosed that undoubtedly Ellis and his gang were responsible for the hijacking of the Calwa Winery, near Fresno, in March, 1928, of liquor valued at about \$50,000, and the robbery of the Post Office at Tracy, California, in which \$26,000 was stolen. This intensive investigation also developed that Ellis had a record in California for bank robbery, being sentenced to San Quentin from Santa Clara County in 1909. It was also learned that he had served a term in the Washington State Penitentiary for burglary and was known as a desperate criminal.

While the search for Ellis was being conducted, Train No. 36 was once more held up, this time near the non-agency station of Nobel, between Berkeley and Richmond, on the morning of November 7, 1930, by five bandits. As the train left University Avenue Station, Berkeley, the rear brakeman of Train No. 9, Westbound, saw a man dressed in brown climb aboard the engine tender of No. 36, but believed this man to be a hobo attempting to beat his way. As No. 36 passed the rear end of No. 9, the brakemen observed this man starting to climb over the tender.

When the train had reached about a quarter of a mile east of University Avenue, about 7:20 A. M., Engineer Lemery and Fireman O'Brien noticed a man clad in brown overalls and wearing a white gauze mask standing on the sand box with a pistol pointed at them. The bandit commanded Lemery to do as he was told. Lemery was instructed to stop at a certain station, the name of which the bandit could not recall, but he described it, and Lemery asked, "Nobel?" About that time the bandit said, "That's it over there, and that's where we want to stop." As they reached the station, the bandit gave the order, "Stop, stop, stop!" After putting out the fire the engineer and fireman were ordered off the engine on the left, or Bay side, and then around the head end of the engine, where they were ordered to sit down.

At this point they noticed a sedan parked outside the right of way fence and the robber who had been guarding them moved over to a point between a string of flat cars that were parked on a siding, and the fence. There were five members of the bandit gang, two guarding the rear end of the train, one who had forced his way into the mail car, one on the flat cars mentioned, who took the

packages thrown out from the mail car and the fifth man, who was guarding the engine crew and passing the loot over the right of way fence near where the auto was parked.

Entrance was gained to the mail car shortly after the train had stopped. Mail Clerk John McClintock heard the loud talking outside the car, and also an explosion,



Sheriff R. R. Veale, of Contra Costa County, who participated in capture.

which proved to be a shot into the side of the car, but which he thought was a torpedo. He went to the window and saw three men with guns pointed at him, one of whom shouted to open up the car or it would be blown up. He opened the door, and was ordered out of the car onto the flat cars adjacent.

One of the robbers, all of whom were masked, ordered him back into the car, and menacing him with a rifle, followed. The robber took McClintock's gun from the letter case and threw it out the door, and instructing McClintock to obey orders or be killed, asked, "Where's all this money?" The clerk queried, "What money?" The bandit replied in a determined tone, "For Pittsburg and those other places." At this, the clerk pointed out a small bank package for Antioch lying on the work bench and after looking at this package, the robber left it on the bench and stepped over to the registered pouches. Slitting one, and observing the contents, the robber told the clerk to throw it out on the flat car, as that was what he wanted. Making further search, the bandit found several bank packages for points south of Tracy and had them thrown out. He accused the clerk of lying to him and told the clerk he should be killed. When this robber,

who appeared to be the leader, and was familiar with the interior of a mail car, was satisfied they had obtained all available loot, the clerk was ordered to turn his back, the robber stepped from the car and the five bandits quickly entered the automobile, into which the money had been loaded.

Several passengers, as well as the engine crew, obtained the license number of the auto, and although the passengers were ordered to remain in the cars, as were the conductor and brakemen, many of them had an opportunity to observe a good deal of the holdup. They stated that at least one bandit had a machine gun, and two others had rifles.

When the officers were notified they immediately checked up on the license plate number and learned the automobile was a Studebaker sedan that had been stolen from an Oakland garage the night previous by two men. The description given by the garage attendant of the men who stole the automobile fitted with that of two of the train robbers, as furnished by train crew and passengers.

While on the scene a short while after the robbery, officers located a sack containing one thousand silver dollars, which had been left on the ground adjacent to where the automobile was parked. It was debatable whether the robbers had overlooked this sack, or whether they considered it too heavy and bulky to handle.

The looted mail sack was found a few hours later in Berkeley, and that night the stolen Studebaker was located at Euclid and Virginia Streets, Berkeley, not far from where the Dodge touring car used in the Rodeo bank holdup had been abandoned.

In line with the investigation they had been conducting the thoughts of the Post Office Inspectors, Railroad Police and local officers turned toward Frank P. Ellis, in connection with this robbery and efforts to locate him were redoubled. The manner in which the crime was committed, and the getaway effected, were typical of Ellis, and the loot secured, \$53,000, was a prize such as Ellis was ever on the alert to locate.

It was learned that when Ellis had been issued license plates on the Overland coupe in 1928, he showed his address in care of his brother-in-law, Ted Lyda, in Alameda, California. Working on this lead, the brother-in-law was located and thoroughly questioned. He identified a photograph of Ellis, which had been secured thru other channels of information. He and his wife were further questioned and it was learned from them that Ellis had borrowed money from the Lydas and had repaid it on different occasions—always within a short time after a spectacular robbery had been committed. Ellis' brother-in-law also admitted to the officers that the rear deck of Ellis' Overland coupe had been enlarged under his supervision, as he was an automobile mechanic, but he and his wife denied any knowledge of Ellis' criminal activities, as they believed him to be an advertising man. After several hours of questioning, the officers obtained Ellis' address. This was on the morning of November 30, 1930.

That afternoon a posse consisting of Railroad Police officers, Post Office Inspectors, members of the Oakland and Berkeley Police Departments, United States Secret Service and representatives of the Sheriff's office of Alameda County, assembled at the Oakland Post Office. Plans were made to surround the rear cottage in which Ellis was living, and as it was known that he was a killer, every preparation was made to bring about his capture. Machine guns, several rifles, tear gas bombs and revolvers were carried by the posse. After a thorough rehearsal of the part each member would play, the posse proceeded to 103rd Avenue, Oakland, where Ellis lived, at 1944-A, a small rear cottage, that permitted egress to 104th Avenue by climbing over a small fence.

Moving quietly, the officers divided, some covering the rear of the house, others cruising on both streets in automobiles, and the remainder approaching from the front. They rang the doorbell, and Mrs. Ellis, answering the door, only observing one man, swung the door wide. The officers rushed into the house, deploying into the different rooms. At first Ellis was not observed and then it was noticed the lavatory door was ajar. This door was pushed open and Ellis found in the lavatory, using the toilet.

He was ordered to throw up his hands, and immediately obeyed. The officers that were stationed at the rear were called into the house, but maintaining a sentry to prevent the escape of any other members of the gang who might call on Ellis. A quick search of the house was made, which resulted in the discovery of two rifles, one .38 calibre automatic, one .22 calibre automatic, two pair of handcuffs, two bullet-proof vests, narcotics and hypodermic needles. In addition, \$400 in currency and several rolls of quarters were located. This evidence was loaded into one of the autos and taken to the Oakland Post Office.

Ellis was placed in an automobile in charge of Post Office Inspector George Austin and brought to the Post Office. Mrs. Ellis was placed in another auto and escorted to the Post Office. The autos drove into the yard, and as Ellis was being walked toward the Seventeenth Street door of the Post Office, he made a dash for liberty.

While enroute to the Post Office, the officers had noticed a sedan bearing Washington license plates evidently following the posse to the Post Office, and this sedan came to a halt on the Broadway side of the Post Office. When attempting to make his escape, Ellis ran around the corner of the Post Office, onto Broadway and in the direction of this sedan. His escape was ended by a well directed shot from the pistol of Secret Service Operative Leonard Schmidt, and Ellis dropped to the pavement. He was taken to the Emergency Hospital, where he died in about half an hour, without making a statement of any kind. The sedan mentioned above drove off during the confusion following the attempted escape.

Mrs. Ellis was questioned for several hours to no avail. She refused to even admit that the party the officers had contacted was her brother. When told her husband was

(Continued on Page 28)

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LIEUTENANT GRIFFIN

(Continued from Page 5)

outstanding habits of neatness and orderliness.

He had an innate courtesy that shone in every act. In all his contacts—in his police work and in his private life—he was noted for his consideration for others and for his characteristic gentility. In his private life he was known to his intimates as "Gentleman Mike," for while he was always full of life and liked a good time as other young men did, he always avoided unpleasantness of any kind and served time and time again as peacemaker or arbitrator when differences arose. It was always a wonder to those who knew him in that role before he came into the police department, with its contacts that necessarily harden men, that he never lost the traits that made him "Gentleman Mike" to his old gang.

But lest one would think that this gentility of Mike Griffin's made him less of a police officer, listen to the oldtimers recall cases where they worked with him and found him fearless and ready to do battle where the pursuit of his duties was involved. Let me recall the time when Lieutenant Griffin was acting captain of detectives

in the absence of Captain Mathewson and we had located Bad Bill O'Connor, the bold day-light bandit, in a Sixth Street rooming house after weeks of arduous search. When word was flashed to headquarters that he had been located, Lieutenant Griffin rushed to the scene. His eagerness to capture the desperate bandit, however, was second to his anxiety for the safety of the men of his command. Under his orders, every possible precaution was taken to apprehend O'Connor with the minimum of danger to the officers. Such precautions were tortuous delays to the impatient officers who longed to storm the barricaded man, but thanks to the foresight of the lieutenant, the battle was brief and only O'Connor himself was injured in the exchange of gun-fire.

Mike Griffin, for so many years Day Lieutenant in the Bureau of Inspectors, is no longer in his accustomed place to brighten with his quiet friendliness and his kind smile the long days in the Hall of Justice. But the thoughts of his hosts of friends will follow him wherever he might go and their best wishes will bless the many years that are ahead of him in which to enjoy the rest he has so honorably won.



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That Captain McGowan's address on the subject of "Neatness" had the desired effect, was evidenced by the orders for new uniforms placed the next day.

Gradually the Association cap device is replacing the old wreath. Got yours yet?

With a thousand street car posters telling the public that we are an integrant part of the police department, some of the members persist in denying the fact by refusing to dress the part.

Jack Brannan, our drill master, and his able assistant Jerry Andrews, are certainly "evolutin' them squads" in the armory twice a week and we understand they have their eyes on the Elks and Shriner cups.

Go to it boys, the gang is with you 100 per cent.

300 Per Cent Increase

Few organizations can boast a constant increase in their membership of approximately 100 per cent a month, we can and do just that.

When the two men who are directly responsible for the organizing of the special officers first began their work some three short months ago, they were confronted on all sides with this statement, "It can't be done," but in the face of this discouragement, together with a general apathy on the part of the majority of the potential members upon whom they called, they kept plugging right along until they had enough names to make a showing.

Their faith in the idea of mutual cooperation was the one sustaining factor against apparently insurmountable obstacles.

That their faith was justified is proven by the progress of the Association since that first small body of men met in Judge Fritz' courtroom on May 10, and declared for principles of unselfishness, cooperation and tolerance.

Prior to that meeting it was a case of each man for himself and the devil take the hindmost; now, like the Three Musketeers, it is "All for one and one for all."

Because of the spirit of unselfishness, no members are in actual want for jobs; because of the spirit of cooperation, those members who have had difficulty in obtaining the necessary equipment to perform their duties, have been lifted over the tough spots by brother members, even to the extent of having new uniforms furnished them and last but not by any means least, the general tolerance shown toward those members who have not yet been able to conform to the ideals and principles of the association, can but result in their eventual conversion and one hundred per cent cooperation.

Too much credit cannot be given the men who gave so unsparingly of their time and energy that this organization be brought into being and a vote of thanks for the continuance of their active endeavor is due them, so, here's to that indefatigable pair of organizers, Tom Kearns and Jack Brower.

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COMMUNIST PROPAGANDA

(Continued from Page 16)

through the State Department permission to send inspectors or agents to investigate the use of forced or indentured labor in Soviet Russia in order to intelligently and properly enforce the provision of the tariff act of 1930, section 307, which reads as follows:

"The provisions of this section relating to goods, wares, articles and merchandise mined, produced or manufactured by forced labor or and indentured labor, shall take effect on January 1, 1932; but in no case shall such provisions be applicable to goods, wares, articles or merchandise so mined, produced or manufactured which are not mined, produced or manufactured in such quantities in the United States as to meet the consumptive demands of the United States.

"'Forced labor,' as herein used, shall mean all work or service which is exacted from any person under the menace of any penalty for its nonperformance and for which the worker does not offer himself voluntarily. (See Trade and Commerce Section.)"

13. That immediate consideration be given by the Congress to the placing of an embargo on the importation of manganese from Soviet Russia.

14. That the Communist Party of the United States of America, section of the Communist International, be declared illegal, or any other counterpart of the Communist Party advocating the overthrow of our republican form of government by force and violence, or affiliated with the Communist International at Moscow, be declared illegal; and that the executive authority of each State and the legislature thereof be informed of the revolutionary principles and objectives of the Communist Party of the United States of America, section of the Communist International, and be requested to take appropriate action to have said party excluded from, or denied recognition, as a political entity.

Hon. Charles Evans Hughes, now Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States, in a 500-page memorandum submitted to the Senate January 21, 1924, in his capacity as Secretary of State, devoted many pages to the Workers (Communist) Party programs regarding "force and violence," and is quoted in part as follows:

"* * * It will be seen that the question of whether communist programs contemplate the use of force and violence has been passed upon by every class of tribunal which could pass upon it—namely, Federal and State courts, administrative tribunals and legislative committees of both Federal and State governments, and in every class the result has been in support of the position that force and violence are inseparable from communist programs."

Mr. Hughes stated further, in the same report, that—

"It is believed that the evidence presented by the Department of State establishes the unity of the Bolshevik organization known as the Communist Party, so-called Soviet Government, and the Communist International, all of which are controlled by a small group of individuals, technically known as the political bureau of the Russian Communist Party. Second, the spiritual and organic connection between this Moscow group and its agents in this country—the American Communist Party and its legal counterpart, the Workers' Party. Not only are these organizations the creation of Moscow, but the latter has also elaborated their program and controlled and supervised their activities. While there may have existed in the United States individuals, and even groups, imbued with the Marxist doctrines prior to the advent of the Communist International, the existence of a disciplined party

(Continued on Page 29)

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Inspectors Wm. Marshall and Eugene Murphy, examining revolver used by two Oakland High School students, Joseph Gasparich and Herschild Downs, to kill Officer Wm. Kohler of Oakland Police Department.

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THE HOLDUP OF No. 36

(Continued from Page 23)

dead and taken to the morgue to view his body, she felt the body, and, as it was yet warm, stated he was not dead and this was a hoax to entrap her. She was placed in a cell in the Oakland city prison.

A photograph of Ellis was identified by rear Brake-man Heikka as one of the bandits who held up Train No. 36, at McAvoy, June 22, 1929, and Mrs. Ellis was positively identified as the woman who drove the getaway car used in connection with the Rodeo Bank robbery. These identifications were made within twenty-four hours after Ellis had been killed.

A further search of Ellis' house was made on the following day, which resulted in the discovery of a vital piece of evidence, Ellis' notebook, which contained several memoranda in code relative to the train robberies, and also to prospective robberies. In this book were found entries of payroll dates in various large manufacturing towns, as well as the names and addresses of various parties, some of whom later proved to be members of his bandit gang. This search also disclosed a letter from a title company, concerning a piece of property to be transferred from William Sherrod to Evelyn Sherrod, thus disclosing another alias used by Ellis.

This matter was taken up with the special agent of the Southern Pacific and Post Office inspectors at Portland. From this lead they found a number of transactions in the stock market where Ellis, under the alias of Sherrod had lost over \$10,000 in a short while. A number of keys, apparently for safe deposit boxes, were found in the house, and a check was made of all banks for safe deposit boxes under the aliases Ellis was known to have used, which led to the recovery of \$6,000 from a safe deposit box in Oakland, California, held by Mrs. Ellis under the name of Evelyn Sherrod.

It was learned that W. T. Mallahan of Seattle was married to a sister of Mrs. Ellis, and Special Agent Coturri of the Southern Pacific contacted Post Office Inspectors Imus, Pinkham and Case at Seattle, with a view of contacting Mallahan and questioning him as to his knowledge of Ellis and the latter's criminal activities. Mallahan and his wife were questioned but denied knowledge of Ellis' actions. However, it was discovered that Mallahan and his brother, James Mallahan, both had criminal records extending over several years. With this knowledge the officers further questioned W. T. Mallahan, who then informed them that his brother James, who was in Los Angeles, had traveled to Oakland with Ellis a few days after the Nobel robbery, and James had written to him after this trip, informing him that Ellis mentioned participating in the Nobel robbery and several other holdups.

James Mallahan was then located in Los Angeles and arrangements made that he come to San Francisco for interrogation. He stated that Ellis arrived in Seattle the last time November 26, 1930, and while there visited sev-

eral places paying off debts. Ellis gave him \$50 in five dollar bills and took three packages of \$500 each in five dollar bills out of his suitcase in Mallahan's presence. The following day, Thanksgiving, Ellis visited W. T. Mallahan's place and all had breakfast there, and at that time Ellis asked James Mallahan if he wanted to go to California with him, and told James to meet him at the railroad station that afternoon.

James Mallahan admitted accompanying Ellis to Oakland, and on the train enroute they had considerable conversation, the conversation on Ellis' part being voluntary, and during the course of which Ellis mentioned to him being responsible for both Southern Pacific train robberies, the robbery of the bank at Rodeo, and told of being shot in the Rodeo bank robbery. James Mallahan stated that when they arrived at Oakland they were met by a man known as "Charlie," who drove a blue Chrysler sedan, and was accompanied by a woman who had a dog. He described "Charlie" as being short and dark, and



View of Nobel Station, Depicting switch engine in position at which engine of No. 36 was brought to stop, showing some flat cars in same position as they were on November 7, 1930.

when shown a number of photographs of suspects, immediately picked that of Charles Berta as being the "Charlie" in question. Berta, at that time, was wanted in connection with several other serious crimes in the vicinity of San Francisco and Seattle.

Information had been received a few days previous that several men in a blue Chrysler sedan, when stopped by the inspectors at the State and Federal quarantine station at Hilt, California, during October, 1930, had appeared nervous, and when a search had been made of the auto, a metal case, containing machine guns, was found. When the inspectors located these guns, the men in the auto attempted to bribe them, and when this was not successful, the officers were covered by pistols and the auto sped away. Though the alarm was spread, the occupants of this auto eluded pursuit. However, the license number was obtained, and this information was given the officers in investigating the train robbery for what it was worth.

(CONTINUED IN NEXT ISSUE)

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COMMUNIST PROPAGANDA

(Continued from Page 26)

equipped with a program aiming at the overthrow of the institutions of this country by force and violence is due to the intervention of the Bolshevik organizations into the domestic political life of the United States. The essential fact is the existence of an organization in the United States created by and completely subservient to a foreign organization striving to overthrow the existing social and political order of this country. Third, the subversive and pernicious activities of the American Communist Party and the Workers' Party and their subordinate and allied organs in the United States are activities resulting from and flowing out of the program elaborated for them by the Moscow group."

To further carry out the statement of Mr. Hughes given above, the Workers' Party referred to in his report has now changed its name to the "Communist Party of the United States of America, section of the Communist International."

There is a sharp distinction between the right to advocate in an academic way any doctrine we like, and the right, which is not a right under any reasonable interpretation of our Constitution, to preach and plan the overthrow of our republican form of Government by force and violence.

While the communists call themselves a party, they are not in the American sense a party at all, and this word is a misnomer, for the reason that communists openly disavow the purpose of accomplishing their ends by parliamentary or constitutional methods. Nor are they seeking or expecting to win the approval of a majority of the people, any more than in Russia, where 150,000,000 people are governed by 1,500,000. The socialist government of Kerensky in Russia was overthrown by a mere handful of communists, insignificant in number as compared with those today affiliated with the Communist Party in the United States. All the communists in the United States expect to do is to collect into their organizations enough fanatical, desperate men and women to strike at strategic points—such points as they mention in their pronouncements as key industries, and to inaugurate a reign of terrorism and bring about an armed uprising.

It is self-evident that the communists and their sympathizers have only one real object in view, not to obtain control of the Government of the United States through peaceful and legal political methods as a political party, but to establish by force and violence in the United States and in all other nations of a "soviet socialist republic," to which they often refer in their literature as a "dictatorship of the proletariat." These facts have been repeatedly substantiated at the hearings of the committee.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

HAMILTON FISH, JR., Chairman.

CARL G. BACHMAN.

EDWARD E. ESlick.

ROBERT S. HALL.

(The End.)

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(Continued from Page 8)

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Identification Order No. 1183 April 6, 1933

United States Bureau of Investigation
Department of Justice
WASHINGTON, D. C.

Wanted for Kidnaping



WANTED

Reo Verne Sankey, alias Vern Sankey.

DESCRIPTION

Reo Verne Sankey. Age, 42 years. Height, 5 feet, 7½ inches. Weight, 170-175 pounds. Build, heavy. Complexion, ruddy. Eyes, blue. Hair, light brown, bald in front. Teeth, 2 eye teeth gold and some gold in lower teeth. Race, white—naturalized Canadian. Occupation, railroad engineer. Marks and scars, 3 small moles left side of chin, small scar on back of one hand.



WANTED

Gordon Francis Alcorn, aliases Gordon Alcorn, Gordon Elkhorn, Gordon Best.

DESCRIPTION

Gordon Francis Alcorn. Age, 27 years. Height, 6 feet. Weight, 160-170 pounds. Build, slender. Complexion, sallow. Eyes, blue. Hair, dark brown or black, wavy. Nationality, Canadian. Occupation, railroad fireman.

Wanted for the kidnaping of Charles Boettcher II at Denver, Colo., February 12, 1933.

These men are under Federal Indictment at Denver, Colo., for kidnaping, conspiracy to kidnap, and for using the mails in extorting money in connection therewith. Four of their accomplices now in custody. Last seen in Minneapolis, Minn., March 7, 1933. A reward of \$5000 offered for information leading to the arrest and conviction of each man. Reward expires March 21, 1934. They travel by auto exclusively and will probably establish residence in some sparsely settled rural community. Rural carriers and filling station attendants especially be on the alert. If seen, and unable to cause their arrest, number of license plate should be obtained. Any information should be wired to one of the officials named below.

Issued by: J. EDGAR HOOVER, Director.

San Francisco

POLICE

AND
PEACE OFFICERS' JOURNAL
OF THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA

SEPTEMBER



1933

John J. O'Toole, City Attorney of San Francisco



JOHAN J. O'TOOLE has practised law in San Francisco for more than 35 years and in the past 8 years has been twice elected to the office of City Attorney. During the incumbency of John J. O'Toole the city has been confronted with and is now in the midst of some of the most important litigation in the city's history.

Among current cases are that the actual right to take any water for use in the tremendous \$100,000,000 Hetch Hetchy project has been challenged by a multitude of suits that the City Attorney is defending.

The opinions and advice given to all branches of the civic government, the multitude of litigation arising out of the conduct of the Water Department, Municipal Railway, the writing of bond issues, the construction of the Hetch Hetchy project, the School Department, all Boards, Commissions and Departments, including the Boards of Supervisors, Health and Recreation, Public Utilities Commission, all city officers, the Fire Department and the Police Department, have taxed Mr. O'Toole's time to the utmost and he has transacted the ever-increasing matters of the City Attorney's office without increasing the number of his assistants. City Attorney John J. O'Toole has efficiently and conscientiously defended all civil actions brought against the Police Department and many times against members of the department. The new charter was put into effect by the City Attorney with a minimum amount of litigation and under his wise guidance the vast and intricate financial affairs of the city were changed in procedure from the old to conform to the provisions of the new charter without error or hindrance to the city's business.

John J. O'Toole is an understanding gentleman, a highly conscientious official and a very sound lawyer.

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Fingerprints: 11-R-0-18

28—10

Arrest and notify this office and I will
 send officer with proper papers for his return
 to this city.

WILLIAM J. QUINN,
 Chief of Police, San Francisco, Calif.

Dated—San Francisco, Calif., Sept. 8, 1933.



Vol. XI.

SEPTEMBER, 1933

No. 9

The Sunny Side of Police Work

By CHIEF WM. J. QUINN

ONE of America's most popular writers, O. Henry, stated in one of his stories that San Francisco always made good material for dramatically inclined story writers. He classed this city with New York and New Orleans, as being one of the three cities in the United States that offered plots with the proper background for live fiction stories.

This great author may have been prejudiced in favor of New York, New Orleans and our own San Francisco, in the matter of fiction coloring; but as a member of the San Francisco Police Department, for many years, I honestly feel in a position to state that life runs along in San Francisco just as in any other city with a similar population.

In this community the people have their joys and their sorrows, their failures and their exultations, just as they have in every city of the various states which compose the union known as the United States.

At our police headquarters, day after day, it would appear to the casual observer that we merely incarcerate people charged with crime, and later present them in court for a hearing. To the unthinking citizen this routine practice probably appears like the most prosaic parade. But the daily happenings at the headquarters of a police department like ours are not at all as humdrum as they appear.

Probably my hearers will be astonished when I tell them, that day in and day out, there is material in abundance around our police headquarters out of which writers such as Alexander Dumas, Conan Doyle or Van Dyne could build masterpieces of fiction.

In police routine work generally we have quite a lot to do with the sober side of life, with the sad side of life, with the seamy side of life and with the tragic side. But, at the same time, we have what could also be fittingly called a sunny side. The police department is not at all immune to happenings of a jocular nature, and in our daily work we find many things to laugh at.

I, personally—or any of the older members of Head-

quarters Company, or of the Bureau of Inspectors—could spend hours recounting really humorous cases that come to our attention.

Just consider this rebuke which was administered by a well-meaning lady: One of our inspectors, whose duty it is to examine bombs and infernal machines generally that come into the hands of the police department, was hurriedly sent out to a private home to examine a suspicious present. The family stood at breathless attention while our expert carefully unwrapped the dreaded package. It contained a box of expensive candy.

It is difficult to realize it, but the hysterical lady to whom the package had been delivered was thoroughly disappointed at finding it was not a real bomb. Then a happy thought occurred to her and she screamed: "It is poisoned candy!" The inspector said: "Well, if that is so, we can have it analyzed." But this high-strung lady was not to be outdone. She said: "Oh, you great, big coward! Why don't you eat a piece of it and see if it is poisoned."

The records of our police department—especially those pertaining to bunco or confidence cases—make the most amusing kind of reading. From these reports it would appear that, though gold bricks apparently are no longer on the market, some of our shrewd citizens have purchased whole barrels of water at post-war liquor prices, and have traded money and good securities for absolutely worthless stock—all with the simplicity of children.

Of course, there is some little sympathy for this class of gullible citizens, but at the same time, when we consider that they have been competent to succeed in their respective lines of endeavor, it really is amusing to see that they should be carried away by the groundless persuasion of even the cleverest fakir.

In considering what I could properly call the sunny side of police work, I think the criminal history of Sir Harry Westwood Cooper will continue indefinitely to hold the all-time record of being the most laughable case in the annals of the San Francisco Police Department.

As I wished to refresh my memory on the facts con-

nected with this artful prisoner, I looked up our Bureau of Identification number covering his case and, on securing that particular folder I found it contained hours of reading. A brief perusal of it showed that Sir Harry Westwood Cooper was a regular human dynamo, in the matter of working out his many swindling and bigamy schemes.

He assumed various names and titles, but the name he used most frequently was that of Dr. Ernest Edward Moore Chadwick. As a matter of fact, his family name was Chadwick.

The first official notice we got of this nationally known criminal figure was in 1905, when the police of Johannesburg, South Africa, sent us a circular giving, in full, all of his ten aliases, one of which shows him as Surgeon Major Swinton Home, V. C., D. S. O., 5th Grenadier Guards; and another as just plain Sir Harry Westwood Cooper.

In the dozen years which followed, it appears he adopted other aliases, appearing at different times as just an ordinary physician, a baronet, a physician extraordinary to the Royal English Household, a President of the Royal College of Physicians and Surgeons, and a real count.

Here in California, under the name of Dr. Milton Abraham, he had a flourishing business in one of our local cities, though not a physician! And, remember, he accomplished this hoax within a few weeks after his discharge from prison! But I am getting ahead of my story.

Sir Harry Westwood Cooper had drawn up for himself a most elaborate family tree. That tree was laden with gold, literally. On the branches of that family tree he had perched all his ancestors, male and female, from 1664 down to his first acquaintance with this department.

On examining this immense family tree when he was arrested here for passing a fictitious check on one of our local banks, someone remarked to him, in a joking manner, that it would be much better if he had omitted his fifth or sixth great-great-grandfather, who was shown by the family tree as having been born in Dublin, Ireland.

Sir Harry winked slyly, told the speaker he was wrong in his conjecture, and said he would explain. The Chadwicks, he said, were from Lancashire, and were of a more or less phlegmatic nature. Thus he received all his versatility, and that kind of thing, don't you know, which Americans call "It," from his great-great-grandfather on the Irish side, he stated.

Sir Harry was very imposing, though rather small of stature. It would take hours to tell of the frauds and deceptions of this diminutive self-styled baronet.

While still in his early twenties, in Queensland, Australia, he made a great impression on a wealthy pioneer family of New South Wales.

Through the profuse use of seals, weird looking and inexplicable, and through references to his substantial family tree, and casual remarks as to the immense wealth which had been left him by millionaire relatives in London, he won not only the respect of these worthy people,

but the hand of their beautiful daughter in marriage.

On the strength of the immense sums which were coming to him in inheritances, he was able to make ample loans. He left Australia with his bride and her younger brother on a honeymoon trip to London, by way of Canada; but the moment he reached Canada he abandoned both his wife and her little brother.

This was merely his first venture as a love pirate. In the United States, South Africa, Europe and in Canada this busy man celebrated just one long series of honeymoons at the expense of well-to-do people with marriageable daughters, and even bankers and businessmen.

We are not astonished that beautiful and impressionable young girls became hypnotized by this supposed scion of one of England's most notable families. However, it is really both puzzling and amusing to read of the facility with which he could borrow money in four continents, the money being given freely and without a mention of collateral to this arch-swindler.

I have learned, on good authority, that Sir Harry Westwood Cooper, with all of his fake letterheads, fake telegrams and cablegrams, and with all the sealed probate decisions of the Court of Chancery, found it both difficult and embarrassing when he tried to borrow money from some member of our San Francisco Police Department, while in our city prison.

Sir Harry was a small man, weighing less than one hundred and fifty pounds, and there was nothing prepossessing about him, to the eyes of the members of this department with whom he came in contact. However, it was learned from his victims that they were wooed by his voice, just as certain castes of Hindus woo the most venomous snakes by the notes produced from a crude musical instrument.

A peculiar thing about him also was the fact that each of his wives had a deep personal affection for him, even after they found he had duped them and had spent their money in actually making new love conquests.

That cooing, melodious, hypnotic, Irish voice had been the cause of trouble to prison wardens in prisons of Australia, South Africa and Canada, for in each instance he was able to wheedle unfortunate prison guards into granting him privileges which he promptly and energetically used much to their disadvantage.

When in prison here it was a standing order that no guard was to even hold conversation with him. Nevertheless, it was in a San Francisco prison he played his most laughable hoax, of which I will tell presently.

His wanderings had brought him to San Francisco, where after perpetrating half a dozen swindles, he was captured for attempting to pass a draft upon the Crocker-Woolworth Bank of this city, and given a three-year sentence.

His trial was an eventful one and was given much publicity, consequently his wives had ample time to arrive in San Francisco. During his trial several women, each of whom claimed to be his wife, were heard from, and it was

(Continued on page 16)

When the SIREN SOUNDS

California Highway Patrolmen and Their Work; A Composite Interview

As told to D. R. LANE
(Reprinted from "Motorland")

DON'T get flustered and don't get "tough" when a traffic officer in the uniform of the California Highway Patrol stops you on the road. Just pull off the paving and stop. Take things easy. He knows how to handle "tough babies" and there isn't a thing in the world to get flustered about, if you are a decent citizen.

Answer his questions truthfully and frankly. If he wants your story, tell it straightforwardly. If he feels he has to give you a ticket, take it, and save your arguments for the judge. My word for it, he won't arrest you if a word of warning or instruction will do the work. Don't try to bluff him, because he won't bluff, and don't try to soft-soap him, because if he was dumb enough to be taken in by that sort of stuff the Department would have found it out long ago and never let him take the road.

Don't try to "razz" him, either. If the reason he has stopped you is because you have been violating the law, and not some simple thing such as to tell you about something wrong with your car, he means business and he means it mighty seriously. "Razzing" him or "kidding" him won't help your case any, though it may not hurt it, either. The amount of rough talk of-ficers take without losing their tempers is marvelous, but you never see them going any easier on a driver who relieved his feelings that way. Just remember that the officer is doing his job the best he can, and if he's wrong you have your redress in court.

The particular thing we officers dislike most, however, is to listen to the kind of driver who tries to tell us he can not be arrested because he is important, or holds some office, or knows somebody who does. If we have any leanings one way or the other you can bet we never lean toward this fellow's favor.

I think, on the whole, the public recognizes us patrolmen as friends and understands that all we are for is to keep the traffic moving safely. Of



An officer of the California Highway Patrol

course, there are a great many drivers yet who think an officer dons his uniform, mounts his motorcycle, and sets out to make as many arrests as possible. But the number who think that is diminishing, because the notion is ridiculous.

A highway patrolman is employed by the state not only for the purpose of enforcing the traffic laws but to assist and instruct motorists in operating their cars in the safest manner possible. Traffic officers do not enjoy arresting motorists. In fact, I think most of us make arrests only when it is absolutely necessary to do so to protect the motorist himself or the other members of the driving public. On the other hand, the highway patrolman daily renders valuable service and advice to those who use the highways, often far outside his regular line of duty.

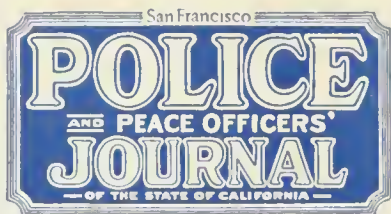
Actually most of a patrolman's duties have to do with protecting the public, and only a few with regulating it. The officer on a white motorcycle, or the one who steps out of a white automobile with the state seal on its side, has a lot of things to do beside telling over-enthusiastic drivers they are traveling too fast and had better come in and see the judge about it.

The work of the Patrol in first aid is well known, and many lives have been saved by the prompt arrival of a patrolman at the scene of an accident. When we find people injured at a wreck we make those people our first

(Continued on page 20)



Chief E. Raymond Cato of the California Highway Patrol



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Vol. XI.

SEPTEMBER, 1933

No. 9

THE NEW VAGABOND

An important phase of the campaign against professional crime in Chicago is the attempt to discipline gangsters and guntoters. The new procedure is based upon an amendment of the statute of vagabonds. The old definition of a vagabond, framed upon conditions of sixty years ago, has been enlarged to include "all persons who, not being persons authorized by law to carry concealed upon or about their persons deadly weapons, are reputed to be habitual violators of criminal laws of this state or of the United States, or to habitually carry concealed on or about their persons or in motor vehicles or other conveyances, pistols, revolvers, or other firearms, or black-jacks, slingshots" (etc., etc) "and all persons who are reputed to act as associates, companions, or bodyguards of such persons reputed as aforesaid to be such habitual

violators of the criminal laws of this state or of the United States."

Under this definition the police are arresting and the courts convicting men of the class popularly known as gangsters upon testimony, chiefly of the police, as to their repute.

It is objected to this law and procedure, and the objection will soon be tested, that this is a departure from American principle and the first instance of conviction for reputation. It is argued that it will open the way to the persecution of respectable if uninfluential citizens upon vague grounds, and is a denial of due process. It is also contended that it is an unnecessary extension of police power and that the evil to be remedied could be reached by more honest and competent police service.

No doubt these objections will be given judicial consideration, but, pending decision, it is proper to remark that they express exaggerated fears and underestimate or ignore conditions with which society must effectually grapple for its protection. Any law is subject to perversions, and we must rely upon public opinion and competent administration to correct them. The amendment in question seems to us to be carefully phrased to describe existing conditions and meet notorious evils. There is a class of malefactors, individuals of known evil association and habits, which has been able largely to escape conviction for criminal acts. No doubt conviction has often failed because of inefficiency or corruption in the administration of the law, but in the original law against vagabonds it was recognized that there existed in every community persons whose way of life was dangerous to the security and welfare of the community, whom it was expedient and lawful for the agencies of public protection to supervise and restrain.

Conditions of organized, professional, habitual evil living and of law violation have become intolerable. If we are to allow anything to emergency, here surely is an emergency of which, it seems to us, it is the plain duty of the courts to take judicial cognizance. The former powers of the police and courts to repress the former methods of criminality have been proved inadequate. The protection of the innocent from the abuse of authority cannot be found in the automatic operation of statutory terms but in the public conscience which will rebuke abuse. Legal authority must be adequate to deal with actual condition.—*Chicago Daily News*.

BETTER BE SAFE THAN SORRY, IS ADVICE TO PUBLIC

On the theory that it is much wiser to be safe than sorry, Chief of Police William J. Quinn advises San Francisco women to guard their families against kidnapers. He advises:

Co-operate with the police. Don't think that being cautious is being silly. Report threatening letters or suspicion of threatened kidnappings to the police immediately. They will be tracked down secretly.

Keep on hand recent photographs of all members of your family. Be sure you know the height, weight, coloring and identifying scars or marks of your children.

Tell your children not to leave their classes with any but members of their families. Ask teachers and principals not to allow your children to be taken from school while it is in session by anyone but family members.

Know where your children are at all times. Don't put them to bed at night and not look in to see that they are safe until morning.

If a member of your family is unaccountably missing, report the fact to the police immediately.

Remember that every protection possible is offered you. That all police power is ready to serve you. Give the police your confidence.

The Late Officer Michael J. McDonald

BY ONE OF HIS COLLEAGUES

"In the midst of life, we are in death."

This aphorism was forcibly brought home to us by the recent slaying of Officer Michael J. McDonald.

Little did his dear ones think, as he bade them goodbye on that fateful morning, that never again in life would they see him.

Just recently assigned to day duty, after doing night duty for twenty years, he was happy in the thought that he could devote his evenings to his beloved family.

"Mike," as we affectionately called him, was that type of man that any man would be proud to call friend. He was proud of the fact that he was a police officer, and never did he bring shame to the uniform he wore. Never did he make an arrest just to show his authority. Whatever he did, he was enforcing the law as written. There was no animus in any of his official acts, and those whom he found necessary to take into custody respected him for his fairness. People in the poorer districts where he patrolled will miss him, for never an appeal for assistance was made in vain. He was cool and calm always in carrying out his sworn duties, and never jumped at conclusions. He could use kindness or force, as the occasion demanded.

To know him was to love and respect him for the man he was. He was the recipient of the confidences of his erring fellows, many of whom were set on the right path by his kindly advice and example.

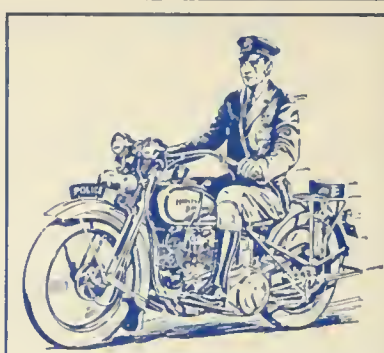
In the neighborhood in which he lived, he was ever ready to assist any worthy cause with his advice or his purse. Many tales are told of his unostentatious generosity by those whom he had succored. He was an efficient officer complying with the rules and regulations, and the orders of his superiors. He was an asset to the Department he so long and honorably served. He was a good and faithful servant of the city of his adoption, and his passing leaves a place that will be difficult to fill.

When we think of him and others that met heroes' deaths, we realize that Byron's immortal words, "Their's not to reason why, their's but to do and die," are as applicable today as they were when written.

To his bereaved family our sincere and heartfelt sympathy in the passing of their loved one, and may they find surcease from their sorrow in knowing that he was an honored and honorable man.

The Police Reporter

EDITOR'S NOTE:—This feature will contain the leading reports on the most wanted criminals in the nation and also the reports on new laws passed in the various states concerning the punishment of crime.)



OFFICER HARRINGTON'S COOLNESS UNDER FIRE

ON the morning of March 1 two ambitious Pennsylvania youths — Edward and Andrew Budrin — landed in San Francisco determined to make a living.



Walter Harrington

Ed and Andy found the going tough. They couldn't get a job so they decided to take the "easiest" route and started out with a pair of guns. They got along fine until midnight on August 22. For five months they lived by robbery.

Then they made the mistake of going out for big game in the Bush district where San Francisco's Police Department has its ace copper—Patrolman Walt Harrington.

It was a serious mistake for the Budrin brothers. Ed was killed by Harrington following a holdup in which his victim, a grocer, was shot and fatally wounded. Andrew was captured and is awaiting trial on charges that may send him to prison for the rest of his life, perhaps to the gallows.

Here's what happened:

The Budrin brothers, each toting a rod, entered the store of Constantine Gardickas, 601 Ellis Street. They wanted Con's money. When he resisted and reached for a revolver he was shot down and died three days later.

The Budrins had "turned on the heat." They got no money and started to scam.

Allen Mish, 2677 Bryant Street, witnessed the episode and sounded an alarm. A block away Harrington saw the Budrins signal a taxicab driver. Then things happened.

Instead of bracing the pair Harrington permitted one of the bandit-brothers to enter the cab and get settled. As the second jammed his rod into his pocket Walt moved in.

"Hoist 'em fast," Harrington commanded as he grabbed Andy Budrin, 19. "Get out," he shouted to Edward, "and get out with them in the air."

Instead of following instructions the oldest of the Budrins reached for his gun.

Whang! Patrolman Harrington, ace of Chief Quinn's force went into action.

"Just a tough break," Andy Budrin said as he was preparing to face the court. "We had to eat, couldn't get work and had to go 'hoisting.' It's all wrong, I know,

but it's too late now to be sorry."

Harrington's coolness under fire and the manner in which he handled the desperate situation brought much commendation from Chief of Police Quinn and brother officers.

Several years ago Harrington stepped into limelight as an ace of the force when he worked day and night following clues that led to the hideout of the most desperate bandits jailed here in years. Ted Bishop, Chappelle and Hayden now doing stretches in San Quentin as the "Sun Tan Bandits." For that Harrington was given meritorious service credits.

Thugs don't usually read Police journals but just in the event that they might we'd offer this advice:

When you land in San Francisco for the 'soft touch' look over the fourteen police districts and find out where Harrington pounds a beat. Then be smart—scram!

* * *

THEY say good things come in small packages. The smallest "package" in the San Francisco Police Department is Louis Holz, 63.

He measures 5 feet 5½ inches in his stocking feet. He entered the force as patrol driver January 8, 1896, and besides being the oldest patrol driver in the business is the only one of 25 who can boast of meritorious service credits.

Compared with some policemen, Holz is a pigmy but because of his athletic prowess, even at the age of 63, they call him the "little giant."

Records prove that Holz has as much nerve as the most robust copper in the department.

On October 27, 1917, Holz, driving out of Southern Station, was called upon to bring in a prisoner arrested for assault to murder. The officer in charge was John Sonnenson now of Western Addition Station and he is alive because the "little giant" did more than drive wagons in those days.

En route to the station, the prisoner, one John Redmond, came up with a revolver he had secreted on his person and attempted to kill Sonnenson. There was a scuffle.

Holz had his eyes on the street but his ears were "pinned back," so to speak, listening to what was going on.

Suddenly the patrol came to a stop. Out piled Holz and

around to Sonnenson. He stepped into action as Redmond was about to pull the trigger and snuff out the policeman's life.

Swinging with all the power in his makeup, Holz crashed Redmond's jaw, the latter dropped, so did his revolver. Handcuffs flashed and it was all over. Redmond did a term at Folsom.

* * *

CHICAGO—It took a jury in Judge Thomas A. Green's court less than thirty minutes to convict "Machine Gun" Jack McGurn, reputed trigger man of the old Capone gang, under the State's new vagrancy law.

* * *

CHICAGO—A spectacular raid by three members of the fading Touhy gang upon the headquarters of the out-law Chicago Teamsters and Chauffeurs union at 639 South Ashland avenue brought on a shooting affray in which one of the Touhyites was killed. He was James Tribble, 47 years old, ex-convict and for some years an associate of the Touhy brothers, Roger and Thomas. Roger is now in federal custody in Minneapolis awaiting trial for the kidnaping of William Hamm, wealthy brewer, but Tommie is alleged to have been one of the two men who went with Tribble into the union headquarters.

* * *

CHICAGO—Guy Van Tassel, 60 years old, who was accounted one of Chicago's most dangerous criminals a quarter of a century ago, applied to the board of pardons and paroles for a parole from Joliet penitentiary, where he has been imprisoned since December 10, 1907.

He had served 13 years in Tennessee and Indiana prisons before the Fitzpatrick murder, making a total of 39 years which he has spent in prison. He told the parole board that he wanted to go to his mother, Mrs. Mary Van Tassel, 86 years old, who is still living in the hill country of Tennessee.

* * *

ALBANY—Application of Illinois for the extradition of Aaron Sapiro, New York lawyer, indicted on charges of conspiracy to commit malicious mischief in connection with investigation into a laundry "racket" in Chicago, was granted today by Governor Lehman.

The Governor's action was made known in his absence by Charles Poletti, Executive counsel. There was no comment.

Mr. Sapiro, nationally known as an organizer of farm cooperatives, was indicted in consequence of his work as counsel for an organization of laundry owners in Chicago.

Governor Lehman held two hearings before granting the extradition. At the first Mr. Sapiro took the stand himself to help prove that he was in New York City at that time.

* * *

At police commission ceremonies attended by Mayor Rossi and Supervisors Hayden and Gallagher, the following were appointed or promoted:

From sergeant to lieutenant: James Carrig, 3524 Twenty-second Street.

From corporals to sergeants: Grover S. Hawkins, 1260

Sixteenth avenue, and John C. Hatchette, 3021 Baker Street.

From patrolmen to corporals: John M. Dyer, 218 Justin Drive, and John J. O'Brien, 445 Valley Street.

Appointed patrolman: Albert D. Lundy, 3435 Twen-fourth Street; Leo V. Martin, 32 Nebraska Street; Charles S. Denike, 2968 Army Street; Austin Keegan, 590 Utah Street, and James F. Whelan, 2849 Army St.

* * *

INDIANAPOLIS—The State Bank of Massachusetts Avenue in the northeast part of the city was robbed of \$20,000 by three men.

Two robbers, one masked, entered the bank shortly before noon and confronted the employees with revolvers. After looting the bank they fled to a car in which a companion was waiting.

The bank is located on a busy thoroughfare. In their haste to escape the robbers overlooked an additional \$20,000 in the cashier's cage. Their loot was taken from the vault.

* * *

DENVER—Kidnapers informed friends of Bernard Bitterman, 28, department store buyer, that they have him in custody, and police immediately started a hunt for George "Machine Gun" Kelly, widely sought as the abductor of Charles F. Urschel, Oklahoma oil millionaire. The note of the kidnapers, sent from Cheyenne, indicated they believed Bitterman was a nephew of Alfred Triefus, general manager of the department store, and a relative of David May, founder of the May Company stores. Bitterman is a close friend of the Triefus family, but is not a relative. Sheriff George Carroll of Cheyenne was notified immediately and, with Federal agents, started search immediately. All highways in the area were patrolled. Police also said the kidnaping may have been done by Verne Sankey, wanted for the abduction last March of Charles Boettcher II.

* * *

ARDMORE—Police sought a "man with a scar on his nose" on charges of threatening to bomb the residence of Dennis Cardinal Dougherty at Merion unless the head of the diocese of Philadelphia paid him \$50,000. The man was described by police as a maniac. A police guard was placed about the Cardinal's home.

* * *

NEW YORK—It's all right to call a policeman a "contemptible cop." He can't do a thing about it if you make your speech in a public place and create no breach of the peace. If you try it, cite the case of Patrolman Albert Firgen vs. Samuel Goldstein before Magistrate William Farrell in Morrisania Court. Firgen brought Goldstein, a lawyer of 810 Brook Ave., the Bronx, into Magistrate Farrell's court. He said he had arrested a client of Goldstein's. The client failed to answer a disorderly conduct charge and he rearrested him. Goldstein, entering Morrisania Court, cast aspersions on the policeman's pedigree, but the Magistrate ruled that Firgen was insulted in a public place and there was no breach of the peace. He let Goldstein go.

LONG DISTANCE FINGERPRINT IDENTIFICATION

The Bureau of Investigation, Department of Justice, recently reported a notable case of an arrest in Greece and the operations of the finger-print system following communications with the police authorities at Kalamata, Greece, in which finger-prints were taken and sent from Kalamata to the Bureau of Investigation in order to establish an identification.

The Commissioner of Narcotics of the Treasury Department, Washington, received a communication from the police authorities of New York to the effect that a so-called gang of narcotic traffickers, including Sam Rubin, alias Sam Cowboy, and various other aliases, was engaged in an effort to smuggle fraudulently into the United States quantities of narcotics from Madrid, Spain, to be paid for in counterfeit United States currency.

A report reached the Bureau from Kalamata, Greece, on January 13, 1933, concerning the arrest of one Samuel Winzelberg, with various aliases, charged with passing counterfeit currency of the United States. The finger-prints and photographs of Winzelberg were sent to the Bureau and were found to be identical with those of Sam Rubin, with various aliases. It was ascertained from the files, in connection with his name in the Division of Identification, that he had been charged with violation of the Narcotic Act and had a long criminal record. He was using an entirely new alias at the time of his being arrested in Greece, and it was only through fingerprint identification that he was located. Winzelberg, alias Rubin, is now incarcerated in Greece awaiting trial.

FUGITIVES WANTED BY UNITED STATES BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

FRANK ELLIOT, with aliases; Frank Ulses, Francis Ulsas, Frank Ellis. No.—St. Bu., Indianapolis, Ind.; W.; 30 yrs. (1932); 5' 8"; 165 lbs.; med. bld.; dk. brn. hair; haz. eyes; ruddy comp.; vert. sc. rt. ind. fgr., outer; obl. sc. on point of left shoulder; occ.—upholsterer; nat.—Amer. Wanted for burglary, 2nd degree, and escape. (Notify: Superintendent, State Bureau of Criminal Identification and Investigation, Indianapolis, India.)

JACK DAVIS, with aliases; Jack Pitchford, Jack Pritchford, John Davies. No. 82,853 Sing Sing Pr., Ossining, N. Y.; W.; 24 years. (1932); 5' 7"; 160 lbs.; med. stky. bld.; med. chest. hair; med. chest. eyes; med. comp. 2 sm. irreg. scs. between 1st and 2nd jts. of left mid. fgr. and 1st and 2nd jts of left ring fgr.; sm. diag. sc. between 1st and 2nd jts. rt. ind. fgr.; lge. diag. oper. sc. rt. side of stomach; occ.—plasterer; nat.—Amer. Rec'd Sing Sing Pr., Ossining, N. Y., 3-17-30 to serve 6 years, 3 months to 7 years, 6 months for confederate in attempted robbery, 2nd degree, armed. Wanted for escape from Great Meadows Prison 9-17-32. (Notify: Commissioner of Correction, Albany, New York.)

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POLICE NOTES

The following transfers are hereby made in this department, September 7, 1933, and members affected shall be notified accordingly:

	From	To
Lieutenant James Carrig, Star 900.....	Co. A	to Co. I
Lieutenant John A. Annear, Star 356.....	Co. I	to Co. F
	(Day Duty)	
Sergeant John C. Hachette, Star 941.....	(Remains Co. F)	
Sergeant John C. Crofton, Star 578.....	Co. B	to Co. A
Sergeant Martin Brennan, Star 182.....	Co. H	to Co. B
Sergeant Henry Zaun, Jr., Star 13.....	Co. G	to Co. K
Corporal Grover S. Hawkins, Star 727 (Rmns. Co. O)		
Corporal John J. O'Brien, Star 950.....	Co. J	to Co. F
Corporal John M. Dyer, Star 395.....	Co. A	to Co. H

AUTO RECORDS IN NEW LOCATION

Please be advised that on and after the date of September 15, 1933, our automobile file records will be located in our new quarters at 1690 Mission Street. We have made arrangements for an entrance on Otis Street for use by the members of your department. The entrance is located at the left of the steel roller door, and the same key fits the passageway door leading up to the mezzanine from the area way.

RUSSEL BEVANS, Registrar of Vehicles.

SAN FRANCISCO—Carl Perscheid, San Francisco motorcycle officer, has been elected president of the California Municipal and County Motorcycle Officers' Association. Frank Buckenmeyer, also of San Francisco, was chosen second vice-president. Re-elected to the board of directors was Corp. William S. Kelly of this city, and Capt. Thomas F. Lofthouse of Los Angeles.

LOS ANGELES—Ernest T. von Vuelow, an Alhambra beer dealer, was convicted by a Superior Court jury of attempted extortion on four charges of sending threatening letters to Eric Pedley, noted San Gabriel polo player. The letters demanded \$500 from Pedley under threats of blinding the polo player's three children with acid. Von Vuelow faces a possible term of one to five years or more.

IN MEMORIAM

ELLIS M. MILLER.....August 10, 1933
 CLIFFORD L. McDANIELL.....August 11, 1933
 MICHAEL J. McDONALD.....August 26, 1933
 PATRICK B. MAHONEY.....September 7, 1933
 WILLIAM M. GIFFORD.....September 9, 1933
 THOS. J. SLATTERY.....September 16, 1933

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SAN FRANCISCO'S SMARTEST DOWNTOWN TAVERN

The Holdup of Number 36

By CHIEF SPECIAL AGENT DANIEL O'CONNELL of Southern Pacific Railroad

ON CHECKING on this Chrysler, which bore Washington license plates, it was found to have been sold to a party known as T. H. Ward. The salesman identified a photograph of Berta as being Ward, and it was learned the car had been purchased with a cashier's check, secured by Attorney J. Garvin of Seattle. Attorney Garvin was questioned, but stated he believed Ward to be a liquor runner. However, a short while later he informed the Post Office inspectors he had met Ward in Palo Alto, California, December 11, 1930, and that Ward was financing the defense of Mrs. Ellis. Confidential circulars bearing a photo and description of Berta, alias Ward, were distributed and efforts made to locate him, as well as to discover further evidence linking him with the train robbery. When shown Berta's photograph, Engineer Lemery stated it resembled very closely the man who climbed over the engine tank and held him up.

With this information every effort was made to get information concerning Berta's whereabouts. Persons around San Francisco with whom he was known to be friendly were discreetly questioned, but no information of value was received. It was learned that Berta, under the name of York, had resided in Oakland until December 1, 1930, and it was also learned that he had been assigned the laundry mark "506," which mark was later changed to "3250." This information was also circulated in a confidential manner, and laundries requested to be on the lookout for parties whose laundry bore either of the above mentioned marks.

Meanwhile the check made of the names and addresses given in code in Ellis' memorandum book bore fruit. It was learned that the notation "Esherwood, Trenton-arms," had reference to the Trenton Arms apartments in Seattle, where one E. Sherwood had rented an apartment from October 29 to December 5, 1930. When the landlady of these apartments was permitted to look at rogues' gallery photographs she identified the picture of one Edward Shannan, a criminal of long record and many aliases

Southern Pacific Co. (PACIFIC LINES)

\$1000 Reward

This Company will, as to each person who participated in the hold-up of Southern Pacific Train No. 35, near McAvoy, California, about 8:45 A. M., June 22, 1929, pay a reward of \$1000.00 for information leading directly to arrest and conviction.

BANDITS DESCRIBED AS FOLLOWS:

No. 1—

Age: 28 to 30 years.
Height: 5 ft. 6 or 7 in.
Weight: About 140 lbs.
Wore light cap, dark suit with light pin stripe.
Front teeth supposed to be decayed.

One of the bandits believed to have mole on left cheek. Both wore sun glasses.

Forward information to D. O'Connell, Chief Special Agent, Southern Pacific Company, 65 Market Street, San Francisco, California, or T. F. Rowlands, Superintendent, Southern Pacific Company, Oakland Pier, California.

F. L. BURCKHALTER,

General Manager.

San Francisco, Calif., June 22, 1929.

No. 2—

Age: About 35 years.
Height: 5 ft. 6 or 7 in.
Weight: 135 or 140 lbs.
Dark complexion.
Wore khaki shirt, leather gloves, dress style, and dark suit.

as being Sherwood. This photograph was also identified by employes of a shirt company in Seattle, where Sherwood had underwear made to order.

Investigation in Oakland developed that Sherwood registered at the California Hotel in that city December 1, 1930, checking out the following day, and before leaving the hotel had a bell-boy send a heavy package to Seattle by express. This package was addressed to R. W. Carlton, Oliver Tower Apartments, Seattle. With these leads to cover on Sherwood, efforts were made to discover where he was on November 7. A check of all transportation companies was made, and it was determined from this check that Sherwood, under the alias of "E. Miller" was a passenger on the airplane from Seattle to

Oakland, that was forced down at Concord, California, November 6, 1930, and the passengers taken to Oakland by taxicab. His photograph was identified by fellow passengers and by the taxi driver. Another check was made of the California Hotel records, and this search disclosed that E. R. Sherwood had registered on the morning of November 6, and checked out on the morning of November 8, 1930. Records of the West Coast Air Transport showed he returned to Seattle, under the name E. Sherwood, November 8, 1930.

As Sherwood's photograph had been identified by several witnesses as being the companion of Ellis in the first holdup of No. 36, and the records of the airline showed he came to Oakland the day previous to the second holdup, returning to Seattle the day following, very little doubt existed that Sherwood was a member of the Ellis gang and had participated in many of their criminal exploits. Further information was had from Ida Wilbur, a maid at the California Hotel, that on December 2, 1930, after Sherwood had checked out, she found a package of silver half dollars, amounting to \$194.50, in his room. As the loot obtained in the Nobel robbery contained considerable silver and nickels, this was undoubtedly part of the proceeds of this crime, and a further link in the evidence connecting Sherwood with both robberies.

With this information Post Office inspectors made diligent effort to locate Sherwood around Seattle, but were not successful until December 11, 1930, which will be discussed later. However, they did discover that Sher-



Bailey Road, Looking South to the Summit

wood and Carlton, to whom he shipped the package from Oakland, had underwear made to order as heretofore mentioned, for which they paid in half dollars on December 5.

The first news of Sherwood came about through the suspicions of a grocer at Olympia, Washington. Two women visited his store and made a small purchase, at which time one of the women tendered him a roll of nickels in payment and also asked that he exchange two other rolls of nickels for other money. The grocer took one of the rolls, and was informed by the woman she had been saving nickels and had \$84 worth. He suggested she go to a bank to exchange them, and both women left. As there was something suspicious in their actions, the grocer noticed the women drove off in a Buick sedan, bearing a Texas license, the number of which the grocer noted. That evening two men held up the grocer, H. D. Lynk, but did not take the roll of nickels, which were all new. After the holdup he gave the license number to Chief of Police Cushman of Olympia, detailing the suspicious actions of the women, and expressing the belief he had been robbed by their male companions, who were not in the auto when the women visited his store.

Chief Cushman and Officer Hayes of Olympia, in tracing the auto, found it had gone to Seattle, and went to that city, where, with Detective Lieutenants Miller and O'Brien, they located the machine and placed the two found in it under arrests as suspects in the Olympia robbery. It was found the men did not have anything to do with the Olympia crime, but they were E. R. Sherwood and R. W. Carlton, wanted for questioning in connection with the Southern Pacific train robberies at McAvoy and Nobel.

The two women were located at the President Apartments, Seattle, and the woman who gave her name as Mrs. Dolly Sherwood was arrested. The other woman, known as Mrs. Carlton, though placed under surveil-

lance, was not taken into custody. In the Sherwood apartment were found a large supply of narcotics, as well as another roll of nickels. On Sherwood's person, when arrested, was \$246 in currency, and 95 cents in new nickels.

Sherwood was given a most careful search December 13, while in jail in Seattle, and in a secret pocket of his coat two safe deposit box keys were found. Investigation with all Seattle banks developed the keys opened a box in the day and night safe deposit vaults there, which box had been rented at 11:20 P. M., November 8, by a woman giving the name of Bertha Messamore. Mrs. Sherwood was identified as Bertha Messamore, and it was developed her true name was Bertha Gilkey. Search of this box revealed the contents to be \$5750 in currency of various denominations, including one \$1000 bill; and two valuable unset diamonds. This money and the diamonds were claimed by Mrs. Sherwood, explaining she had earned this money in a life of prostitution. Mrs. Sherwood, Sherwood and Carlton were held in the city prison until arrival of a complaint from San Francisco, charging them with conspiracy in the Nobel holdup, when they were turned over to the United States Marshal, and lodged in the County jail. Mrs. Sherwood was released on \$10,000 bail, December 18, the premium for which was received by Mrs. Carlton by telegraph from a Mrs. L. J. Potter of Victoria, B. C. Investigation of Mrs. Potter developed she was the proprietress of a house of ill repute frequented by Chinese in Victoria.

Sherwood's photograph having been identified by several witnesses as being the bandit accompanying Ellis in the holdup of Train No. 36, at McAvoy, as well as being one of the men involved in the second holdup, it was decided to have the witnesses in the earlier case testify at his hearing before the United States Commissioner at Seattle. As a result of this hearing he was ordered



CHIEF
SPECIAL AGENT
DANIEL
O'CONNELL

brought to San Francisco for trial on the train robbery charge. As there was not sufficient evidence to connect

(Continued on page 17)

SUMMARY DETECTIVE LICENSE ACT

The California Statute approval June 10, 1933, is entitled as follows:

CHAPTER 804

An act to license and regulate the business of private detectives, investigators, detective agencies, and to repeal the act entitled, "An act to license and regulate the business of private detectives and detective agencies," approved June 7, 1915.

The people of the State of California do enact as follows:

SECTION 1. No person, firm, partnership, association or corporation shall engage in the business of private detective or in the business of investigator for hire or reward or advertise such business to be that of detective or that of investigator irrespective of the name or title actually used or of conducting a detective agency, except as hereinafter provided in section 10 without having first obtained a license so to do from the board of prison directors of the State of California in the manner hereinafter provided. Nor shall any person, firm, partnership, association or corporation, except as hereinafter provided in section 10, accept employment for hire or reward, or hire and reward, to furnish or supply information as to the personal character or actions of any person or firm, or as to the character of kind of the business or occupation of any person, firm or corporation, or own or conduct a bureau or agency for the above mentioned purposes without having first obtained a license so to do from the state board of prison directors in the manner hereinafter provided. Violation of the provisions of this section is hereby declared to be a misdemeanor, punishable by fine not to exceed five hundred dollars or by imprisonment not to exceed one year in the county jail or by both such fine and imprisonment.

SECTION 2. "Private detective" Defined. Any person, firm, partnership, association or corporation who shall engage in the business or shall accept employment for hire, fee, or reward, or hire and reward; to furnish or supply information as to the personal character or actions or identity of any person or firm or as to the character or kind of the business or occupation of any person, firm or corporation or own or conduct a bureau or agency for the above mentioned purpose or furnish police, guards or watchmen (other than private watchmen regularly employed), shall be termed and considered a "private detective" for the purposes of this act.

(Sections 3 to 9 inclusive relate to procedure in securing a license and will be supplied on request.)

9a. Any person falsely stating or representing that he is engaged in the business of private detective, investigator, or detective agency or employed by a detective, investigator of a detective agency shall be guilty of a misdemeanor.

SECTION 10. Nothing in this act shall apply to any detective or officer belonging to the police force of the State, or of any county, city and county, city or town thereof, appointed or elected by due authority of law, or to any person in the employ of any police force, or of any police department of this State, or in any county, city and county, city or town thereof, while engaged in the performance of their official duties, nor to any person, firm or corporation engaged exclusively in the business of obtaining and furnishing information as to the financial rating of persons, firms or corporations, nor to any person employed as special agent, detective or investigator for one employer exclusively in connection with the affairs of that employer, nor to any charitable philanthropic society or association duly incorporated under the laws of this State

and which is organized and maintained for the public good and not for private profit.

(The above extract from the act details the purpose and defines just what operations make it necessary to have a state detective license, and also indicates the only exceptions.)

DETECTIVE LICENSE DEPARTMENT

State Board Prison Directors

Room 9, Ferry Building, San Francisco, California.

THE SUNNY SIDE OF POLICE WORK

(Continued from page 6)

generally expected that upon the termination of his prison sentence he would be re-arrested on several charges of bigamy. But such was not the case. His erstwhile wives evidently had forgiven him, even if they had not forgotten him.

The day he left San Quentin he was very nervous, because he really did think some one of his wives might happen to be vindictive. But this versatile prisoner quickly forgot any promise he might have made to himself to go straight, for, in less than two weeks he was actually working as an assistant physician to one of our old-time bay county physicians, supposedly with a view of buying out the old doctor's practice.

He was a natural love maker, and almost immediately he commenced to mingle in the best society of this California town. Thus, once more he went back to his old tricks of wooing and winning fair ladies. He, of course, hinted to the young lady of his choice that he was of noble lineage. She, of course, told her delighted parents of her good fortune. Thus it came about that to the astonished eyes of her wealthy parents, he exhibited all the various and sundry written evidences of his noble lineage, and thus a beautiful Bay counties' belle blushing assented to become Lady Westwood Cooper.

A letter from London attorneys announced an initial legacy of one hundred and fifty-five thousand dollars as coming to the young man in the very near future. It was easy, therefore, to secure local credit, as well as large loans from the bride-elect's parents.

Both bride-elect and bridegroom would have an immediate marriage and start at once on an extended honeymoon. The bride's parents, however, would like ample time to properly celebrate the event, and demurred strongly at the early celebration of their only daughter's marriage.

The course of true love never does run smooth, however, and the parents of the girl, wondering why he was so anxious to get married immediately, actually began a quiet investigation. The investigation proved that there were some discrepancies. The parents hurriedly came to San Francisco to have him explain.

But they were no match for a man of his wit and iron nerve. His explanation resulted in calming the enraged parents. This done, he made an excuse to be absent from his hotel for an hour or two.

During that hour his first move was to send a wire to

(Continued on page 22)

THE HOLDUP OF No. 36

(Continued from page 15)

Carlton with the actual train robbery he was turned over to the Michigan authorities, who wanted him on a charge of swindling an old man out of his lifetime savings. Mrs. Sherwood was also released.

In the meantime the United States grand jury at San Francisco had voted indictments charging Mrs. Ellis and Sherwood being principals in the McAvoy holdup, and also charging a conspiracy between Ellis, Mrs. Ellis and Sherwood to commit the McAvoy holdup.

During the time the officers were working on the Sherwood angle, Charles Berta was not forgotten, and a close check was kept on parties in Seattle known to be friendly to him. Confidential information was received that he was living in an apartment house in Seattle, and a check of all apartments was made for him, under all his known aliases. As a result of this check, Seattle detectives visited the Malloy Manor Apartments and asked to inspect an apartment therein, which had been rented to one C. W. Rogers and wife, of Oakland, California. This inspection satisfied them they were in the right place, and two officers were stationed in an apartment across the hall to await the return of the occupants.

About 11:15 P. M. January 26, 1931, Mrs. Rogers came alone into Apartment 702 and Seattle Police Officers Webb and Kenyon detained her. Officer Fraser then joined them and questioned Mrs. Rogers. She was asked where her husband was and what his business might be and she replied she hadn't seen her husband for a week and didn't know his business. Her evasive remarks satisfied the officers they had the right people and she answered perfectly the description of the woman known to consort with Berta. Officer Fraser questioned her about the window shades, asking whether they should be drawn down or left as they were, having in mind that some signal might in that way be conveyed to her husband. She stated, "Just leave them as they are." At this time the telephone rang and the officers told her to answer the 'phone, and be careful what she said. The conversation from the outside was, "What's the trouble up there?" two or three times and about the third time she answered, "Why, you don't want to come up here, you don't want this number. This is the wrong number. What do you want?" "What's the trouble up there?" "This is the wrong number, you don't want to come up here." Then she hung up the phone. About a minute and a half later another phone call rang in, the voice saying, "What is the trouble up there?" She answered, "Bill get the hell away from here, the bulls are here!" The officers knocked the receiver out of her hands and closed the telephone.

Officers Webb and Carroll rushed down the back stairway into the alley, and from there into 43d Street. Officer Carroll saw Berta standing at the corner of 43d Street and University Way and he proceeded down the North side of 43d Street toward the corner, while Officer Webb crossed the street and went down the South

side of 43d Street. Berta saw them coming and walked North on University at a rapid pace.

When the officers reached the corner Berta, or Harry Stone, as he was known to the Seattle officers, was standing about 25 to 30 feet from the corner, near a University student, a cadet in uniform. As the officers closed in on him, Berta pulled the cadet in front of him, and Officer Carroll, who was carrying a sawed-off shotgun, could not get it into action. However, Carroll made a quick jump and caught hold of Berta's right arm, noting at the same time a small box in Berta's right hand. Carroll said, "The jig's up, Stone, we are officers." Stone, or Berta, at this time set up the cry, "Help! Help! Citizens, this is a holdup!" and a uniformed police officer named Tweet, who was across the street, came over rapidly, and the detective officers informing him who they were, he assisted in subduing Berta, who was grappling fiercely with the officers. Officer Webb had secured hold of Berta's left arm, which he surrendered to Officer Tweet, but Berta pulled his right arm from Carroll and at the same time kicked Carroll's feet from under him. The officer scrambled to his feet and got behind Berta, pinning



Southern Pacific Mail Car Which Was Robbed

the latter's arms in back of him and bending him forward. In this position Berta's hands came together and he called out, "I've got a surprise package for you," and Officer Carroll shouted to the other officers, "Look out, he has a gun in that box." Berta managed to discharge two shots from this gun, but because of the position in which he was held by Officer Carroll, they must have taken effect in the pavement. In view of Berta's shooting, Officer Webb found it necessary to fire at him, the shot taking effect in Berta's upper right breast, near the shoulder. Berta then made no further fight, saying he was through, and surrendered the gun in the box to the officers.

On examination this gun proved to be a .38-calibre Smith and Wesson revolver, with a six inch barrel. Officer Carroll searched Berta and found in a holster a .380 caliber automatic pistol on a .45 caliber frame, together with several loaded cartridge clips. Berta was then loaded in a police automobile and taken to the city hospital, where he was given treatment and placed under

guard. Officer Fraser took the woman and her car and booked her at the city prison.

As the San Francisco Police Department were also seeking Berta on a murder charge, growing out of the killing of Police Officer John Malcolm during a holdup, the Seattle officers were undecided as to whether they should surrender Berta to the United States Marshal on the train robbery charge. However, when it became evident that Berta would be convicted of the train robbery, and likely would be acquitted on the murder charge, he was surrendered to the United States Marshal January 31, 1931. As he was still convalescing from the bullet wound, he was allowed to remain in the city prison.

His removal hearing was postponed several times because of the bullet wound, and concentrated effort was being made to locate where he had been living in Seattle, as a close search of the apartment occupied by Mrs. Berta indicated he had not been living there. This search was not productive of results, as Berta had covered his tracks well.

Two or three days after Berta's arrest, two suitcases were found hidden in the brush on the shores of Lake Washington, both partly filled with expensive men's clothing. In one of these bags was found a .30 calibre Remington rifle and in the other two automatic pistols. A further search of the brush uncovered another suitcase containing two rifles, a Thompson sub-machine gun and a bullet-proof vest.

These articles were turned over to the Seattle police, who made a search of the clothing, developing that several articles were marked with the laundry mark "506." In one of the suitcases was a prescription form, signed by Dr. Alexander of Oakland, Calif., for Harold Morris. Check with Dr. Alexander showed this party called on him November 28, December 4 and December 8, 1930, for treatment for a heart ailment. Before being shown the photograph of Berta, Dr. Alexander described the man "Morris," and the description checked perfectly with that of Berta. On being shown the photograph Dr. Alexander immediately recognized Berta as being "Morris." In addition to this evidence that the suitcases and contents were Berta's property, keys found in Berta's possession when he was arrested would open the locks on the suitcases, and it was developed that the laundry mark "506" had been issued to Mr. and Mrs. Berta when they were living in Oakland as Mr. and Mrs. C. W. York. The driver on the laundry route positively identified Mrs. Berta as being Mrs. York.

After these discoveries Attorney Garvin, who represented Berta, made several "feelers" to the officers in connection with Berta entering a plea of guilty to the train robbery. These contacts were evidently put forth with the thought in mind that if Berta were returned to San Francisco and not convicted on the train robbery charge, he would undoubtedly be turned over to the San Francisco police to be tried on the murder charge. However, none of these vague proposals were accepted, as Attorney Garvin was informed that if Berta wanted any as-



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surance, he would have to give the complete story of the holdup and advise the identities of the other two bandits. As a result, this dickering came to naught.

Berta was given a hearing before the United States commissioner at Seattle, and after being identified by Engineer Lemery, Mr. Brown, the party living in front of Ellis in Oakland, and others, was ordered returned to San Francisco to be tried in connection with the Nobel robbery.

While checking on Berta's associates in Seattle, information was received from a reliable and confidential source that one Edward J. Kenny, with whom Berta was friendly, was the fourth bandit in the Nobel robbery. Kenny was known as an Eastern gangster and gunman, and it was developed that he had been on the Pacific Coast at the time of the Nobel robbery. A number of circumstances were developed in connection with Kenny that clearly indicated to the officers that the information was correct and he was the fourth bandit. A description of his automobile was obtained and circulated, and on one occasion this auto was sighted by a mail truck driver in Seattle, who gave it chase, but Kenny escaped and shortly afterward left for the East.

On April 28, 1931, Mrs. Ellis and Sherwood were tried jointly in the United States District Court at San Francisco, before Judge Harold Louderback. The prosecution was handled personally by United States Attorney George Hatfield and his Chief Assistant, I. M. Peckham. Mrs. Ellis was represented by Attorney Nathan Coghlan and Sherwood by Attorney Joseph Sweeney. Both defense attorneys are considered among the leading criminal attorneys on the Pacific Coast.

In this trial the prosecution used fifty-six witnesses to detail the story of the train robbery at McAvoy, the escape of the bandits, the great amount of work necessary to trace the crime to Ellis and his gang. It was testified that Sherwood was the man who purchased the tickets Bay Point to Pittsburg, used by the bandits, and was one of the two men using these tickets who boarded Train No. 36, at Bay Point. Sherwood was identified by one of the passengers as being one of the robbers, and was also identified as being the man who, accompanied by another man and woman, identified as Ellis and Mrs. Ellis, attempted to purchase dynamite at Pleasanton, June 20, 1929, and when the sale was not made, the storehouse at the quarry was broken into that night and dynamite stolen.

Mrs. Ellis was identified by Deputy Sheriff Ralph Harrison of Contra Costa County, as the woman he had observed in the Overland coupe the morning of the robbery. In all, the witnesses drew a chain of identification and circumstantial evidence around the defendants, that when the prosecution had completed its case, it was evident a verdict of guilty would be returned.

Sherwood attempted to prove an alibi, stating he was accompanied by Carlton and Mrs. Carlton on a trip to Canada, June 22, 1929, the date of the McAvoy holdup. This alibi was shattered by the testimony of Canadian



Bullet-proof Vest and Clothing Worn by Ellis during commission of crime.

immigration and customs officers, who proved that Sherwood and the Carltons did not enter Canada until the month following the holdup.

The case was given to the jury late in the afternoon of May 4. They were out only fifty minutes, returning a verdict of guilty against Mrs. Ellis and E. R. Sherwood, as principals and conspirators in the McAvoy robbery. Judge Louderback sentenced each of them to serve twenty-five years on the first count and two years on the second count, in a Federal prison. Judge Louderback felt this sentence was severe to impose on a woman and suspended judgment until May 8, 1931, when he postponed Mrs. Ellis' sentence until July 6, 1931.

On June 12, 1931, it was learned that Edward Kenny was shot by underworld characters in Camden, New Jersey, for alleged participation in white slavery activities. At this time he refused to name his assailants, and also refused any information concerning his connection with the train robbery at Nobel. Though the officers were morally certain Kenny was a member of the bandit gang, it was felt the evidence was not of sufficient strength to warrant his arrest at this time. Further check was made on his activities in an endeavor to develop positive evidence that Kenny was one of the Nobel bandits.

On August 27, 1931, Mrs. Ellen Ellis, E. R. Sherwood and Charles Berta were brought to trial in the United States District Court at San Francisco before Judge Kerrigan, as principals and conspirators in the robbery of Train No. 36 at Nobel, November 7, 1930. The prosecution was conducted by Deputy United States Attorney I. M. Peckham, assisted by Assistant United States Attorney Leo Dunnell. Mrs. Ellis was represented by Attorney Nathan Coghlan, Sherwood by Attorney Sweeney and Berta by Attorney John F. Garvin of Seattle, who, as we have previously outlined, was intimate with this gang, and had acted as their counsel on previous occasions.

(To be continued.)

WHEN THE SIREN SOUNDS

(Continued from page 7)

care; investigating how and why the accident happened comes later in such cases.

Everybody, I suppose, knows how patrolmen cooperate with state and federal forestry officials in reporting fires, and it is on record that they find and report fires in small communities through which their duties take them.

Part of the patrolman's duty which works for the direct benefit of the passenger car driver, but of which most such drivers know little or nothing, is the checking of commercial vehicles, to see that their tires are properly inflated and that the vehicles are not overloaded to the detriment of the roadway.

Of course, you want to know what we think about good and bad driving habits and the general run of traffic law violations.

A great many motorists are not satisfied with simply violating a speed law; they violate several other laws at the same time, such as cutting in, passing without sufficient clearance, or passing at the wrong place, such as on a curve, the crest of a hill, or at an intersection. It is these other violations, when combined with speed, which make such a driver a serious menace on the highway and one who is responsible for more accidents and deaths than any other driver.

We find this class of driver is usually of high school or college age. In other words, he is old enough to have skill in handling a car, but his judgment has not matured and he is over-confident of his own ability.

The great majority of motorists drive carefully and, considering the number of automobiles that travel our highways, the accident rate is comparatively low. However, there is certainly room for much improvement, and I think this is going to be brought about more by educating drivers, instilling in them a spirit of fair play and sportsmanship toward giving other drivers a chance, than in any other way.

It is often amusing for a traffic officer to stop beside the highway and watch the motorists go by. Each operator drives very carefully while passing the officer, and if they would only continue to drive that way accident reports would not occupy so much space in our newspapers as they now do.

If the motorist, when operating his car on the highway, would continually ask himself this question: "Would I drive like this if a traffic officer were watching me?" and his answer at all times was honestly "Yes," we would have attained an end to which all of us patrolmen are working every minute that we are on duty, to make the highways safe for the motoring public.

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LONDON'S POLICE FORCE REVOLUTIONIZED AFTER A CENTURY. PLANS FOR NEW COLLEGE

The Government's proposals to provide for the Metropolitan police force a younger and more highly trained staff of officers and a more active and energetic body of constables were issued in a White Paper. The reforms are on the lines suggested in the report of Lord Trenchard, the commissioner.

The main features of the changes are:

A certain number of young men to be recruited by a system of competitive selection for appointment, after training to posts of the inspector grade.

The men to be selected from those who have joined the force as constables and from candidates from secondary schools, public schools, and universities.

A police college to be established for the training of selected candidates from the force and from outside.

Candidates on leaving the college to be appointed on probation to a new grade of junior station inspector.

In each division there will be an additional chief inspector, the local crime intelligence officer, with the special duty of organizing and directing crime work.

A quarter of the force—5,000 constables—to be employed on short-service engagement for ten years.

A definite end to be put to the existing system which permits the private employment of police, "on gratuity," in their own time.

College-trained officers, chief inspectors, and sub-divisional inspectors to be excluded from the Police Federation.

The number of Federation meetings held in official time to be reduced in accordance with new rules.

The Government's decision means revolutionizing the plan on which the police force was organized by Sir Robert Peel 104 years ago.

The object of the reforms is to reduce the average age of the force by widening the system of recruiting to admit men "with as good a standard of education as can be obtained, men with a wide outlook who can be specially and thoroughly trained for their duties and given res-

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possibility at as early an age as possible."

The police college is to be established on the outskirts on London, where successful competitors will be given two years' training, including a period of work as uniform constables.

The compulsory retiring age of the different ranks in the force is to be varied, to enable officers of and above the rank of inspector to be retired on pensions proportionate to their service.

There is also to be an increase in the number of higher posts at headquarters and in the districts. The number of Chief Inspectors will be almost doubled.

The effect of these changes will be to increase the flow of promotion.

The local Crime Intelligence Officer will study the possibility of meeting each new development with suitable counter measures, and it will be his special object to infuse energy and keenness into his men.

"Efficiency will be greatly increased if there are, both at headquarters and in the divisions, officers whose special task it is to examine statistics, to map crime and study its local incidence, to evolve and test new ideas, and, generally, to keep the organization and methods under constant review."

Improved recreational facilities are to be provided for the force as soon as financial circumstances permit.

Striking as are the changes, the Government "is convinced," states the White Paper, "that the combined effect of the changes in organization which it is now proposed to introduce in providing a younger and more highly trained staff of officers, and a more active and energetic body of constables, will be to secure not only material improvement in the general standard of efficiency, but also substantial economy of man-power."

It is pointed out that the system set up by Sir Robert Peel has not produced the men required to fill the highest posts, and that throughout its history the Metropolitan force has never yet produced a Commissioner, and, with one exception only, a Deputy-Commissioner.

"This," states the White Paper, "is an unsatisfactory state of affairs, which ought to be remedied. Consequently, it is found necessary to throw the recruiting net wider to obtain a steady supply of men needed for the work to be done in the higher ranks.

"There will be a competitive educational examination for candidates outside the force, while candidates from within the force will either take the same examination, or may be exempted from it if their educational attainments are not up to the standard of the examination, but they are otherwise suitable for appointment to higher posts."

In the future all ranks up to and including that of inspector, will be open to an ordinary constable, but in addition he will be eligible for appointment to the Police College and a career in the higher ranks.

In fact in the future it will be possible for the first time for a man to climb from constable to the position of commissioner.

(From the "Over-Seas Daily Mail" of May 20, 1933.)

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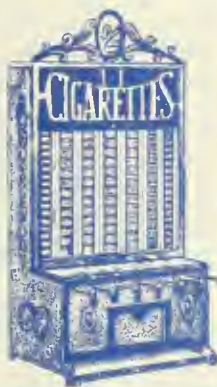
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IDENTIFICATION BY BLOOD

An embryo science of blood identification is now being developed from the discoveries made by Karl Landsteiner of the Rockefeller Institute in Paris, who recently was awarded the Nobel Prize for medicine. Dr. Landsteiner found that racial and individual qualities and characteristics may be determined by a study of the human blood.

In the last two years much research on the subject has been done by several eminent European scientists and literally thousands of experiments have been made, the results of which have been published. There are four types of blood under which the blood of all humanity falls, and these have been designated as A, B, AB and O.

At the Pasteur Institute in Paris Dr. Duajarric de la Riviere is conducting experiments of criminological importance in grouping people by blood analysis. In an interview he described how blood tests had been used in legal proceedings in connection with the disputed relationship of individuals.

"The knowledge that has been acquired through the study of the human blood has established, among other things, the value of this work in the legal world," said Dr. de la Riviere. "There have already been some closely fought legal battles that have been won to the side of truth through the tales told by human blood.

"Take the case at law that recently created a great deal of interest in Berlin. A certain divorced man, Herr M., accused Herr K. of being the father of his two children, Caroline and William. The blood of Herr K. and of Frau M. was examined. The result of this examination proved that both belonged to the blood type known as O. Their blood did not contain either the substance found in type A or in type B. But the boy, William, had in his blood the substance found in type A, and the girl, Caroline, possessed the substance pertaining to type B in her blood. Their blood type therefore clearly came from their father, since their mother did not belong to either of their types. The accused Herr K. could not have been their father, since he did not belong to either type A or type B.

"Another case where the determination of the blood types of two families saved a serious complication was that of two infants that had become mixed. A nurse in a maternity hospital washed two babies at the same time. Both were boys. They were so young that they presented the same appearance to the nurse. By accident she removed the identification marks from both the infants, and she could not tell, for the life of her, which baby belonged to which mother. An examination of the blood of the four parents and of the two infants established the paternity of the infants without the slightest doubt.

"Another case that passed through the law courts in Vienna was settled through the blood types of the persons involved being established. A young woman accused a man of being the father of her child. The mother belonged to type A, the child to type B, and the man accused of the paternity of the child to type O. The father

THE SUNNY SIDE OF POLICE WORK

(Continued from page 16)

the bride-elect telling her where to meet him. Hastily he gathered his stock-in-trade of seals, family tree and numerous official papers, together, then he met the girl and eloped with her.

His arrest followed soon after, and this wife, the only American wife of his collection, refused even to bid him good-bye.

"Where there is a will, there's a way," is an old proverb, and the subject of this talk certainly proved the truth of the proverb.

He was in prison here in our Broadway jail. A certain lady evangelist visited that jail on Sundays. Through the bars of his cell this heart-breaking baronet made love to the estimable, well-known lady missionary. What did she do?

She actually went to the City Hall and took out a marriage license, giving the groom's name as Ernest M. Chadwick and his address as 530 Broadway, the street number of the jail. She also bought a wedding ring.

On the following Sunday the bride-elect had little trouble in taking a minister of the gospel with her to preach to the prisoners. Sir Harry and the missionary lady exchanged, through the bars of his cell, a wedding ring, and repeated the necessary words of the marriage ceremony in less time than it takes to tell it, right under the noses of the unsuspecting prison authorities.

Locked fast in a cell, one would naturally suppose that our prisoner could not show his strong inclination towards polygamy, but the marriage records of San Francisco prove that he did.

When she entered the prison the following day, the clerk was astonished to see the missionary lady write Mrs. Ernest Moore Chadwick, instead of the name the prison authorities had known her by for years.

The lady blushinglly vouchsafed the information that she had been married to Sir Harry Westwood Cooper during services the day before. On hearing this the good-natured clerk laughed loud and long. Between his paroxysms of merriment, he was heard to mutter: "Truth is stranger than fiction."

of that child would have to belong to type B or AB. That being the case, the accused father could not have been the real father.

"The importance of the evidence of blood types cannot be overestimated in murder cases. At present the usual laboratory methods permit only the establishment of whether a bloodstain comes from a human being or an animal. One can readily see of what interest it would be to determine whether the blood came from the victim or the murderer.

"The knowledge of the blood types of various human races can be utilized by scientists attached to the police to direct attention to a person belonging to such and such a race."—*Fraternal Police Journal*.

State Peace Officers' Annual Meeting

THE State Peace Officers' Association held its annual meeting this year at Globin's, Al Tahoe, on the 24th, 25th and 26th of August. The Women's Peace Officers' Association of California

held its annual convention at the same place and on the same dates. Both conventions had extremely ambitious programs, and the three days of convention were indeed busy ones for all concerned.

The outstanding result of the State Peace Officers' convention was the making of final arrangements for apportioning the entire State of California into various peace officers' districts, so that the State Peace Officers' Association would be divided into a dozen or more units functioning as units similar to the Bay Counties Peace Officers' Association, which for the past three years has

proved so eminently successful as a crime prevention unit in California.

Were it not for this organization presenting such a formidable front since the date of its inauguration, racketeering, with all its dire results, would be today flourishing in our Bay Cities district.

It is a great tribute to the Bay Counties organization to have the Peace Officers' Association of the State of California pattern upon it a dozen or more similar organizations to be formed throughout the entire State in the very near future.

The State Peace Officers' Association holds only annual meetings similar to the one just held at Lake Tahoe, whereas the State is now divided into several local peace officers' associations holding monthly meetings, the representatives from these sub-units holding quarterly meetings, the State Peace Officers' Association thus being virtually in continuous association.

The following are officers who officiated at the recent State Peace Officers' meeting: John J. Harper, J. J. McGrath, W. L. Hallanan, M. Flohr, Roy E. Stickel, and Capt. Duncan Matheson.



Sheriff Jas. J. McGrath
President, State Peace
Officers' Assn.

Chief Davis Again Heads L. A. Police

By OPIE L. WARNER

FOR the second time in his career as a police officer, James E. Davis heads the Los Angeles police department, the largest police department west of the Mississippi river.

With the advent this summer of a new city administration in our southern sister city, Chief Davis was elected from a list of outstanding candidates, many of them with every qualification and the political prestige necessary to get the office. Solely on the strength of his record of achievements during his first term as chief, prior to 1929, the new mayor and his newly appointed police commission selected Chief Davis to take over the police department. This appointment seemed to have met with general favor to all except the professional crooks and lesser law violators.

During the past four years Chief Davis has been a deputy chief in charge of traffic, and in this capacity he conducted the traffic department in a manner that has brought some order out of the chaotic conditions that previously had made driving an automobile in many sections of Los Angeles quite a chore.

It was accepted from the time his appointment to succeed Chief Steckel, that the criminal element—the gangster and the racketeer particularly—were in for some very tough sledding.

Chief Davis doesn't like men and women who have taken up crime as an easy way to make a living. He has

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some very definite and fixed prejudices against this ilk, and right off the bat he began to display his prejudices.

He organized his men into a solid front to wage an unrelenting war upon criminals of every sort. He succeeded in having passed an ordinance whereby it is mandatory that every person who has been released from a state penitentiary during the past ten years must register with a department formed for that purpose. The records of such registry are for the use of the sheriff and police departments only. The day the new measure went into effect found a stream of "losers" getting down their records, for these feared the penalty of the law.

It was explained, and every assurance was given, that those ex-convicts who were engaged in honorable and useful work had nothing to fear, as long as they continued in that sort of work.

Then the vagrancy law was given some teeth, and magistrates started putting \$50,000 bail upon the boys brought in by drives that were held each day by a clean-up squad.

A great horde of the easy winners, who had figured on spending the winter in Los Angeles and enjoying some easy pickings, suddenly came to the realization that this action wasn't an idle gesture, and that times for them promised to be very hard, indeed. They, with similar suddenness, began to pack their grips and leave for other parts, where they hoped things wouldn't be so hot.

From the day he took charge, Chief Davis told his men to draw first, and shoot to kill—to take no chances whatsoever with the bandit, the yegg or the burglar. There's one thing Chief Davis is a stickler on: quick draw and quick shooting. He knows about both, for there are very few men in this country that can equal him when it comes to handling shooting irons.

How well his orders have been carried out is revealed by the records of the city morgue, which show quite a number of the red hots who have been taken out of circulation. Not ruthlessly shot down, but shot down when they started the fireworks. A few have been nursed back to health after a spell in the receiving hospitals.

Another thing which Chief Davis says is a big factor in his town in the matter of larceny are drug addicts. Through a very effective system, by which he obtained the co-operation of other branches of the city government during his former term as chief of police, he reduced the number of known addicts, some 4000, to 250. By seeing the addicts arrested were given stiff sentences, kept in virtual solitary confinement, given the best of treatment for their habits, he presents figures to show the crimes committed by this class were greatly reduced.

He is starting this same system again, and expects the same results of his former administration.

Chief Davis readjusted the heads of his department, and the personnel of some of the units. This was done with the purpose of putting the right men in the right place, without any political manipulation.

Chief Davis contends the day is fast approaching when all this great state will be connected, not only by teletype,

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but by radio. Thus will the closest contact be maintained between every city, county and town throughout the state, 24 hours a day.

In this he voices the same opinion as our own Chief, William J. Quinn, who for the past four years, through the organization of the Bay Counties' Peace Officers' Association, has an association that has proven effective, and which is being expanded through this northern part of California. And if Chief Davis will do in Southern California what Chief Quinn and the Bay Counties' Peace Officers' Association are doing up this way, it won't be long before the crook will find it pretty hard to locate a spot to light anywhere in California.

INTERNATIONAL CRIMINALS WANING

The day of the international criminal is rapidly drawing to its close. With the formation of the International World Police at Chicago, July 28, 1933, the final step was taken in closing the net of the forces of law and order around the smartest, and the most adroit of all criminals.

For many years, crimes of international aspect have caused the police forces of the world considerable trouble. Adopting every modern device, including aeroplanes, radios, transatlantic telephones, and even speed boats to facilitate operation and escape, international criminals have kept themselves abreast of the modern advances in science. Police organizations, handicapped by old methods and older routine, have found themselves out-manuevered and out-smarted in their efforts to combat not only the increase in international crime, but the increase in the number of international criminals.

The principal cause of the great difficulties under which police officials of the world have labored has been the delay in routine communication necessary to the gathering of all data pertaining to a suspect. It is for the purpose of expediting the collection and dissemination of this data that the representatives of the leading police organizations of the world, coming from the principal cities of the world, have established the International World Police, of which I have the honor to be president.

There are many types of crime, and many types of criminals with which the International World Police will concern itself. A few of these are:

Bad check passers and counterfeiters,

Confidence men,

Stock and bond frauds and cheats,

International gamblers,

Violators of International laws on smuggling and the distribution of narcotics,

Anarchists and those engaged in advocating the overthrow of organized government,

Racketeers, Jewelry thieves, Kidnapers and White Slavers and a horde of others who commit crimes in one country and speedily move to another, either for the purpose of committing additional crimes, or for finding a safe hide-out.

It should be clearly understood that the operations of the new organization—the International World Police—which comes into being as a result of several years of consistent endeavor on the part of The Honorable Barron Collier, Chairman of the Advisory Committee, neither supplant nor conflict with the operations of any other police organizations, be they national, state or municipal. The membership of the International World Police is composed of the leading officials of the largest cities—for it is only in and from the largest cities that the International Criminal finds his operations remunerative.

G. W. DENNY, with alias: Gillis Denny, No. 21,627 St. Pen., Nashville, Tenn.; W.; 24 years. (1932); 5' 6"; 130 lbs.; slim bld.; brn. hair; brn. eyes; fair comp.; lge. sc. rt. hand, outer; sm. sc. bulb rt. ring finger; occ.—electrician; married; nat.—American Rec'd St. Pen., Petros, Tenn., 1-13-32 to serve 5 years for robbery. Escaped 10-17-32. (Notify: Warden State Penitentiary, Nashville, Tennessee.)

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Sheriff Marcus Flohr of Sonoma County An Efficient Officer

AN efficient officer and a true sportsman, Sheriff Marcus (Mike) Flohr, of Sonoma County, is one of the most popular peace officers in northern California.



Sheriff M. Flohr
Sonoma County

Although he was christened Marcus, and is required by law to affix this name to all legal documents which he signs, he dislikes the name and is just plain "Mike" to hundreds of friends in his home county and throughout the state.

Born in Sonoma County in 1874, he spent the early years of his life in the saddle manufacturing business. In 1913 he decided that his trade was doomed and sought a new means of livelihood. Having always been interested in law enforcement and police work, he became a candidate for Police Chief of Petaluma and succeeded in being elected.

From that time until 1930 he was re-elected every two years, during most of that time being without opposition. At urgence of his friends throughout the county, he ran for sheriff in 1926, losing out by only thirteen votes in a sensational recount.

In 1930 he again tossed his hat into the ring and was elected to his present position by a good majority. He took office at Santa Rosa, January 5, 1931. Sheriff Flohr is a courageous officer, a fact demonstrated several years ago in a gun battle with a desperate ex-convict in the outskirts of Petaluma, in which he was thrice wounded, and in another gun fight later in his career with an insane killer who fired on him after he murdered a man in the streets.

One of Sheriff Flohr's most notable achievements since he took his present post was the rounding up of the notorious Mareck gang of thugs, after the slaying of a police officer in Santa Rosa. The Sonoma County sheriff not only makes it a habit to get his man, but he also gets the evidence with which to convict him.

Mike Flohr is second vice-president of the California Peace Officers' Association and an active member of the Sheriffs' and Undersheriffs' Association, the Bay Counties Peace Officers' Association. He is also president of the Sonoma County Sportsmen's Club.

His hobbies are hunting (either game or criminals), conservation of wild life, and a bright-eyed, two-year-old grandchild, daughter of one of his four grown children.

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Sheriff Sellmer of Marin Co. Installs Modern Identification System

FILES and identification bureaus for the apprehension of thieves and stolen articles have been installed by the sheriff's office in San Rafael since the advent of Walter B. Sellmer.



Walter B. Sellmer

The county has been divided into a number of zones by Sheriff Sellmer each designated on a map hanging in the sheriff's office.

The zones are divided up between groups of deputy sheriffs whom Sheriff Sellmer can get in touch with at a moment's notice through the use of the telephone. These men have to secure the signatures of five reliable persons endorsing their deputyship, have their fingerprints taken, and submit two

photographs of themselves. The deputies are then presented with special badges which are guaranteed against forgery.

The fingerprint file is under the direction of Edward Harshner and supervised by Sheriff Sellmer. This department, organized by Sellmer, takes the fingerprints of all recipients of the county's hospitality. The prints of all ten fingers are taken and copies sent to the State bureau at Sacramento and the Government bureau at Washington. The print of each finger is indexed and filed on individual cards. Photographs of the prisoners are also taken.

The identification bureaus and other departments throughout the state are in constant touch with one another through the teletype machines which relay the news of infringements of the law by day or night.

Wanted circulars come into the sheriff's office from all over the world along with fingerprints and data concerning the criminals. All this information is indexed and put on file in the sheriff's office along with cross references to aliases and pseudonyms. Thus if a man had 20 aliases there would be 20 cards on file for him at the sheriff's office.

The sheriff's office also deals very efficiently with the restitution of stolen articles of all sorts. Articles such as automobiles are indexed and filed according to both license and engine numbers. The sheriff states that almost all articles are marked with serial numbers by which they can be identified, which few people notice.

The Marin County Bureau of Identification also keeps track of all fire arms in the county, deputies carrying guns and people with gun permits.

Sheriff Sellmer invites the public to visit the sheriff's office and register their firearms for future identification. He hopes sometime in the future to open a public identification file which will be open to anyone who wishes to use it.

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JAMES DAWKINS, with alias: Callie Dawkins. No. 125 S. O., Spartanburg, S. C.; B.; 18 years. (1932); 5' 7 $\frac{3}{4}$ "; 140 lbs.; blk. hair; brn. eyes; lt. br. comp.; res. —Spartanburg, S. C.; nat.—Amer. Sent. 1-17-30 to serve 5 years for housebreaking and larceny. Escaped 11-6-32. (Notify: Sheriff's office, Spartanburg, South Carolina.)



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SCIENCE AND CRIME

The gruesome relics of the Judd Gray-Ruth Snyder murder of the Starr Faithful case were the subject of a technical paper on forensic medicine read before the American Medical Association last week. The detection of crime may often rest more with the chemist, physicist and bacteriologist than with the police. Europe made that discovery a generation ago.

Who has not heard of *Bertillon*, whose system of measurement and finger-printing and of identifying a known criminal in a crowd by means of the *portrait parle* has been adopted the world over? But Gross, Lacassagne, Locard, to mention but a few others, are still unknown here, although they are the founders of what is called "criminalistics." Despite the educational work of Goddard, where in America are university courses given in scientific crime detection comparable with those at Graz, Lausanne, Liege and Bucharest? And where in English are we to look for anything fit to be placed on the same shelf with the "Handbuch fuer Untersuchungsrichter" of Gross or the "Manuel de Police Scientifique" of Reiss? Gross or Lacassagne could look at a footprint and tell whether the man that made it was carrying a bundle or not and how fast he was walking. Bertillon invented an "effraction dynamometer" to measure the amount of force required to break down a door and settle the question whether a forcible entry was effected by two burglars or one.

The self-mutilation of hysterical criminals, plaster casts of footprints, the effect of small-calibre bullets on the human body, the examination of vehicle tracks—subjects of the lectures delivered by European professors of crime detection—indicate what is expected of a Sherlock Holmes. Left to itself, a police force evolves merely a de-

tective with an apocryphal "camera eye" or a memory for faces that is the pride of every hotel clerk or politician. Of the subtle poisons that kill in an hour, of the powerful effect of psychological suggestion on neurotics, of the delusions that obsess the mentally defective—of these our police know little. Their knowledge, acquired in the school of the streets, is not to be despised.

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Attention!!! Peace Officers.

Identification Order No. 1183 April 6, 1933

United States Bureau of Investigation
Department of Justice
WASHINGTON, D. C.

Wanted for Kidnaping



WANTED

Reo Verne Sankey, alias Vern Sankey.

DESCRIPTION

Reo Verne Sankey. Age, 42 years. Height, 5 feet, 7½ inches. Weight, 170-175 pounds. Build, heavy. Complexion, ruddy. Eyes, blue. Hair, light brown, bald in front. Teeth, 2 eye teeth gold and some gold in lower teeth. Race, white—naturalized Canadian. Occupation, railroad engineer. Marks and scars, 3 small moles left side of chin, small scar on back of one hand.



WANTED

Gordon Francis Alcorn, aliases Gordon Alcorn, Gordon Elkhorn, Gordon Best.

DESCRIPTION

Gordon Francis Alcorn. Age, 27 years. Height, 6 feet. Weight, 160-170 pounds. Build, slender. Complexion, sallow. Eyes, blue. Hair, dark brown or black, wavy. Nationality, Canadian. Occupation, railroad fireman.

Wanted for the kidnaping of Charles Boettcher II at Denver, Colo., February 12, 1933.

These men are under Federal Indictment at Denver, Colo., for kidnaping, conspiracy to kidnap, and for using the mails in extorting money in connection therewith. Four of their accomplices now in custody. Last seen in Minneapolis, Minn., March 7, 1933. A reward of \$5000 offered for information leading to the arrest and conviction of each man. Reward expires March 21, 1934. They travel by auto exclusively and will probably establish residence in some sparsely settled rural community. Rural carriers and filling station attendants especially be on the alert. If seen, and unable to cause their arrest, number of license plate should be obtained. Any information should be wired to one of the officials named below.

Issued by: J. EDGAR HOOVER, Director.

San Francisco

POLICE

AND
PEACE OFFICERS' JOURNAL
OF THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA

OCTOBER

DANIEL J. O'BRIEN



CHIEF OF SAN FRANCISCO
POLICE DEPT., 1920 - 1928

1933





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Vol. XI.

OCTOBER, 1933

No. 10

Mayor Rossi *adds Lustre* *to San Francisco's Fame*

By OPIE L. WARNER



ANGELO J. ROSSI, *Mayor of San Francisco*

MAYOR ANGELO J. ROSSI added to the luster of San Francisco's fame, when, in Chicago on September 22, he was honored with the assignment of principal speaker at the banquet of the United States Conference of Mayors.

The Mayor's subject concerned the advantages which accrue to cities having a combined City and County Municipal government in San Francisco from the time of mayors present, because of the fact San Francisco and Denver are the only two cities in the United States having this joint form of government. In a talk of thirty minutes, which received national broadcast and much newspaper comment, the Mayor traced the steps of mu-

nicipal government in San Francisco from the time of the Alcaldes up to the present day, concluding his remarks with a graphic picture of the municipal solvency of the City by the Golden Gate. He gave the Charter, which became effective January 8, 1932, great prominence in his discourse and brought out the reforms derived from the strict observance of its requirements.

Since the delivery of Mayor Rossi's speech, his office has been deluged with requests for copies, and many city managers and mayors have sent for specific information regarding municipal ownership and the various problems which San Francisco has solved so well.

In discussing the Charter, the Mayor laid particular stress on the fact that it envisions the consolidation of a number of contiguous municipalities into a logical metropolitan area. This phase of his address has brought forth a great deal of editorial comment and many letters from mayors, public officials and prominent citizens in the San Francisco Bay region.

Mayor Rossi's contact with other mayors present at the conference brought him home with the conviction that it is quite unfashionable for a city to be in a solvent fiscal condition in the year 1933. He was much envied as the Mayor of such a city as San Francisco. The honor conferred on Mayor Rossi as the speaker of the evening at this most important meeting resulted in a dazzling burst of limelight for San Francisco. The value of the advertising thereby gained has been commented upon by mayors and other public officials in all parts of the Nation.

Probably the most telling effect of Mayor Rossi's participation at the Mayor's Conference will be reflected in the attitude of the investing public toward municipal bonds of the City and County of San Francisco, which have ever been held in high esteem but now stand forth in most desirable attractiveness to investors.

BAY COUNTIES' Peace Officers' Association

MEETINGS EVERY MONTH

WILLIAM J. QUINN, *President*

JOHN J. HARPER, *Secretary*

THE monthly meeting of the Bay Counties' Peace Officers' Association was held on Thursday, September 28, 1933, at the Casa de Vallejo in Vallejo, California, with Chief of Police W. T. Stanford as host. The following were present:

Wm. J. Quinn, Chief of Police, San Francisco; John J. Harper, Chief of Police, Burlingame; W. T. Stanford, Chief of Police, Vallejo; Fred H. Heegler, Mayor, Vallejo; D. J. O'Brien, former Chief of Police, San Francisco; Jas. B. Holohan, Warden, San Quentin prison; E. J. Blanco, Police Commissioner, Vallejo; R. R. Veale, Sheriff, Contra Costa County, Martinez; Frank Brew, Commissioner of Public Works, Vallejo; W. G. Walker, Chief, Narcotic Division, San Francisco; Henry F. Stahl, Postmaster, Vallejo; Wm. Payne, Chief of Police, Salt Lake City; Chas. W. Dullea, Captain of Inspectors, San Francisco; Earl Warren, District Attorney, Alameda County, Oakland; C. S. Morrill, Chief, Div. Criminal Investigation, Sacramento; Wm. P. Golden, Asst. District Attorney, San Francisco; H. A. Zink, Chief of Police, Palo Alto; F. W. Heere, Chief of Police, Piedmont; J. N. Black, Chief of Police, San Jose; T. F. Burke, Chief of Police, San Mateo; John E. Farrell, Chief of Police, Menlo Park; Donald T. Wood, Chief of Police, San Anselmo; E. C. Riordan, Chief of Police, Napa; M. E. Menotti, Chief of Police, Sausalito; Barney F. Phelan, Chief of Police, Tracy; L. E. Jones, Chief of Police, Richmond; Jesse B. Cook, former Chief of Police, San Francisco; James J. McGrath, Sheriff of San Mateo County, Redwood City; P. J. Murray, Lieutenant of Police, San Francisco; H. J. Wright, Captain of Police, retired, San Francisco; Ignatius H. McCarty, Special Officer, San Francisco; Geo. H. Richards, Lieutenant of Police, San Francisco; Wm. McMahon, Inspector of Police, San Francisco; Vernon Van Matre, Inspector of Police, San Francisco; Thos. L. Gillam, Police Officer, San Francisco; James A. Neely, Inspector, San Francisco; L. S. Lawrence, Inspector, Palo Alto; M. Trinta, Traffic Officer, San Mateo; L. L. Stanley, Surgeon, San Quentin Prison; C. L. Thomson, Justice of the Peace, Walnut Creek; Clyde Laird, Constable, Walnut Creek; Geo. J. Helms, Captain of Inspectors, District Attorney's Office, Oakland; W. M. Veale, Under-Sheriff, Martinez; Clarence Winkoff, Special Deputy Sheriff, Woodside; Frank G. Swain, Under-Sheriff, Alameda County; R. A. McNamara, Deputy Sheriff, Martinez; Rae C. Switzer, Deputy Sheriff, Martinez; E. J. Lancaster, Deputy Sheriff, Marti-

nez; Roy Farley, San Jose; J. W. Davidson, Special Agent, San Francisco; J. C. Meinbress, Superintendent, Pinkerton's, San Francisco; W. E. Schoppe, Superintendent, National Auto Theft, San Francisco; F. C. Brandenburg, General Court Reporter, Pacific Telephone and Telegraph Co., San Francisco; A. J. Rich, Jr., Lieutenant, Naval Intelligence, San Francisco; J. C. Nowell, City Manager, Hillsborough; Walter T. Kellogg, City Manager, Redwood City; Joseph A. Murphy, Vice-President, American Trust Co., San Francisco; W. P. Scott, Trustee, Hillsborough; E. T. Dalton, Superintendent of Protection, San Francisco; C. B. Goodwin, City Manager, San Jose; Lloyd E. Graybiel, American Trust Co., San Francisco; Jas. L. Flynn, Redwood City; Father Feely, Catholic Priest, San Francisco; Bill Walker, Jr., San Francisco; George Austin, Post Office Inspector, San Francisco; R. E. Vetterli, Agent in Charge, U. S. Division of Investigation, San Francisco; Al M. Meyer, President of Council, San Jose; Geo. W. Hanson, Inspector of Police, Piedmont.

MINUTES: The minutes of the last meeting were read by Secretary John J. Harper, and approved.

Chief of Police Wm. Payne of Salt Lake City was introduced by the President. Chief Payne expressed his pleasure at being present at such a wonderful gathering of peace officials and city fathers whose sole purpose in these monthly meetings is to more and more effectively check crime—not only in their respective jurisdictions, but in California generally. He stated he wished to avail himself of the opportunity to thanking Chief Quinn, Captain Dullea, Lieutenant Richards and the various members of the San Francisco Police Department's Detective Bureau for the assistance rendered him in the investigation which necessitated his presence in San Francisco. He also wished to express his thanks to Mr. Schoppe and Mr. Britt, of the National Auto Theft Bureau, and Inspectors George O'Leary and Charles McGreevy, of the San Francisco Police Department, for the assistance given him in rounding up the parties he wanted for his jurisdiction.

Chief Payne suggested making picture films of groups of vagrants and others in the various police jurisdictions, so that such films could be shown as occasion required it, not only in the jurisdiction in which taken, but passed on to neighboring police jurisdictions. This "traveling library" would have a good psychological effect too, he said.

(Continued on Page 25)

A Wild Man and a Wild Bullet

By MAJOR C. M. TUTEUR, U. S. ARMY

STRANGE things frequently happen in the tropics, but perhaps one of the strangest that I have encountered is the path that a .45-calibre pistol bullet took after having entered the body of an Igorot Scout who ran amuck. In 1915 I was stationed with the 2nd battalion, Philippine scouts, at Camp John Hay in the mountain province of Luzon in the Philippine Islands.

Several months before the occurrence which I am about to relate, the Army organized a Battalion of Scouts, composed of Bontoc, Benguet, Ifugao and Kalinga Igorotes who reside in the mountain fastness of North Central Luzon. These people are pagan savages, being splendid physical specimens, whose clothing consists of not much more than a gee string tied about their loins. Formerly, in addition to hunting wild game, the most important tribal sport was head hunting. This helped relieve the monotony of life in the mountains, and, at the same time, was a boon to ambitious young warriors who desired to obtain fame.

Major General J. Franklin Bell, commanding the Philippine department, believed that it would be advantageous to the army if we utilized the services of a battalion of natives who were familiar with the mountain country, consequently he ordered several veteran scout captains into the hills to the north of Baguio, the one time summer capital of the Philippines, to enlist four companies of these mountain men, each company to have a strength of approximately one hundred natives.

Several months were required to select and train the natives to perform the basic duties of a soldier. This was accomplished through the use of Filipino non-commissioned officers of scouts, who understood the customs and dialects of the various tribesmen.

After the preliminary training period was over, we had a well-disciplined, well-set-up lot of soldiers, who were able to use both the rifle and the bayonet effectively. The latter weapon was of a peculiar type adopted for the use of the Philippine scout organizations. It was fashioned somewhat after the Filipino bole, and the Moro barong, a mighty efficient weapon in the hands of a man who was born to use the knife for his subsistence and protection.

One evening, shortly after we had our battalion organized and functioning smoothly, I had gone to bed about nine o'clock, as I had come off guard, having been on duty as officer of the day the previous twenty-four hours. In those days it was rather unusual for a bachelor officer to turn in at such an early hour.

A few minutes after I had retired, the telephone rang, and I was told to get on the job and assist in hunting for an Igorot soldier, whose name, we will say, was "Manowag." The officer who was conversing with me stated that this man had gone amuck, or "amok," as we say

in the Philippines. He had cut up one of his comrades in the barracks. I was directed to report to the commanding officer, who was at the scene of the crime.

Automobiles were not in general use those days, so I had to hike from my quarters about a mile to the scout barracks, which were located on a ridge above the main highway through the post. The night was fine and cool, the moon was full and red, and the outlines of the tall pine trees against the moon made an unforgettable picture.

I was moving along the road at a fairly rapid pace, and had arrived at a point opposite a space between two barrack buildings. There, silhouetted against the red moon, I saw an Igorot with what appeared to be a bole swinging from his hand, his gee string flaunting to the breeze from his rear. He was running with the peculiar lope noticeable in mountain men. I suspected he was the man wanted, and I called upon him to halt. He increased his pace, and before I could get half-way up the rise of the road, he had disappeared as completely as though the earth had swallowed him.

The barracks in the Philippines are generally built on posts, their floors being several feet off the ground. These buildings were no exception to the rule. I searched the area and prowled under the building, toward which the scout appeared to have been running, but I could find no trace of him.

I reported what I had seen to the post commander. Patrols had already been dispatched to block all roads and trails. I was directed to take one of them and see if we could discover the culprit.

I was told that he had used his bayonet to disembowel a soldier sleeping on the bunk next to his. The victim cried out as the knife entered his abdomen. His cry aroused the man asleep on the other side of Manowag, and as he arose to discover the cause of the disturbance, Manowag cut downward at his head, nearly severing one ear. The boloman then ran out of the building.

The soldier whose abdomen had been gashed was taken to the Post Hospital, where it was found that his intestines were literally hacked to pieces. He died shortly after being removed from the operating table.

The search for the offender continued. Finally he was found hidden under the floor of another barrack building. Some of us thought that by chopping a hole through the floor we might be able to disarm him by knocking the bolo bayonet out of his hand. We procured a fire axe and hacked away enough flooring to enable us to see Manowag's hands, arms and part of his shoulders.

His right hand still held the bayonet. This he moved with lightning rapidity whenever he had the opportunity

(Continued on Page 20)



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OCTOBER, 1933

No. 10

caught through a coincidence that captures the popular imagination. It is because murder will not out that the pleasant shock of surprise when it does calls for a proverb to enshrine the phenomenon. The poisoner who is brought to justice almost invariably is proven to have killed other victims without exciting suspicion until he has grown careless."

Scotland Yard experts state that the perfect murder certainly exists, although the public finds it hard to believe.

The menace of the secret poisoner, for example, is far greater than the average man realizes. The public assumes that every criminal must leave some clue. He must make some oversight. It is true that in the case of the crime of passion, unpremeditated as it often is, the murderer makes a mistake. The thought of punishment is usually awakened in these cases only when the passion that motivated the crime has died down. Then the murderer clumsily tries to cover up his tracks.

In the case of the carefully planned crime, any doctor can name several drugs which could feature in a perfect crime. These drugs leave symptoms which indicate that death might have been due to natural causes. One of the leading English pathologists stated that there are hundreds of secret murders committed in Europe every year.

Cremation is the poisoner's greatest aid. The argument against cremation is the fact that many times murder has been discovered years after the victim has been in his grave.

Then there is the strange idea that in the retina of the eyes of any person strangled or shot the likeness of the murderer is automatically photographed. There is no record of such a miracle.

DANIEL J. O'BRIEN

A Fine Policeman, a Fine Citizen

It's not easy to believe that Dan O'Brien has gone from us. It's hard to imagine the future without his presence, not to be seeing his strong figure, his clear eyes, his smiling mouth. When a man makes himself as much a part of his city and his state as Dan O'Brien did, people begin to believe that he will be with them for many and many a year; and the shock is so much the greater when he dies.

He was a bold man, an energetic man, a likable and a friendly man. Smiling when he was with his friends, stern when he was not, he drove steadily upward from the day he came—later than most men—to the Police Department and gained his eminence by a record of distinguished achievement.

After leaving the department, Dan O'Brien gave fine service to the State of California and would have given more had he lived. But the strenuous exertions of his earlier years had weakened the man, and in the end they cost him his life and lost him to his city and his state.

—San Francisco Call-Bulletin.

MURDER DOESN'T ALWAYS "OUT"

"Mordre Wol Out!"

Chaucer said it 600 years ago, and today the self-righteous still insist categorically that "Murder will out!"

But will it always "out"? Not always. Not even nearly always, according to a famous British criminologist. When Sir Basil Thompson, one of the past chiefs of Scotland Yard's Criminal Investigation Department, retired, he declared:

"The proverb 'Murder will out' is employed wherever one out of many thousands of undiscovered murderers is

Chief Quinn *named A*

National Public Safety Leader



THE racketeer and the gangster are equal and first in the list of national public enemies. For some years past they have worried and harassed certain sections of the country. These twin deathly vampires have had the utmost success in their shameless outlawry, judged from a monetary stand-point.

This outstanding success has created in the underworld of gangsterism—which includes the twin fiend organizations, the racketeer and the kidnaper—a disrespect for law and decency which has resulted in an orgy of crime which, for utter boldness and effrontery, is unparalleled in the history of our nation.

Dangerous evils, it has become well known, require desperate remedies. We have to admit that during the hysterical period of the world war, the unprecedented paper prosperity immediately following its conclusion, social and financial conditions passed through a fever temperature which left our country highly demoralized, both socially and financially.

It has been said with truth that the best place to catch fish is in troubled waters, and it would seem that what is true in the matter of catching fish is applicable to humans.

Considering the past decade, we do find that the natural quota of criminal element in our midst not alone increased in numbers, but in wealth and in shameless political power—to such an extent that local and national laws became mere idle rules made only to be scoffed at, and honest citizens became merely peons to be despoiled and even wantonly destroyed by the criminal minority.

What has been the result of this national insult? The majority has suddenly taken cognizance of the worthless minority. The worthless minority suddenly feels the blinding and blighting search-light which an aroused nation has turned upon it. The edict of the United States—the greatest nation of known human history—has been issued. It reads: "The racketeer and the kidnaper must go." The federal government, with its long arms reaching from Maine to California and from Washington to Florida, has joined hands with the peace officers of the nation. It has invited the peace officers of the nation to cooperate with the national arm of the law with headquarters at Washington.

It has gone further than this. It has chosen to confer with certain outstanding peace officers of the country at Washington, with a view of formulating a "Ways and Means Committee," as it were, to put the racketeer and the kidnaper in the cemetery or behind prison bars.

Amongst the outstanding peace officers of the nation, Chief William J. Quinn of San Francisco has been chosen

as one of an emergency committee composed of fourteen police chiefs to confer with Attorney General Homer S. Cummings in directing a nation-wide campaign which has death to kidnaping and racketeering as its goal.

The selection of Chief Quinn is a signal honor to San Francisco and the San Francisco Police Department, which is nationally known as one of the few metropolitan police departments to successfully thwart the gigantic octopus created by national gangsterism to prey upon the businessmen of our dense centers of population.

In being called to sit upon the jury, as it were, to decide the fate of racketeering and kidnaping—which jury comprises, in addition to a dozen nationally known chiefs of police, such men as Charles A. Wheeler, President of the International Association of Chiefs of Police, J. Edgar Hoover, Chief of the Bureau of Criminal Investigation of the United States Department of Justice, and Attorney General Homer S. Cummings—Chief Quinn is being given a national recognition which is justly his due as head of a police department which has successfully proved invulnerable to the attacks of national racketeering with all its limitless money resources and perfect and shameless, powerful organization.

Police Chief Quinn received telegraphic summons from Attorney General Homer Cummings to be in Washington for a conference of the fourteen members of the Emergency Crime Commission of the International Police Chiefs' Association.

The Chief said he would discuss with Mr. Cummings, while in Washington, the conversion of Alcatraz Island military disciplinary barracks into a Federal penitentiary for the nation's most desperate criminals. Alcatraz officers are under orders of the War Department to evacuate the island in 90 days.

NO GANGSTERS ON ALCATRAZ!

A 17-year-old girl has given a dramatic demonstration that escapes from Alcatraz by swimming are far from impossible, and thereby has come dangerously near making a monkey of those Department of Justice officials at Washington who hail it as an American Devil's Island and just the place to incarcerate the Capones and Kellys.

If Washington wants a Devil's Island for gangsters, let it go at least as far to sea as the Farallones, or better still, find an island off the coast of Georgia. Among other objections that should appeal to officials is the expense and risk of transporting convicts from Eastern and Middle Western cities to the Pacific Coast. More escapes take place in transit, if our recollection serves us, than from prisons.

From every standpoint the Alcatraz Island project of the Department of Justice is as poorly conceived as possible.—*San Francisco News.*

Incidents *in the Police Career of* Chief Dan O'Brien



In a jovial mood with Mayor Rolph

DANIEL J. O'BRIEN

By OPIE L. WARNER

IN the passing of Dan O'Brien, this city has lost a loyal son, the police world an inspired leader, and his friends a never-failing power of helpfulness.

He was a self-made man with a driving ambition and a force of character that would have brought him to the heights in any line of endeavor he might have chosen as his life's work. Compelled to go to work at an early age, he was temporarily deprived of the scholastic training to which he always so earnestly leaned.

To Dan O'Brien, however, obstacles that might have daunted others were only spurs to goad him to further effort. He became an earnest student and in the leisure hours of his early manhood he could constantly be found pouring over his lessons from a correspondence school. His sacrifices to his yearning for education bore rich fruit, and he is remembered as a brilliant and finished orator, at ease in any company.

He was a mechanic at heart and his active mind actu-

ally found expression in inventions which he perfected and marketed.

Dan O'Brien never forget a friend or lost his sense of humor. Dan O'Brien lived most of his early life south of Market Street. Among his neighbors he was looked upon as one who could be relied upon for help at any hour. He was never too busy or too tired to lend a hand to a neighbor, to run for a doctor or to help get some erring child out of trouble. There are many families too who will miss his cheerful smile and his unostentatious charity.

His two fine sons were born in the same neighborhood as were their father and mother. He was justly proud of his two boys and perhaps it was with the thought of them that he never hesitated to go out of his way to aid some wayward youth.

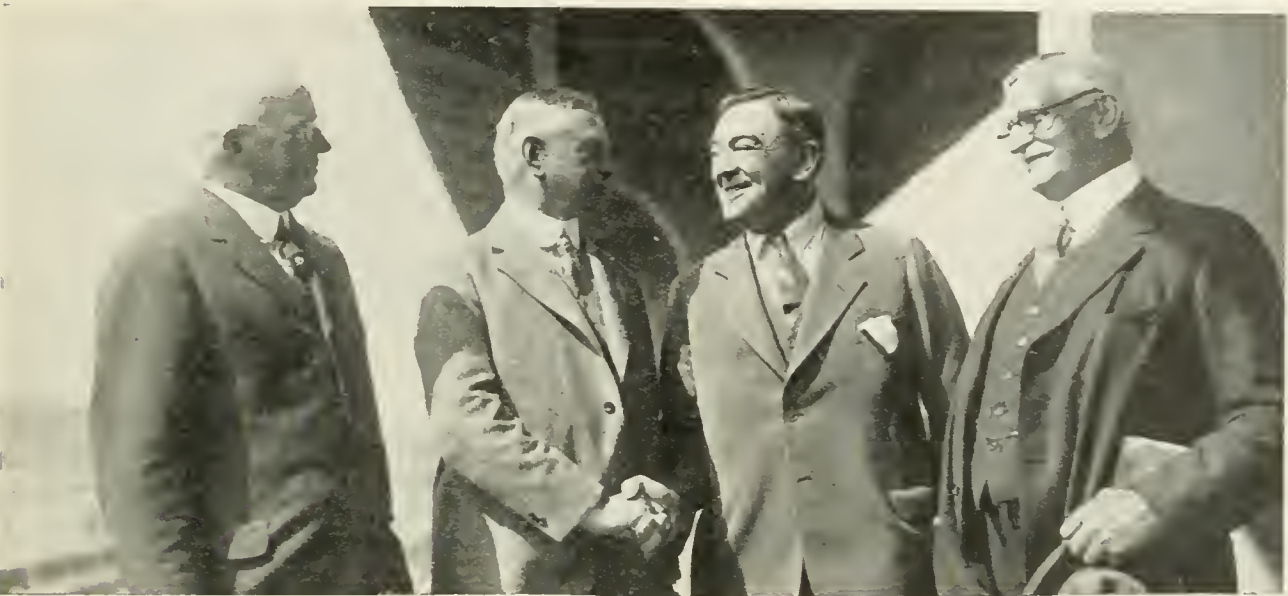
That his advice was heeded is attested by many letters received from those befriended who credited his kindly interest with their success. Organizations devoted to the betterment of the youth of the city were always assured of his support, personally and financially. The honesty of Dan O'Brien was never questioned. The Immortal Bard might have had him in mind when he said: "He is armed so strong in honesty, that temptation passed him by like the idle wind which he feared not." We shall miss our genial friend. He inspired us to better deeds and we are better men for having known him. His courage, physical and moral, was of the highest type. He never dodged an issue or a duty. He never ordered a man to do anything he would not do himself. He was an honest man, a capable official and a true friend.

To his devoted family cold words are inadequate to alleviate their sorrow, nor can they do justice to our absent friend. May the God of his fathers be merciful—may he rest in peace!



Retiring as Chief in 1928 and wishing success to new Chief

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Annual police review
Pres. Roche, Mayor Rolph,
Chief O'Brien



As patrolman "808"

BLANKET INDICTMENTS CHARGING CONSPIRACY TO COMMIT VAGRANCY

Blanket indictments charging conspiracy to commit vagrancy have been issued recently by the Grand Jury of the County of Los Angeles in connection with the city and county ordinances of the City and County of Los Angeles requiring certain persons convicted of crimes who come into either the city of Los Angeles or the county of Los Angeles, to register either with the Chief of Police or with the Sheriff.

These indictments have been issued under the provisions of Section 182 and Section 647 of the Penal Code of the State of California. The bail has generally been set at \$50,000 in each case, and this rather high bail has had the effect of deterring racketeers, gangsters and denizens of the under-world generally from taking up their abode in Los Angeles.

As is usually the case when people in high places in organized crime are discommoded, a test case has already come before the courts, and we are herewith quoting from the Los Angeles "Times" of October 4th in connection with the District Court of Appeals decision in the matter of "blanket indictments" in such cases.

DIVISION One, District Court of Appeal, yesterday ordered the release from custody of Louis Schaefer, held in the county jail in lieu of \$50,000 bail after his arrest under a John Doe indictment naming some fifty John Does and Richard Roes.

"The constitutional rights of persons are such that no man may lawfully be arrested upon a general warrant which neither names nor in any way describes a person to be seized," the tribunal's decision states.

Schaefer is one of a number of persons seized by the District Attorney under the blanket indictment in a war on gangsters declared to be coming to Los Angeles. A number of other cases in the Superior Court and one additional case in the appellate court have waited upon the decision in the Schaefer case.

The appellate court's decision states that its ruling is controlled by a decision of the United States Supreme Court in the case of West V. Cabell, 153-U. S. 78. That decision is quoted in part as follows:

"By the common law, a warrant for the arrest of a person charged with crime must truly name him or describe him sufficiently to identify him . . . The principle of the common law by which warrants of arrest, in cases criminal or civil, must specifically name or describe the person to be arrested has been affirmed in the American Constitution; and by the great weight of authority in this country a warrant that does not do so will not justify the officer making the arrest."

The appellate court then states:

"We think that the foregoing decision correctly states the law and that the same constitutional protection to personal liberty as contained in the above-mentioned Sec-

(Continued on Page 30)



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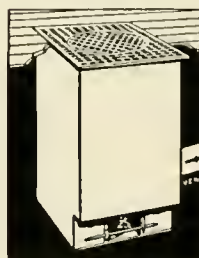
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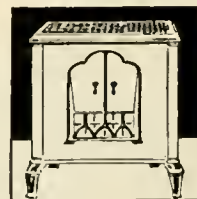


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We are glad to announce that we have completed the necessary details relative to offering our fall course in Laboratory Methods of the Investigation of Criminal Evidence.

This course will be given at the Scientific Crime Detection Laboratory which is a part of the Law School of Northwestern University, and will be of two weeks' duration, commencing on November 13, 1933, and concluding on Saturday, November 25, 1933.

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Special accommodations can be secured at a nearby hotel which is very good, at a rate of about \$10 a week for a single room and bath. Quarters in private rooming houses nearby will run from \$5 to \$6 a week, such locations being on the University's approved list, meals being economically secured at local restaurants nearby.

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This course is restricted to fifty students. The enclosed application blank should be filled out and returned with the registration fee of \$10, which applies against the tuition fee of \$60, to the Scientific Crime Detection Laboratory, 469 East Ohio Street, Chicago, at the earliest opportunity. Further details will be gladly supplied upon request.

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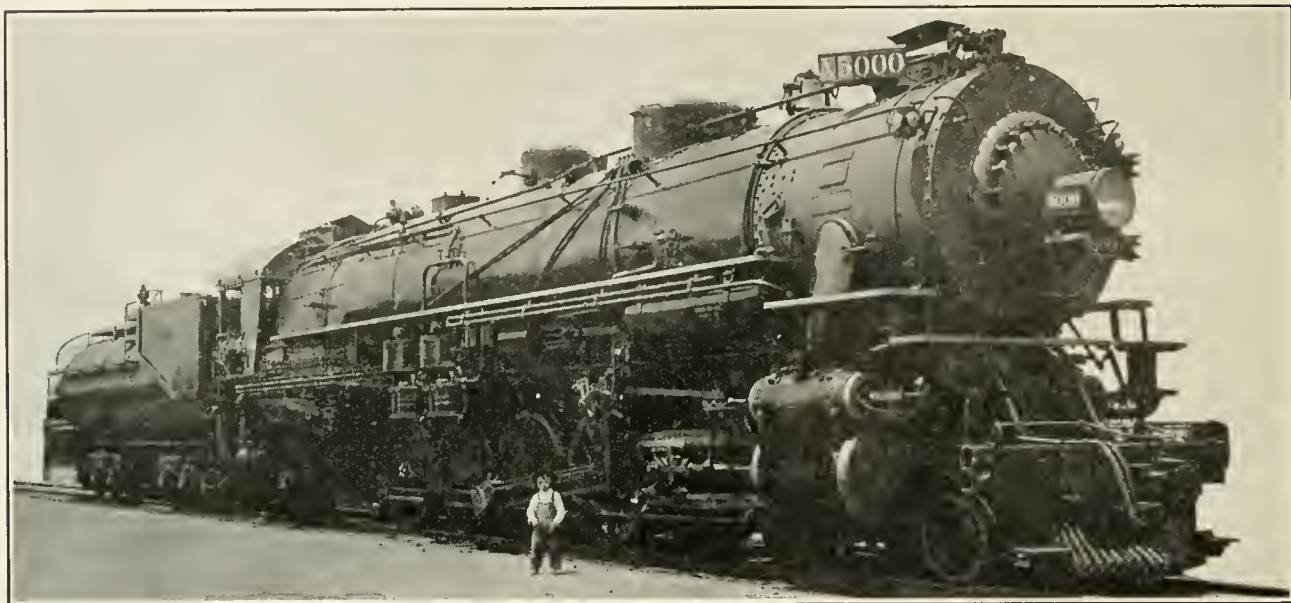
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The Holdup of Number 36

By CHIEF SPECIAL AGENT DANIEL O'CONNELL of Southern Pacific Railroad



LOCOMOTIVE USED ON SOUTHERN PACIFIC TRAIN No. 36 WHEN HELD UP

(Continued From Last Issue)

In this prosecution it was necessary to present one hundred and twenty-nine witnesses and one hundred and thirty-six pieces of evidence. Perhaps the outstanding witness among all these was Vincent Lombardo, a 15-year old schoolboy, residing in El Cerrito, California, who, on the morning of the holdup played truant from school and made his way to the marshes near Nobel station. Here he intended meeting other boys for the purpose of hunting ducks. He testified that he observed an automobile near the right of way fence before the train came along and three or four men around the automobile. He testified that Ellis and Sherwood were two of these men and described a third as "appearing Spanish, with a pointy nose." These men appeared as though they did not want the boy around their auto, and he continued toward the marshes, noticing, however, that the auto was a Studebaker sedan, and taking a good look at the men. Lombardo also testified that he heard one of the men moving some articles around in the back seat of the auto, that sounded to him as though guns, tools or duck decoys were being shifted. His story was told in a simple, straight-forward manner and created a strong impression on the jury, and he concluded by telling of noticing the train come to a stop, but did not see the actual holdup, because all the action took place on the opposite side of the train from where he had proceeded.

Engineer Lemery testified Berta was the bandit who held him up, as during the time Berta was on the engine his mask slipped slightly and Engineer Lemery had an opportunity to observe his features.

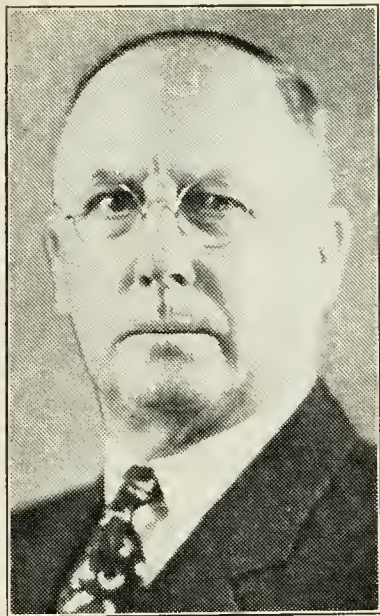
The other witnesses detailed the story of the holdup, the finding of the stolen automobile used in the robbery

and the finding of the mail sacks and the other circumstances involving this gang in the crime.

The defense raised every possible objection that could occur to the minds of the three noted criminal attorneys and contested bitterly the introduction of any evidence linking the defendants with the crime. Most of their objections were overruled by Judge Kerrigan. Masterful arguments to the jury were made on the defendant's behalf; Mr. Peckham, for the Prosecution, gave a resume of the evidence linking this gang to the crime, which, in itself, was a masterpiece of convincing argument.

The case was given to the jury September 19, 1931, and after deliberating an hour and a half, they returned a verdict of guilty on both counts against each defendant. Judge Kerrigan sentenced Mrs. Ellis to twenty-five years on the first count, and two years on the second, to run concurrently. He sentenced Berta and Sherwood each to twenty-five years on the first count and two years on the second count, these sentences to run consecutively, but Sherwood's sentence to run concurrently with his previous sentence of the same duration.

With these members of the band in Federal prisons, Sherwood in McNeil Island, Berta in Leavenworth and Mrs. Ellis being sent to the Oregon State prison at Salem, Ore., because of the lack of facilities for women at McNeil Island, the officers felt they had accomplished a great deal toward the complete elimination of a bandit gang that had long terrorized the Pacific Coast. They realized, however, there were two members of this gang who participated in the robbery of No. 36 at Nobel, still at liberty. The identity of one of these was known, Edward Kenny. Careful and secret investigations to determine the identity of the fifth bandit began to bear



Ralph Harrison, Deputy Sheriff of Contra Costa County and criminal prosecutor during trial.

fruit. While the trial of Mrs. Ellis, Sherwood and Berta was going on, it was nearly a certainty that this bandit was James Sargert, alias California Eddie, a pal of Edward Kenny, and known as a desperate holdup man. Sargert was at that time wanted by the New Jersey authorities on a murder charge. This information was very carefully developed, in order that the wary Sargert might get no inkling that he was sought by those two inexorable forces of law and order, the Post Office inspectors and railroad police department. When shown a photograph of Sargert, Vincent Lombardo immediately identified him as being the man he had described as "Spanish looking, with a pointy nose," further strengthening the officers' belief in Sargert's guilt.

While the search for Sargert was being continued on the Pacific Coast and in the East, news was received that his pal, Edward Kenny, had once more been the victim of gangsters' bullets. On September 8, 1931, shortly after his release from the hospital and while he was convalescing from his bullet wounds received in June, 1931, Kenny was shot several times. When taken to the hospital, he remained true to the code of the underworld and refused to name his assailants. Questioned as to his participation in the Nobel robbery, and knowing he had little hope of pulling through, Kenny would not admit complicity in the crime, but did say, "I will not confirm or deny that I was involved in the Nobel robbery." Though given every medical attention, Kenny died from his wounds, September 10, 1931. Thus another of the Nobel bandits was removed from the scene while the officers were accumulating concrete evidence against him, which would preclude any doubt of his conviction, though they were, and had been for some time, morally certain he was a member of the gang.

A photograph and description of Sargert had been secured, as well as his fingerprints. These fingerprints were



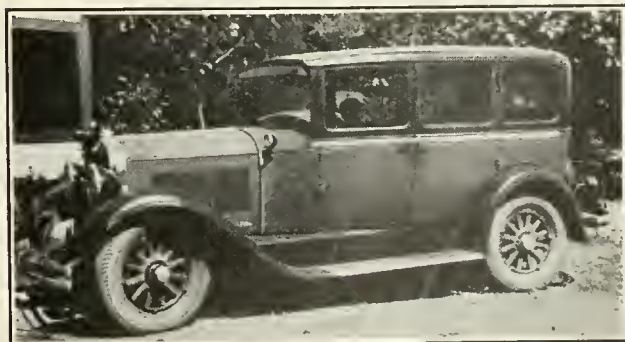
Vincent Lombardo, key witness, who identified the bandits, and whose testimony was an important factor in this connection.

compared with fingerprints found on the Studebaker sedan used in the holdup, and it was found they compared favorably with those of Sargert. Circulars bearing his photograph and description were given a wide circulation over the Pacific Coast, in which the Post Office department offered the usual reward of \$2000 for his arrest and conviction in connection with the train robbery.

Thus matters stood until the latter part of October, 1931, when a party, desiring to gain the reward for Sargert's arrest, volunteered the information he was in Portland, Ore. When this party's story had been checked on and appeared to be correct, it was decided to send the party to Portland with Post Office Inspector George Austin and Ray Guilfoyle, of the Civil Special Agents' office. Arriving at Portland, the informer made contact with the place where Sargert was residing, under the alias Joe Sievers, and then informed the officers that Sargert was actually staying in the house. Quiet check of the house developed it was operated as a rooming and boarding house and was occupied by a gang of crooks and their consorts.

Arrangements were made to form a posse when it became known that Sargert was actually present in the house, and take Sargert into custody. It was learned that he had narrowly escaped arrest a day or two previous,

(Continued on page 17)



Stolen car used in holdup.

CHIEF OF POLICE J. N. BLACK OF SAN JOSE

INCUMBENT in a long line of intrepid police chiefs of the city of San Jose is Chief of Police John N. Black, who this month (October) is entertaining the Bay Counties Peace Officers' Association meeting and on November 28 will observe the seventeenth anniversary of his consecutive service as head of the department. His service as police chief in San Jose has been longer than that of any of his predecessors, a fact that speaks highly of his qualifications, since he has since 1916 withstood many political shakeups and has emerged each time more strongly entrenched than ever in his position, an appointive one.



J. N. BLACK
Chief of Police

Although his 17 years as chief at San Jose would make him veteran officer alone, Chief Black has behind him a record of faithful service as a peace officer dating back to 1893. In that year he was appointed a deputy sheriff by the late Sheriff George Bollinger of Santa Clara County, and served two years until Sheriff James H. Lyndon was elected. Black's work had been so outstanding that Sheriff Lyndon retained him as a deputy, and later Black became jailer at the county jail. During his service as a deputy sheriff he became a recognized authority on Chinese tong wars, and his aid and advice was sought on such matters by numerous officers throughout the State.

In July, 1902, Black resigned from the sheriff's office and was appointed a patrolman in the San Jose police force. He was appointed a captain four years later. In 1908, during a political upheaval, he was discharged, but fought the case, winning back his position and salary. On November 28, 1916, he was appointed chief of police, and has held the office ever since.

Quick to appreciate the more modern police methods as of vital importance, Chief Black, while an old-timer in the police business, has been responsible for the many improvements and the rapid advancement of the San Jose police force. It was he who successfully fought for installation of a finger print expert and an identification bureau. And before the bureau was installed, he learned fingerprinting at his own expense and applied it to the work of his department. He has fought incessantly for more men in his department, and was the moving figure in obtaining the police short-wave broadcasting station, KGPM.

A native of San Jose, Chief Black has resided there all his life, and his keen knowledge of the city with which he has grown has served him in good stead. In youth he attended the College of Pacific in San Jose, and during his college days was noted as an amateur sprinter. He once made 100 yards in 10:4-5.

Chief Black has been identified with many important

cases. He was the first officer on the scene of the famous Dunham murder near Campbell in 1896, in which seven persons were slain. He trailed Dunham to a point near Mt. Hamilton, found his horse tethered, and heard a pistol shot. It has always been his opinion that Jim Dunham, the slayer, committed suicide. The body, however, was never found. One of his outstanding captures of recent years was that of Mason Schlosser, San Jose bond forger. Schlosser stole from the city, forged with the signatures of two officials, and sold \$17,500 worth of city bonds. Unknown to Chief Black, city officials hired private detectives, who trailed Schlosser but could not work up a case. Advised of the crime by a newspaper reporter, who stumbled onto the case by accident, Chief Black obtained enough evidence in half a day to obtain a complaint and in a few days had Schlosser in custody. Confessing his guilt and pleading guilty, Schlosser was sent to San Quentin.

Chief Black has one main hobby—his job. He has a pet theory that if a police chief makes his city tough for real crooks, they will shun it, and points to the minimum of major crimes in his city as proof of his contention. Friends, however, say it is doubtful if his job means more to him than his family, to which he is devoted. He is married, and has one son, John Black, Jr. Both are athletic, and despite the difference in their ages, are frequently seen together, boxing, swimming or running.

Faternally, Chief Black is a Mason, a Native Son and a Forester. He is a member of the International Association of Chiefs of Police, the California Association of Identification, and the Bay Counties Peace Officers' Association.

His father, the late J. C. Black, who was a Santa Clara County district attorney, taught him never to break his word. That is why those close to him say he is feared by criminals who know he will just about make good in his threat to send every dangerous crook to prison; and why the minor offender who can be rehabilitated knows he will get "the breaks" if "Jack" Black agrees to it.

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THE HOLDUP OF No. 36

(Continued from Page 15)

when riding with two other habitués of this rooming house, Jimmy McNulty, a safe-cracker, and his female consort, Lou Dailey, near The Dalles, Oregon. They had pulled into a gasoline station, when something about their actions excited the suspicions of Officer Mayfield. McNulty was driving the car, and Sargent, who was in the front seat with McNulty, attempted to evade the glance of Officer Mayfield, and McNulty drove out of the service onto the Columbia River highway at a fast rate of speed.

Officer Mayfield and his companion, Officer Speers, followed them in their Chevrolet, which was not fast enough for the Buick sedan driven by McNulty on the straight stretches, but which gained on the curves. As the autos entered the Hood River loops, the officers' car appeared to be gaining, and the Buick slowed to a stop alongside the road. Jimmy Sargent jumped out and escaped into the brush, throwing away a loaded .45-calibre automatic pistol. McNulty started the Buick again, but the officers had approached near enough to fire several shots, which took effect in the Buick, and McNulty brought it to a stop. McNulty claimed to the officers he was a rum runner sizing up the location, and when asked what had become of the other fellow, claimed he was just a young fellow they picked up along the road, who became frightened when the chase commenced and jumped from the car.

McNulty and his woman companion were arrested and charged with reckless driving, each being released on \$100 bail, which they obtained by telephoning Attorney Garvin in Seattle. They forfeited this bail. When arrested, McNulty, who has a long record as a safecracker and Post Office burglar, and also is known as "Madison Jimmie," gave the name of Frank Wheeler, and because of the officers taking his fingerprints, he decided not to go back and stand trial on the reckless driving charge. The Dailey woman's true name was Mrs. Lou Campbell, and she was the proprietress of a house frequented by Mrs. Berta, Mrs. Carlton and others of this robber band.

When final arrangements had been completed on the afternoon of November 5, 1931, it was decided to make the raid that night, provided Sargent was in the house. The place was kept under surveillance until about 10:30 P.M., when a posse consisting of Portland Police officers, Oregon State police, Post Office Inspectors and railroad police officers, surrounded the house. The actual raiding force was in charge of Lieutenant Molony, of the Portland police. The house was entered and Sargent, Mabel Wakefield, an auto salesman named Quirk who had supplied this gang with several automobiles, and two women visitors to the house were placed under arrest, taken to the police station and booked to the U. S. authorities.

Sargent as immediately identified, and as a matter of formality was taken to the fingerprint room, where his prints were compared with those on file, tallying exactly.



Post Office Inspector Geo. H. Austin, who took a leading part in the investigation.

Sargent made no effort to deny his identity, but denied having any acquaintance with the other members of the gang and denied participation in the holdup. He knew he was wanted for murder in New Jersey, and stated he preferred being sent back there to "burn," or in other words, to be electrocuted for this murder. The others arrested in the house were thoroughly questioned, but as they had no connection with the train robbery, were released the following morning. However, before being released the statements secured from them were checked on, and yielded some valuable information to the officers in that part of the country concerning a number of crimes.

Assistant Special Agent Guilfoyle, accompanied by Lieutenant Williams of the Oregon State Police, Officer Mayfield and Chief of Police Heather of The Dalles, Oregon, made a search of the territory where Sargent had jumped from McNulty's automobile, and were successful in locating the .45-calibre pistol Sargent had thrown away. This gun was fully loaded, having seven bullets in the clip and one in the barrel. It was a regulation Army pistol, marked "Property of U. S. Government." The gun was found about one mile east of Hood River, between the first and second loops from the top of the road, about fifteen feet from the marks made by Sargent in his flight through the brush, as if thrown. Due to the exposure and rain during the previous two days, it was impossible to obtain fingerprints from this gun.

Sargent appeared before the United States Commissioner at Portland November 30, 1931, at which time he waived hearing on removal to San Francisco and on December 1, the order for removal was given by United States Judge Fee.

Sargent appeared in the United States District Court at San Francisco January 26, 1932, before Judge St. Sure, and stated that his attorneys would be John Garvin of Seattle, and Nathan Coghlan of San Francisco. He also agreed at this time to a stipulation made by Garvin that the evidence in reference to the hold-up actually tak-



Chief O'Connell, who directed all operatives

ing place, as testified at Berta's trial, could be admitted by transcript of the previous testimony, making it unnecessary to call these witnesses.

While awaiting trial, Sargert was positively identified by Carl Brown, who lived in the house in front of Ellis', as being one of several men who visited with Ellis on Sunday, October 26, 1930, previous to the train robbery. He was also positively identified by Fruit Inspector Barton as being the youngest of the men who accompanied Berta in the Chrysler sedan, at the time the machine gun was discovered therein. Barton had no difficulty in picking Sargert out of a line-up of prisoners. Vincent Lombardo also had no difficulty in identifying Sargert in the flesh. These identifications were heartening to the officers, who had worked so long in tracking down this gang, as they completed the case against Sargert, the last of the band to be arrested.

These witnesses testified at Sargert's trial, together with the officers, who positively identified Sargert's fingerprints as those found on the stolen Studebaker sedan used in the Nobel robbery. The defense could offer but little, though every attempt possible was made to shake and confuse the testimony of the prosecution witnesses by those two wily veterans of the criminal courts, Attorneys Coghlan and Garvin. However, on February 5, 1932, Sargert was found guilty on two counts, the robbery charge and the conspiracy to rob. He waived delay in passing sentence, and thereupon United States Judge St. Sure sentenced him to serve twenty-five years in the United States penitentiary on the first charge and two years on the second, the sentences to run concurrently.

When Sargert's trial had been completed, the officers breathed easier. A great piece of work had been done. Now there remained but to distribute the rewards, for which new claimants arose on every hand. It was necessary to conduct a thorough investigation of the claims made by each person desiring to share in the rewards, and



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this investigation was as extensive as is necessary in many crimes. Though the Southern Pacific company only offered a reward of \$2,500 for information leading to the arrest and conviction of each person participating in the McAvoy robbery, the distribution of this reward was on the same basis as that of the government.

While the investigation on the reward was taking place, word was received that Sargert had escaped from the United States penitentiary at McNeil Island, Washington, April 14, 1932. All those known to be friendly to Sargert were immediately placed under surveillance, and railroads and the highway in the vicinity of McNeil Island were kept under close observation. However, Sargert was found on the island April 18, hiding among some building materials, and was returned to his cell block.

Sargert was not the only member of this gang to attempt escape. Friday, December 11, 1931, will be a day long remembered at the United States penitentiary at Leavenworth, Kansas. On that day Berta, with six other desperate mail robbers, who had in some manner secured arms, captured Warden White, and using him as a shield, succeeded in getting through the gates of the prison. In leaving the prison Warden White was wounded in the arms, Guard J. Galvin wounded in the head, Guard I. Mooney was shot in the shoulder.

The alarm was sounded and although the convicts separated, their trails were followed closely. Three were found dead in a house near the prison, after a gunfight with the pursuing guards. These desperate men, knowing capture imminent, had killed each other. Berta and two others were overcome in a field not far distant from this house, after a running gunfight, in which Berta was wounded. The sixth convict, the notorious Earl Thayer, the Oklahoma mail robber, and member of Al Spencer's gang of highwaymen, made his way to the town of Leavenworth, where he was apprehended, and though still in possession of his gun, claimed he was intending to surrender himself.

Sargert was tried in the United States Court at Tacoma, Washington, in February, 1933, on charge of attempted escape from McNeil Island. He was acquitted on this charge, and when in custody of Deputy United States Marshals on the morning of February 14, being led away from the court after hearing the verdict, he made a desperate attempt to escape. Breaking away from the marshals, he made a wild dash down two flights of stairs in the Federal building, out into the street and down an alley, before a slip on the wet pavement sent him sprawling to the ground, and he was recaptured.

These were not the only escapes made by members of this gang. Though it was not possible to connect Earl Christman, alias Carlton, with the robbery, as heretofore mentioned, he was returned to Michigan and there sentenced to a long prison term for swindling. He was an alibi witness for Sherwood, and when being returned to the Michigan State penitentiary, made good his escape from a deputy warden of that institution at El Paso, Texas.



Captain of Inspectors Charles Dullea,
San Francisco Police Department.

These incidents are mentioned to show the desperate character of this bandit gang, and their associates. With the breaking up of this gang it was felt that the most successful, desperate and resourceful group of robbers to operate on the Pacific Coast in many years had been disposed of. In the two train robberies their loot approximated \$70,000, of which about \$12,000 was recovered. In addition to this, other crimes traced to them showed they had obtained loot of over \$250,000.

Not alone was this desperate band of robbers and killers broken up and the members sent to prison for long terms, but, as has been detailed, the Fleagle gang which had terrorized the Middle West was also disposed of. Though space does not permit flights of romanticism in describing the long, arduous work necessary to track down and convict these criminals, we can readily appreciate from the stern details, that inflexible conviction that each and every train robber must be apprehended, convicted

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and sentenced to a prison term in keeping with the enormity of the crime. This esprit de corps has never been more clearly demonstrated by every agency joining in the pursuit, the gathering of information and the final apprehension of these notorious outlaws.

This case was considered so outstanding that it has been dramatized for radio performance and has formed the basis for several detective magazine stories, each of course colored to meet the needs of the author, but all high in praise of the keen detective work and cooperation of every agency of the law engaged in the apprehension of these criminals.

A WILD MAN AND A WILD BULLET

(Continued from Page 7)

to cut at an opposing hand or arm which might come into his restricted view. The officer standing beside me tried several times to bring the axe down on Manowag's hand, but Manowag was too quick for him. I also tried to disable him, without result. Once the edge of his bayonet nicked my finger.

As we were getting nowhere by this method of attack, and as my previous service in Mindanao had taught me how to handle Moros, or others who ran amuck, I drew my pistol and was about to finish off the job, when the commanding officer directed that due to certain very definite reasons, firearms would not be used.

My gun was a .45 caliber automatic, Number 27, of the first lot the Colt Arms Company manufactured for the service, and had been loaded with seven rounds of ammunition. When I prepared to shoot the Igorot, I pulled the slide back, thereby causing one shell to enter the chamber. When I was told not to fire, I threw the the safety lock up, or on "safe," and returned the gun to its holster.

The Post Commander ordered several men under one end of the building, in an effort to drive Manowag from it at the point of the bayonet. Other officers and soldiers—I being among the number—were ordered to place ourselves on the outside along the opposite end and secure him as he came out.

A lattice work covered the front and rear sides of the barracks from the floor to the ground, so that the only means of egress was at either of the two ends; and three or four men, with fixed bayonets, were crawling under the building from one.

An American enlisted man with a rifle was posted alongside steps leading from the porch of the building to the ground. I stood to his right, facing in toward the exterior wall of the barracks. Other officers and men were to my right and in front of me. Directly in line with me, and five yards beyond, stood Lieutenant S—, with a group of soldiers, forming a second line, so that if the "amok" got through the first when coming from under the building, he would not be able to make a get-away.

Soon someone cried, "Here he comes!" and Manowag

(Continued on Page 21)

SUPERVISOR VICTOR J. CANEPA AGAIN RUNNING FOR SUPERVISOR

SUPERVISOR Victor J. Canepa has announced his intention to aspire again for the office which he now holds. Mr. Canepa was born and raised in San Francisco. In his early years he was engaged for a time in the commission business and later in the real estate business. Dur-



VICTOR J. CANEPA

ing these years he had been engaged in his spare time in various quasi-political activities and ultimately he was selected by the people of his district to represent them in the Assembly. This position he held for four years and he was then called upon to take his seat in the Senate where he remained for fifteen years. His record in the State Legislature, where he served on the most important committees of the two bodies, is one of brilliant achievement. Senator Canepa was the author and sponsor of many bills of great benefit to San Francisco, including the following:

JUST DESERTS

OKLAHOMA CITY — Four persons, including Harvey J. Bailey, the "most dangerous criminal in America," and Albert L. Bates, notorious desperado, were sentenced to life imprisonment by Federal Judge Edgar S. Vaught for the \$200,000 kidnaping of Charles F. Urschel, oil millionaire.

Mr. and Mrs. R. G. "Boss" Shannon, of Paradise, Tex., on whose farm Urschel was held prisoner, were the other two given life sentences.

Their 22-year-old son, Armon Shannon, was given 10 years in the federal penitentiary, but Judge Vaught suspended sentence and will allow him his liberty on probation.

Edward "Barney" Berman and Clifford Skelly, the St. Paul defendants, accused of having passed \$5,000 of the \$200,000 ransom money, were both sentenced to five years in the federal penitentiary.

George "Machine Gun" Kelly and his wife, Kathryn, will go to trial in the Urschel kidnaping before Judge Vaught, shortly. The Kellys sprang a surprise by changing their minds and pleading "not guilty." They had come to court with the government confidently believing they would plead "guilty."

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projected himself from under the floor in crouching position, head down, with his bolo bayonet in front of him. At the warning cry I drew my pistol, which was cocked with the safety up, and as he came into the open, I struck him two or three times on the back part of the head with the trigger guard of my weapon.

The last time I hit him the gun exploded. He dropped to earth, his head toward Lieutenant S—, his body in prolongation with his path under the building. The American soldier brought his rifle butt down on the Igorot's hand, knocking the bayonet from it.

I looked at my pistol and found that the safety was down—that is off. I dropped the hammer to half cock and took a look at the scout, then turned, and as I did, Lieutenant S— said, "George, you have shot me" (George being a contraction of my nickname, "Black George," as I was dubbed by my fellow officers.)

I looked at S— and laughed, thinking that this was just another joke being placed on a "Shavetail." I said, "Where?" and Lieutenant S— said, "In the leg." Now, S— was a fairly large man whose leg muscles were well developed, and as I looked, sure enough I saw a bullet hole through his leather puttees at the calf of the leg.

We managed to get S—to the hospital, and fortunately no bones were broken—just a clean, round hole with an entrance and exit wound not as large as one would expect to see caused by a .45-calibre bullet.

About the same time the surgeon finished examining Lieutenant S—, Manowag was brought in on a litter. The doctor examined him and found that his skull was fractured and that a bullet had entered his back at the base of the neck, plowed its way through the back muscles alongside the spine for about ten or eleven inches, travelling in the direction of his feet, then passed out of his body. An investigation disclosed the fact that no shot other than the one from my gun was fired.

The supposition was—and still is—though there was not much evidence to go on, that after the bullet traversed the scout's back, it hit a rock, or other hard substance, ricocheted, and in doing so, reversed itself about one hundred and eighty degrees and finally wound up by drilling a hole through the leg of Lieutenant S—.

Eighteen pieces of bone were taken from Manowag's skull, and his back was treated. He recovered and was tried for murder. He received a five year sentence in Bilibid prison, made the usual threat against me and was sent to Manila.

When asked the reason for killing a fellow soldier and injuring another, he said that he had been having trouble with his lady love, and that the red full moon indicated to him that things would be bad for him unless he shed blood. So he took the quickest course of action that suggested itself to his savage brain and killed his companion.

No doubt "gamot," or black magic, feared by all Igorotes, influenced the scout to adopt this means of ridding himself of evil spirits which he believed dwelt in the body of the soldier killed, whose presence was detrimental to his "affaire d'amour."



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Installation of a Single Fingerprint File in Identification Division of U. S. Bureau of Investigation

DURING recent years considerable attention has been given by identification officers throughout the world to the study of classifying and filing single fingerprints. This branch of the science of fingerprinting differs from the identification system of Henry, Vucetich and others in that each finger of the hands is given separate treatment and a classification attained for each digit through an analysis of the ridge formations appearing therein. After its classification, the impression of each finger (mounted or recorded on separate cards) is filed separately, and it is thus unnecessary to have all the fingerprints of both hands to effect a subsequent identification.

The primary object, of course, of such a system is to file criminal fingerprints in such a manner that accidental or latent fingerprints such as may be found at the scene of a crime may be searched against the file in an effort to identify them. Incidentally, the development of the single fingerprint system tends to provide information which is frequently needed for the further extension and subdivision of fingerprints comprising a large collection. To this extent any single fingerprint bureau may be considered as a laboratory for further consideration of the more minute and involved application of the fingerprint classification systems.

In February of this year the United States Bureau of Investigation installed a single fingerprint system. Due to the voluminous fingerprint file now in existence in the Bureau, where the fingerprints of approximately 2,200 criminals are received daily, it became necessary to confine this study to the fingerprints of a certain limited class of criminals in order that the single fingerprint file thus developed might be most comprehensive without becoming too large while in its constructive stages. After consideration, the crimes of kidnaping and extortion were selected as being of sufficient general interest to serve a practical purpose and yet prevent the file from growing too rapidly while in the experimental stage. In this field of crime latent fingerprints often will be found to be quite prevalent, on extortion letters, at the scene of the crime, upon the abandoned automobile, at the rendezvous where the victim was held if it be subsequently located, etc. At present this file contains the single fingerprints of approximately 1,600 criminals, whose names have been connected at some time in the past with the crimes of kidnaping or extortion. This means that almost 16,000 single finger-

prints have already been classified and individually filed under the system.

Heretofore it has not been possible for the United States Bureau of Investigation to receive latent fingerprints for comparison or search in its files unless the names of suspects in connection with the crime involved have been furnished and it has been possible to locate their fingerprints. The main fingerprint files of the Bureau contain over 3,780,000 fingerprint cards and it would, of course, be impracticable to attempt to examine a large majority of these cards, classified and filed under the Henry system, in order to attempt to find a fingerprint impression identical with a single latent print.

With the inauguration of a single fingerprint file it is now possible for the Bureau to receive for search through this file latent fingerprints found at the scene of a crime, particularly when such crime is of a kidnaping or extortion nature, and the Bureau invites the contribution for search through this file of latent fingerprint impressions. When such prints are submitted it is preferred, if possible, that they be positive photographs reproducing the latent prints in their actual size and accompanied by a brief description of the nature of the surface upon which the latent prints were found, color of the background, and information regarding the nature of the powders or chemicals which may have been used in the development of the latent prints. Such latent fingerprints will be searched through the single fingerprint files, and if not identified but susceptible of classification they will be filed in the Bureau for possible future identification as new criminal suspects are added to the file. If the crime is not one of kidnaping or extortion the Bureau will be pleased to receive latent fingerprints in connection therewith, provided the names or fingerprints of suspects are furnished in order that the latent impressions may be compared with the fingerprints of such suspects.

Law-enforcement officials who from their files can furnish names of criminals who for some reason have in the past been associated with crimes of kidnaping and extortion are urged to submit to the Bureau for entry in its single fingerprint file the names, arrest or commitment numbers, and fingerprint classifications of these individuals, in order that the Bureau's file may be maintained as comprehensively as possible, on a truly national scope.

W. A. Rorer, *Special Agent in Charge.*

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A New Light on Kidnaping

The Amateurs, who commit this crime, usually display a lack of skill.—NEW YORK "TIMES."

A new light may have been thrown on kidnaping in the United States the other day when the police closed in on the men involved in the abduction of little Margaret McMath of Harwichport, Mass., and found, instead of a group of desperate gangsters, two Cape Cod mechanics.

The fact that the Buck brothers were not gangsters does not disprove the frequently made assertion that there are organized bands in the United States who specialize in this particularly vicious and cowardly type of crime. There is plenty of evidence that kidnaping groups do exist. But the McMath case suggests that many kidnappings are attempted or carried out by men who may be described as amateurs.

New York City has had its share of kidnaping. Yet the attitude at police headquarters, so far as it is expressed for publication, is that except in the case of gang wars kidnappings for ransom are sporadic affairs, usually carried out by men who do not make a specialty of this kind of crime and are often prompted by newspaper reports of successful abductions in other parts of the country. The same view is held by Federal authorities, although, since the national government definitely set out to deal with kidnaping under two statutes passed last year, only four cases under the new laws have come up in the New York district and only one of these cases included an actual abduction.

THE ORGANIZED GANGS.

Against this opinion may be set up the belief of many police officials, supported in many instances by convincing evidence, that well-organized kidnaping rings, springing up about 1926, are now operating in many parts of the United States and that they have a definite procedure based on long and successful experience.

The leading authorities for this point of view are Chief of Police Joseph A. Gerk of St. Louis, who about a year ago collected kidnap statistics from 500 cities, and Alexander Jamie, chief investigator for the "Secret Six," an offshoot of the Chicago Crime Commission. Gerk got reports of 279 kidnappings during 1931, in the course of which 13 victims were killed and 69 kidnapers caught and convicted. These figures are regarded both by Gerk and by other students of the subject as underestimates, since many abductions, for various reasons, are never reported. Jamie put the number in Illinois alone, during 1930 and 1931, at 400, although only 49 were officially reported for the latter year.

The history of organized kidnaping, as investigators have pieced it together, is that it began with the abduction of racketeers, gangsters, gamblers and others not on good terms with the law by fellow-denizens of the underworld.

The victims in such cases were rarely in a position to appeal to the police.

The manner in which the kidnaping of criminals shades over into the abduction of respectable individuals was illustrated in Detroit when a speakeasy proprietor went into the business, studying his patrons and selecting those who were wealthy but whose private life was of such a nature as to make them shrink from publicity.

So far as can be ascertained, and the theory is borne out by the records, organized kidnapers prefer to deal with adults, probably because a kidnaped adult can be bargained with directly and because popular indignation does not reach quite so high a pitch. When they invade the normal, law-abiding world they deal in large figures. The kidnapers of Charles Rosenthal, a young New York broker, in August, 1931, asked for and got \$50,000 ransom. They also got, without asking, sixty years in prison when the four of them were captured and convicted.

OTHER LARGE RANSOMS.

Sixty thousand dollars is reported to have been paid for the release of Claude Boettcher, son of a wealthy Denver business man, kidnaped last March. John Factor of Chicago, sometimes known as "Jake the Barber," is said to have paid \$100,000 for the release of his young son, Jerome, though it must be added that Factor refused to confirm this statement. One hundred thousand dollars was demanded of Michael H. Katz of Kansas City, \$150,000 of Dr. Isaac D. Kelly of St. Louis, \$75,000 of Mrs. Nell Donnelly of Kansas City, \$50,000 of Benjamin Bower, a Denver baker.

Nevertheless, kidnaping is a risky and uncertain enterprise, particularly since "Whiskers," as the United States Government is said to be called in the underworld, entered the field in opposition. Until last year it was difficult for the Federal officials to make a case against kidnapers, even when the United States mails had been used or victims had been carried across State lines. Two statutes, passed by Congress in June and July, 1932, remedied this situation.

One of them imposes a maximum penalty of twenty years in prison and a fine of \$5,000 for the use of the mails to convey threats to injure, to kidnap, to accuse of crime, or to demand ransom or reward for the return of an abducted person. The second provides for cases in which a kidnaped person has been carried across a State, territorial or international boundary of the United States; the judge, on conviction, may impose any penalty up to life imprisonment. This is said to be the only Federal statute in which such discretion is allowed.

PROSECUTIONS HERE.

So far, according to department of justice officials in New York, no prosecutions have been had under the kidnaping law. Three convictions have been obtained in the

(Continued on Page 28)



Why do successful business organizations arrange for regular meetings of their employees? How long would a business concern survive against present-day competition without these meetings? Why are these meetings so essential and what do they contribute to the success of the organization as a whole? I believe that all of these questions can be answered by using that old saying, "Two heads are better than one." Enlarging on that saying a little; each of the employees of any concern has, at some time, come face to face with a problem and has devised an original method of handling that particular problem. This knowledge is lost to the other members unless it is imparted to them through the medium of well-conducted meetings or conferences. In other words, each employee is in possession of some knowledge which, if made known to the other employees, would assist in raising the efficiency and standards of the entire personnel of the organization.

As has recently been realized, police work is no longer just a mere "job," but a profession. And a Police Department is no longer just a specified number of police officers, but a civic department founded on business principles of organization.

If it has been proven that other organizations profit by group thinking, why shouldn't it be profitable for an organized Police Department to do likewise? The scope of duties of other professions appears to be extremely limited when the widely diversified duties of a police officer are considered. For this reason alone it is more necessary for members of a police department to meet at regular intervals and exchange ideas, knowledge and experiences.

The day of specialization has long since arrived. Keeping abreast of the times, there are specialists in our department who devote their entire time to one particular phase of police work. Many of these men have spent years perfecting themselves in their lines and are very capable of handling any crime which is of their particular type. But what is going to be done at the scene of the crime immediately following its commission? Is the first officer who arrives going to hold the entire department in abeyance until a specialist arrives? Such procedure does not seem to be very logical.

With these thoughts in mind, our present Chief of Police, William J. Quinn, introduced public speaking into our department to enable our officers to, among other things, educate each other. It is not necessary to review the educational success, both public and inter-department, that this public speaking program in our department has had. And to further this educational program, our chief has fostered the San Francisco Police Forum since Sergt. Thomas McNerney first suggested its organization.

At the suggestion of the chief, the "Forum" was or-

ganized and, among others, the following policies adopted:

That the meetings be in the form of luncheons to be held at 12:00 noon on Wednesdays.

That there be no permanent officers.

That there be no dues nor initiation fees.

That there be a principal speaker for each luncheon whose topic is to be of particular interest to police officers.

And that the purpose of the organization be to promote public speaking in the San Francisco Police Department and through the talks given, promote the general education of all members of the police department along police lines.

The first meeting was held at the St. Germain restaurant on February 1st of this year. Since this initial meeting, many extremely interesting talks have been given followed by a "round-table" discussion at which time each member present had the opportunity to express his views on the subject at hand. By this method, the knowledge of the entire group is pooled so that each may have a thorough and complete knowledge of the topic being discussed.

To the officer who wishes to "round out" his knowledge of police duties, these meetings afford a splendid opportunity for education and all who find it possible should avail themselves of their benefits.

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BAY PEACE OFFICERS' MEETING

(Continued from Page 6)

COMMUNICATIONS: None.

BILLS: None.

At this point President Quinn introduced Daniel J. O'Brien, ex-Chief of Police of San Francisco, whom he described as one of the greatest Chiefs of Police in the United States, who, through his wholehearted, energetic and intelligent efforts, placed the San Francisco department in the front rank to the detriment of his health. It was indeed wonderful to see Chief O'Brien at a Bay Counties' meeting, he said—back once more amongst his staunch friends of the Bay Counties' Peace Officers' Association. The introduction was most heartily applauded.

REPORT OF SPECIAL COMMITTEES: None.

Earl Warren, District Attorney of Alameda County, in speaking of the close cooperation between the various police jurisdictions of the Bay area, paid a tribute to Chief Stanford of Vallejo as being a peace officer who was always ready to work continuously and hard at the request of a neighboring department. He said this harmony was the keynote of the success of effectively policing our Bay region.

He went into detail on the work of the State Peace Officers' Convention, held this summer at Lake Tahoe, and outlined the plan for forming district peace officers' associations throughout the entire state in the near future.

Mr. Warren also stressed the necessity of close cooperation with the Federal operatives, and showed, in detail, how, through Federal assistance, the state barriers and conflicting state laws may be rendered useless as a protection to clever criminals and criminal agencies.

He also stated that "help the other fellow" is really the present motto of our up-to-date California peace officials, this desirable attitude having come as a result of close organization in battling crime.

Mr. Warren mentioned the resolutions which the Peace Officers' Convention delegates had forwarded to Washington, D. C., and asked Secretary Harper to read same.

RESOLUTION OF THE PEACE OFFICERS' ASSOCIATION OF CALIFORNIA:

WHEREAS, the spread of organized crime in this country has become a problem of grave national concern, which challenges the patriotism of every true American; and

WHEREAS, the Peace Officers' Association of California, composed of Chiefs of Police, Sheriffs and District Attorneys of this state, is organized for the purpose of suppressing crime in every form; and

WHEREAS, for many years this Association, through the individual activities of its members and through joint co-operation with all other law enforcement agencies and associations, has earnestly endeavored to eliminate organized crime from the State of California; and

WHEREAS, the members of this Association are of the opinion that until a greater degree of co-operation between the various law enforcement agencies is secured the laws will remain unenforced and the people of our

nation will be subjected to the ravages of organized criminals; now, therefore, be it

RESOLVED, (1) That the members of this Association hereby renew their pledge to co-operate with each other in all matters of law enforcement and to maintain the integrity of the laws of California against the aggressions of criminals of every kind and description.

(2) That they will extend all assistance to the peace officers of every state of the Union and to the agencies of the United States Government.

(3) That they will continue to advocate militantly before the Legislature of California laws for the better protection of the people of the State and will continue to oppose every legislative effort to block efficient law enforcement through destruction of the machinery designed for the apprehension and conviction of criminals.

(4) That they will enthusiastically join in any plea for the suppression of crime that may be adopted by the United States Government.

AND BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that this Association commends the National Administration for its present increased activities against organized criminals and respectfully urges that the following Federal legislation be enacted for the purpose of supplementing state laws in order to make possible the successful prosecution of dangerous criminals, who, because of the barriers created by state lines and other limitations upon state and local governments, can, and do, now make themselves immune from punishment.

(1) All persons engaged in the plotting or commission of any offense against the laws of any state, where the crime is plotted in one state and committed in another, should be guilty of a felony.

(2) Every offense against the laws of the United States, or of any state, which is committed partly in one state and partly in another, should be a felony.

(3) The principle of the Dyer Act should be applied to all cases where money or property is stolen in one state and transported in whole or in part to another state.

(4) Every person who knowingly receives in one state money or property stolen in another state should be guilty of a felony.

(5) Every person who kidnaps, or threatens to kidnap, another for the purpose of extorting any lawful money or security of the United States Government from any person should be guilty of a felony.

(6) Every person who flees to another state after the commission of a state felony should be punishable under the Federal law.

(7) Any person who attempts to extort any money or property from any individual, corporation or association affiliated under the National Industrial Recovery Act, should be guilty of a felony.

(8) Every alien convicted of a felony should be deported, regardless of the length of his residence in this country.

(9) It should be a felony to manufacture machine guns except under Federal supervision, and also for any private individual to possess or transport any such weapon.

This act should be declared to be in furtherance of the National defense.

(10) Appropriate legislation protecting the several states from the importation of weapons capable of concealment, gas weapons, etc., should be adopted.

(11) Extradition procedure should be simplified and expedited, and all states urged to pass uniform laws for the subpoena of extra-territorial witnesses.

(12) For the purpose of assisting the various states in their activities to suppress criminals organized on a national basis, the Government should subsidize all state Bureaus of Criminal Identification, teletype systems,

police schools, etc., provided they meet certain standards of efficiency and co-operate with the Federal Government to the satisfaction of the Attorney General.

AND BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that copies of this resolution be mailed to the President of the United States, to the Attorney General of the United States, to Senator Copeland of New York and to the Senators and Congressmen of the State of California.

Mr. R. E. Vitterley, of the Department of Justice, who has succeeded Mr. Rorer in the San Francisco area, was introduced. Mr. Vitterley said he was profoundly impressed with the stability of the Bay Counties' Peace Officers' Association, from the members of which he would be glad to seek assistance—or to give assistance—at any and all times while in this jurisdiction.

TOPIC OF THE DAY: Before the topic of the day was treated of, President Quinn introduced Captain of Inspectors Charles Dullea, whom he described as "the peer of any in his line in the United States—and one who thoroughly knows the game."

In replying, Captain Dullea mentioned the fact that his Bureau of Inspectors in San Francisco is divided into many units, with a view to greater efficiency. He said he would present three aces from his Robbery Detail, who would outline the various phases of this particular crime.

Captain Dullea outlined the growth of the Robbery Detail from its inception as an original idea of Ex-Chief D. J. O'Brien down to the present day. Chief O'Brien, he said, conceived the idea that the only way to stop payroll holdups was by giving police protection in the matter of armed convoys. That is why San Francisco has no such holdups, because the merchants accepted the offer of Chief O'Brien, and still avail themselves of it.

Thieves hear of shotgun squads and do not try to work lest they get shot with buckshot while fleeing through city streets, he said.

In introducing Lieutenant George Richards, he said, he felt safe in saying there was no better man in his line in the country than the Lieutenant, who, previous to being put in charge of the Robbery Detail, had been detailed from the Police Department for several years to work with the Federal operatives in San Francisco. Captain Dullea paid a fine tribute to the late Inspector George McLaughlin, Lieutenant Richards' predecessor in charge of the Robbery Detail.

Lieutenant Richards, in a most detailed and highly interesting talk on robberies as considered by a metropolitan Police Department, treated of the following types of robberies: Loan offices, chain stores, gas stations, drug stores, private garages, street holdups, drunk rolling, gambling houses, blind pigs and places of ill repute generally.

By citing specific instances, Lieutenant Richards showed that the various types of burglaries occur as regular epidemics while the gangs or groups who follow that particular line of robberies are able to evade the local Police Department. He pointed out that the moment a gang is broken up by the arrest of one or more of its members, there is a sudden cessation of that particular

class of crime. Thus, through the arrest of members of a gang of successful loan office holdups, San Francisco has been entirely free from this class of holdup, he said, for several months.

Lieutenant Richards closed by stating that he felt sure there was probably not a single city in the United States that could boast, as San Francisco can, that several times during the year twenty-four hours go by without a single robbery being reported to the Police Department. He said he knew it would seem incredible to his hearers, but nevertheless it was a fact, that during this present year San Francisco had gone for as high as seventy-two hours without the report of a single robbery.

Inspector Vernon Van Matre spoke in detail on bank holdups, and reminded his hearers that although from newspaper items about bank holdups in San Francisco it would appear that such holdups are not at all uncommon, nevertheless such holdups are very rare indeed, when we consider the fact that branch banks are now in every corner of the city and are just as plentiful as chain stores. The prize money to be secured in the successful holdup of a bank, Inspector Van Matre pointed out, is the lure which draws this particular type of holdup man.

He showed that the holdup of a bank at the present day is not at all a haphazard affair. He pointed out that bank holdup men devote plenty of time to learning exact conditions existing in the bank which they propose to rob. To do this they have various schemes, he said, such as renting a room directly across the street from the bank they have selected to rob, or making petty deposits at different times of the day with a view of getting thoroughly acquainted with the strength of the bank personnel and the location of the safe and other such information as they deem necessary. Some of these men, he pointed out, have gone so far as to ask to be shown the largest possible safe deposit box which they may use in the selected bank.

Inspector Van Matre said he particularly wanted his hearers to clearly understand that ninety per cent of bank protection lies in the hands of the individual bank managements. The managements of the various banks really should depend on their own precautions, both physical precautions in the nature of doors, safes, windows, methods of ingress and egress, and business precautions in the matter of training each and every one of their particular bank staffs to note strangers and unusual occurrences in the bank itself and in the vicinity thereof—also to know exactly what to do and what not to do on the occasion of a holdup.

Inspector William McMahon was the last speaker of the day, and took for his subject a train holdup—the holdup of the Southern Pacific train "The Lark," leaving San Francisco for Los Angeles on the evening of March 26, 1932.

Before telling, in his own masterly way, of the multitude of movements made in the space of hours after this holdup, which had been carried out so successfully that not a clue was left of the perpetrators, he said he wished

to impress on his hearers the importance of paying attention to little things in solving any crime. Inspector McMahon briefly told of the departure of the Lark, of its holdup within the city limits of San Francisco, and of the valuable time, amounting to half an hour, before the San Francisco Police Department became aware of the holdup. The twenty-seven victims had gone on their way to Los Angeles after giving twenty-seven different descriptions of the holdup men.

A gun had been used in the holdup, and daylight of the next day revealed the fact that someone had dropped a gun at the point of the holdup. Taking that gun, tracing it first to the factory, then from one merchant to another, and from one owner to another, and finally to a pawnshop in Las Vegas, Nevada, Inspector McMahon kept his audience spellbound with instances of telegrams being alternately pleasant and disappointing news in connection with this grasshopper gun.

From his account of his personal work on the case, from the moment he was assigned to it, it would seem that for five days and five nights he was part of the time speeding through California and part of the time speeding through Nevada, and during the times in between was haunting telegraph offices seeking information from Federal and other penitentiaries, while swiftly weaving a net around the unknown man who had dropped a Smith & Wesson revolver at the scene of the Lark holdup. His untiring week's effort was crowned by the capture of the two men who held up the Lark, one of whom was, by his own confession, a notorious train holdup man from the East.

The story as told by Inspector McMahon was a perfect exemplification of a case of speed and hard work, plus common sense, achieving an outstanding victory.

In concluding his talk, the Inspector said he hoped he had made it clear to his hearers that success in solving crime is not a matter of deduction, but is merely a case of industriously and instantaneously and tirelessly following up any and every lead, no matter how insignificant it may appear.

Chief Quinn thanked the speakers on behalf of the organization, and said that Lieutenant Richards, Inspector Van Matre and Inspector McMahon were three outstanding men in the San Francisco Police Department—men who had records of which any police officer might be proud. He said that he felt in thanking Captain Dullea and the men of his Robbery Detail for the excellent talks, he was only voicing the opinion of the members there present.

Lieutenant George Richards, President Quinn stated, often works twenty-four hours per day, while Inspector McMahon is known in the Department as the man who laughs when the cage doors slam on them.

Chief Quinn also told of the successful hand-to-hand fight which Inspector Van Matre had waged in the case of the Tanko arrest.

Earl Warren, District Attorney of Alameda County, promised to give a talk on the legal side of the \$50,000

bail being placed on vagrants at the present time, with a view to deterring gangsters from taking up their abode in this state.

NEXT MEETING: The next meeting will be held in San Jose on October 26, with Chief Black as host.

WILLIAM J. QUINN, President,
JOHN J. HARPER, Secretary.

OUR CHIEF, ONE OF FOURTEEN

Hurling the gauntlet at crime and racketeers in a war to a finish, police leaders of the nation named a committee of fourteen experts, including Chief William J. Quinn, of San Francisco, to lead the army of law and order.

The fourteen, all recognized police authorities and veterans in the struggle to combat criminal activities, will join with the federal government in smashing kidnaping, robbery and racketeering.

The men for this crucial task were picked by Charles A. Wheeler, superintendent of police in Bridgeport, Conn., and president of the International Association of Police Chiefs.

At the same time this organization prepared to present to the United States Senate committee on racketeering in Detroit, a program designed to crush crime.

The men named on the nation-wide committee were:

Joseph A. Gerk, chief of police at St. Louis; Ernest Brown, superintendent of police of Washington, D. C.; Chief Hugh Harper, of Colorado Springs; Chief Philip T. Smith, of New Haven; Commissioner Austin J. Roche, of Buffalo, N. Y.; Chief Peter Siccardi, of Hackensack, N. J.; Superintendent John P. Smith, of Detroit; Colonel R. M. Jordan, chief of police of Richmond, Va.; Chief William J. Quinn, of San Francisco; Chief William P. Rutledge, of Wyandotte, Mich., and Chief George Black, of Wilmington, Del.

J. Edgar Hoover, chief of the bureau of criminal investigation of the United States Department of Justice, was also named to the committee. Superintendent Wheeler became a member ex-officio, and Captain John A. Liddy, of the Bridgeport police, was appointed secretary to the committee.

THANK YOU, MR. JACKSON

Charles Jackson, Deputy United States Marshal, had returned to San Francisco from Erie, Pa., where he took Robert Hawks, 32, to face charges of violation of the Dyer act.

Hawks, according to federal officials, drove an allegedly stolen car from Erie to Warren, Ind. He was arrested in Sunnyvale.

"After traveling more than 200,000 miles conveying prisoners, I am convinced that San Francisco has the best police force in the nation," Jackson said.

"The local department is the best informed on any subject and the traffic bureau is the best I have ever seen in my travels to every major city in the nation."

A NEW LIGHT ON KIDNAPING

(Continued from Page 23)

New York district, however, for misuse of the mails under the new statute and one indictment is now pending. The first three cases involved only the writing of threatening letters. The fourth was a true kidnaping case.

The intended victim in this instance was Albert Hendler, at student at John Hopkins University and a son of a well-to-do wholesale baker of Baltimore. Young Hendler, student at John Hopkins University was told to write a letter to his father asking the payment of \$30,000 as ransom. He refused, there was an altercation among his captors and he was released. Subsequently his father received a carefully lettered communication mailed in New York City, which was interesting because it gave a kidnaper's conception of "sales appeal."

FOUR ARRESTS FOLLOW.

The letter closed with a demand for \$7,500 to be sent to a New York City address. Later, four men were arrested—Max Lipshitz, Hyman Goldfinger, Lucian Pesco and Harry Saroski. All were indicted by a Federal grand jury a few days ago. The postoffice inspectors and department of justice agents who worked on the case believe that the authors of the letter were not members of a large organization but were simply trying to capitalize on what they took to be the popular notion of a kidnaping "ring." Three of the defendants were easily trapped through a decoy letter. The fourth was picked up later.

Postoffice inspectors report that whenever there is a mysterious disappearance it is followed by a flood of letters demanding ransom, most of them obviously coming from persons having no previous connection with the case. This notoriously happened when little Charles Lindbergh was abducted. Gaston B. Means and Norman T. Whitaker, at whose trial for extortion Colonel Lindbergh testified, are not believed to have had any information about the kidnaping. They had merely attempted, according to the prosecution's theory, to "cash in" on the pathetic hopes to which the bereaved parents still clung. The unknown persons to whom Colonel Lindbergh paid \$50,000 through Dr. John F. Condon, "Jafsie," may have been playing the same despicable game.

Eliminate the vicious but crude amateurs and the cowardly hangers-on to whom human misery is just one more possible source of revenue and there doubtless remains a nucleus of desperate and determined gangsters who intend to execute their threats and who do not hesitate to kill in order to intimidate the public or to save their own skins.



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Permanent Registration

By CHAS. J. COLLINS

Registrar of the City and County of San Francisco

CALIFORNIA now has what is called "permanent registration." However, it is permanent only for those who do not move and those who vote. This law has been in effect since January 1, 1932. During 1932 in



MAJOR CHARLES J. COLLINS

San Francisco we registered 272,905 qualified electors. At the beginning of 1933 we had to cancel 36,530 of these because they had failed to vote at either the August Primary election or the November Presidential election. A post card was sent to each of these persons notifying them that their registration was cancelled. During 1933 we have registered 29,406 voters who were either registering for the first time or changing their residence.

In order to qualify as a voter a person must be 21 years of age or more, and a citizen for 90 days. He must be a resident of the State one year and of the county 90 days. All these figures refer to the day of election. One may register any time forty or more days before an election, if, on election day his residence will have been in the state and county as required and his citizenship fulfill the requirements.

If a registered elector moves after registration closes he is entitled to vote in the precinct in which he is registered and living before moving. Electors who have to be absent from their precinct on election day may obtain an absentee voter's ballot by applying for it not more than twenty nor less than five days before the day of election.

Those personally appearing in the Registrar's Office may vote at once and get it off their minds. Those who mail in their ballots must make sure that the voted ballot is in the hands of the Registrar within six days after the election, and show also by post mark, or otherwise, that it was voted on or before the day of election.

The laws of California are drawn liberally, with a view to giving the citizens every reasonable opportunity to vote.

The purity of elections is guarded and there has been no organized effort to vote illegally in San Francisco for more than twenty years. The worst that has happened is where some earnest voter has attempted to evade a technical disqualification.

The Department of Elections in San Francisco has been the subject of deserved praise, not only by a succession of Grand Juries, but by investigators making nationwide surveys.

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BLANKET INDICTMENTS

(Continued from Page 12)

tion 19 of Article 1 of the Constitution of California is the law of this State; and we find no sufficient reason for a contrary holding."

Another quotation from the decision is:

"The constitutional rights of persons are such that no man may lawfully be arrested upon a general warrant which neither names nor in any way describes the person to be seized. This guaranty of personal liberty has been obtained in America and in England as the result of centuries of struggle against tyranny. Even in France, blank lettres de cachet have been out of fashion since the fall of the Bastille.

The decision replies to a statement of the District Attorney to the effect that the finding of the blanket indictment at the bottom of the Schaefer case "is the only legal resort at hand for the prevention of organized crime, by causing the arrest of persons who are actual criminals or have known criminal associations."

In answer to that argument, the court states:

"Anything resorted to as a procedure for the prevention of crime should itself be in accordance with the law and with the fundamental rights of persons. Surely a court of law must thus decide.

"When a defendant is brought before a court, or comes before a court as the petitioner has come here, the court is bound to accord to him the benefit of the legal rights which belong to him as they would belong to any other person in like circumstances."

The decision was written by Presiding Justice Conrey, with Associate Justices York and Houser concurring.

The decision was on an application by Schaefer for a writ of habeas corpus.

Harry Voiler, also held in lieu of \$50,000 bail, applied to the appellate court Saturday for release from custody or a reduction of bail.

District Attorney Fitts expressed disappointment upon being informed of the decision.

"I regret the effect of the decision of the District Court of Appeals in the Schaefer case," he said. "This office has endeavored and will continue to find means to eliminate killers and eastern gangsters from this city. However, the office defers to the decision of the court in this particular case."

(From Los Angeles "Times," October 4, 1933)

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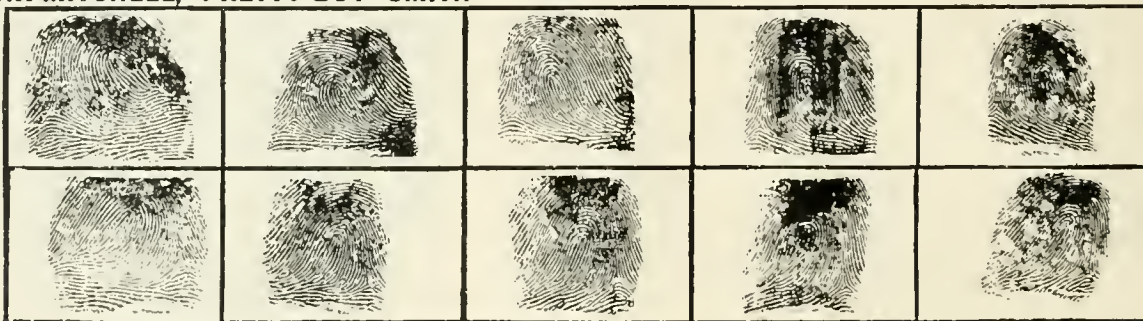
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ORDER No. 1194
June 22, 1933

UNITED STATES BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
WASHINGTON, D. C.

Fingerprint Classification
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WANTED

CHARLES ARTHUR FLOYD, aliases
FRANK MITCHELL, "PRETTY BOY SMITH"



DESCRIPTION

Age, 26 years
Height, 5 feet, 8 1/2 inches
Weight, 155 pounds
Hair, dark
Eyes, gray
Complexion, medium
Nationality, American
Scars and marks, 1 Vac. cic.
1 tattoo (Nurse in Rose)



Charles A. Floyd

CRIMINAL RECORD

As Charles Arthur Floyd, No. 22318, arrested police department, St. Louis, Missouri, September 16, 1925; charge, highway robbery.
As Charles Floyd, No. 29078, received S.P., Jefferson City, Missouri, December 18, 1925, from St. Louis; crime, robbery, first degree; sentence, 5 years.
As Charles A. Floyd, No. 16950, arrested police department,

Kansas City, Missouri, March 9, 1929; charge, investigation.
As Charles Floyd, No. 3999, arrested police department, Kansas City, Kansas, May 6, 1929; charge, vagrancy and suspicion - highway robbery; released May 7, 1929.
As Charles Floyd, No. 887, arrested police department, Pueblo, Colorado, May 9, 1929; charge, vagrancy; fined \$50 and sentenced to serve 60 days in jail.
As Frank Mitchell, No. 19983, arrested police department, Akron, Ohio, March 8, 1930; charge, investigation.
As Charles Arthur Floyd, No. 21458, arrested police department, Toledo, Ohio, May 20, 1930; charge, suspicion.
As Charles Arthur Floyd, sentenced November 24, 1930, to serve from 12 to 15 years in Ohio State Penitentiary (bank robbery, Sylvania, Ohio); escaped enroute to penitentiary

Charles Arthur Floyd is wanted in connection with the murder of Otto Reed, Chief of Police of McAlester, Oklahoma, William J. Grooms and Frank F. Hermanson, police officers of Kansas City, Missouri, Raymond J. Caffrey, Special Agent of the United States Bureau of Investigation, and their prisoner, Frank Nash, at Kansas City, Missouri, on June 17, 1933.

Law enforcement agencies kindly transmit any additional information or criminal record to nearest office, United States Bureau of Investigation.

If apprehended, please notify Special Agent in Charge, United States Bureau of Investigation, 905 Federal Reserve Bank Building, Kansas City, Missouri, and the Director, United States Bureau of Investigation, Department of Justice, Washington, D. C.



